

A HISTORY OF THE OLD "FITPATHS" AND STREETS OF DUNFERMLINE, THEN, AND NOW

also Crossford, Halbeath, Rosyth, Townhill & Wellwood

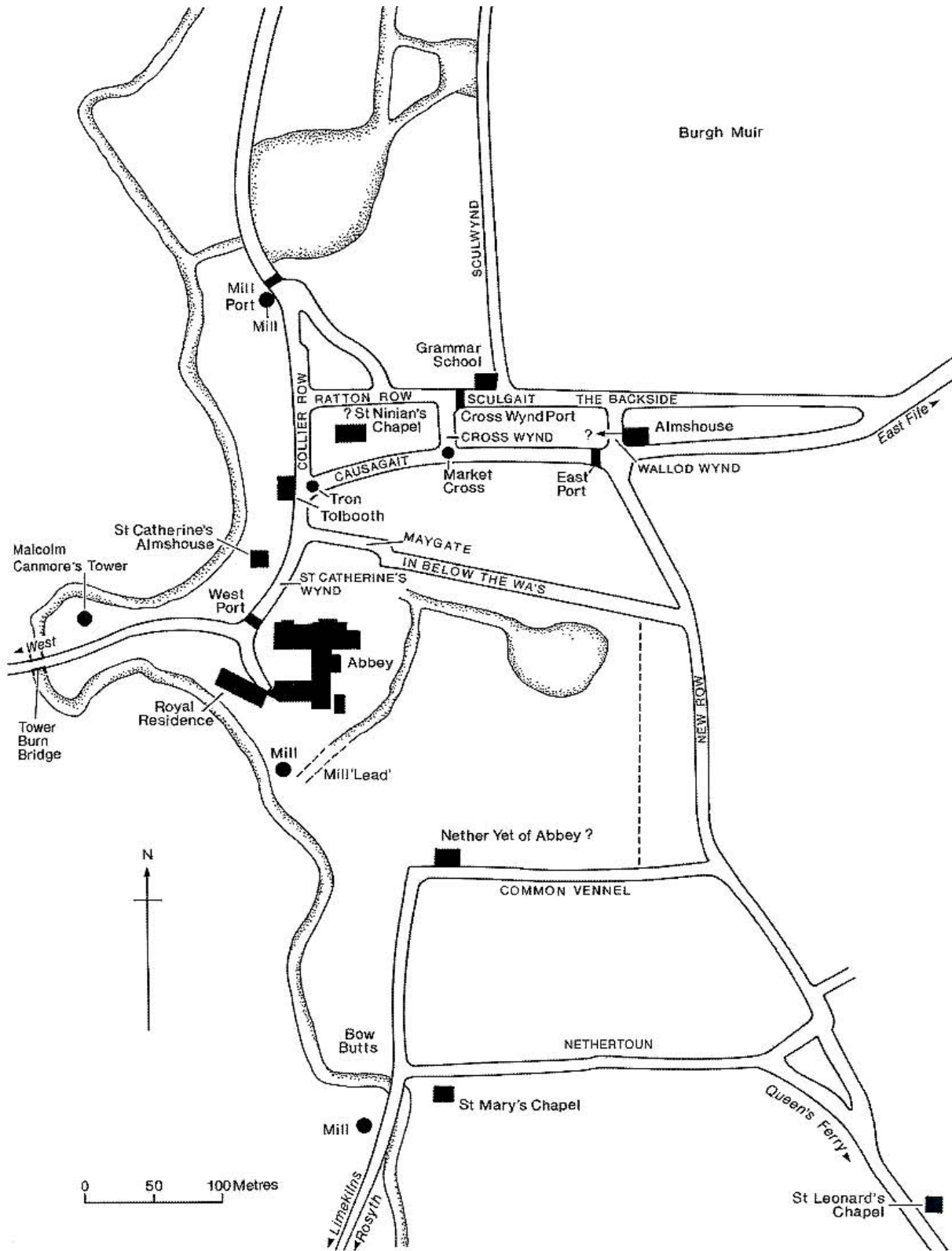


Moodie Street by A. Westwood

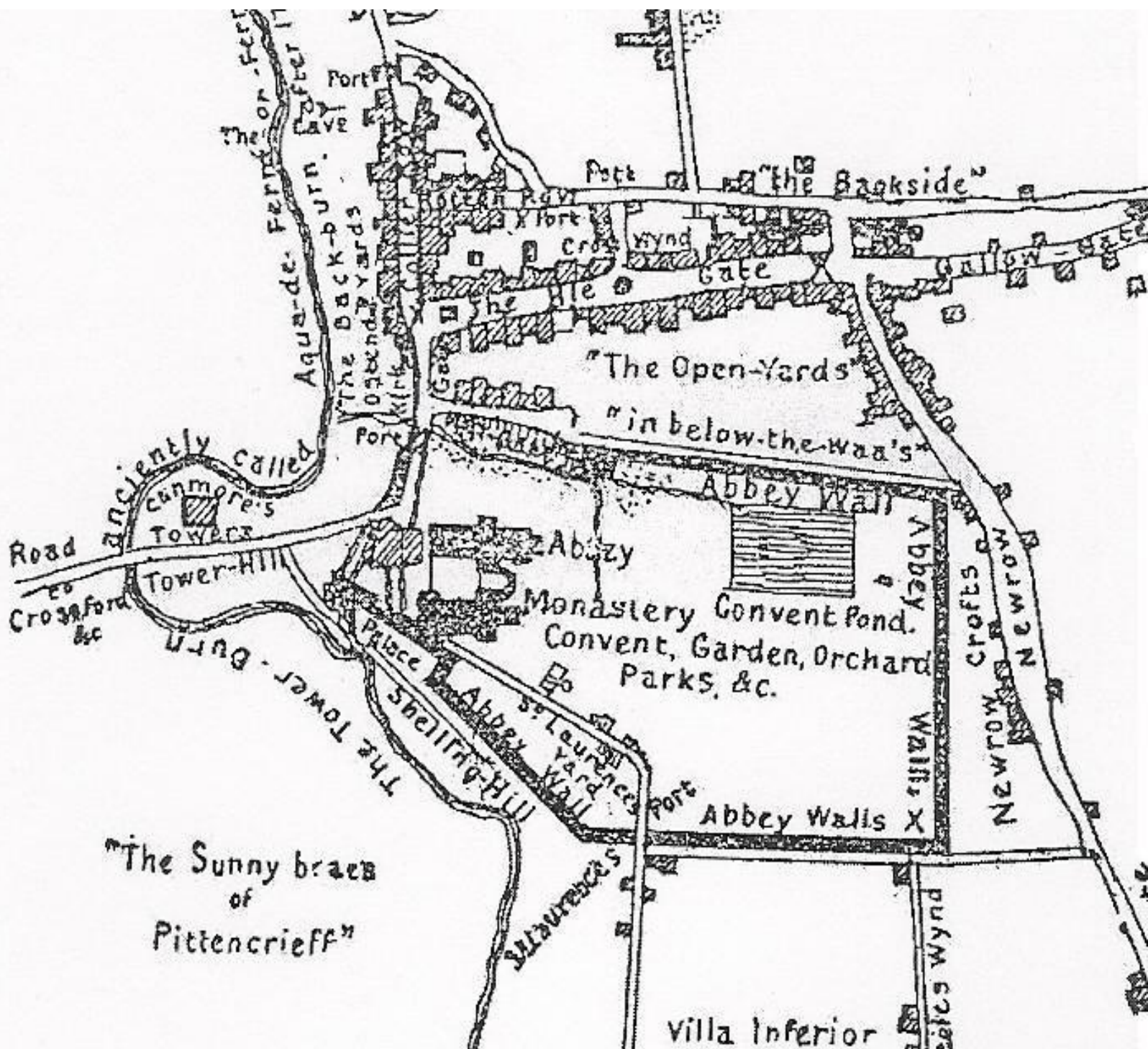
Millennium

Compiled by Sheila Pitcairn F.S.A.Scot., L.H.G.

EARLY DUNFERMLINE



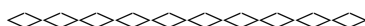
EARLY DUNFRMLINE



DUNFERMLINE STREETS ARE INDEXED - ALPHABETICALLY

TWO EARLY MAPS - ARE SHOWN BEFORE THIS PAGE

	Page
CROSSFORD	415
HALBEATH	443
KINGSEAT	449
ROSYTH	452
TOWNHILL	487
WELLWOOD	496



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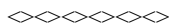
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**HISTORY OF THE OLD “FITPATHS”
AND STREETS OF DUNFERMLINE,
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ALSO
CROSSFORD, HALBEATH,
ROSYTH, TOWNHILL & WELLWOOD**



Dunfermline's Old Seal with Coat of Arms.



Millennium

Twentieth Century Dunfermline.

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DUNFERMLINE



From Historical Statistical Account of Dunfermline
By the
Rev. Peter Chalmers. A. M.
Minister of the First Charge, Abbey Church Vol. I P.1 (1841)

HISTORY OF THE STREETS OF DUNFERMLINE

The Hill all over-built with the many streeted City of Dunfermline, sloping steeply southwards into a plain of rich arable land that, in gentle undulations, shelves down to the broad waters of the Forth, which the hill overlooks at a nearest distance of three miles, must have been early chosen as a happy site for the castle and environing town. Thanks to the mutually destructive bickerings and clashings of rival Picts, Scots, Romans, Saxons, Danes, in the open esturine region in which Dunfermline stands, there are but few traces left of the place before the 11th century. If the "Foundation Charter" of the Abbey, printed in 1661, from the MS. Of Sir J. Balfour, Lyon King-at-Arms for Scotland, be taken to be substantially authentic, "Mons Infirmorum" (Hill of the Infirm) would seem to have been the name of the place from the time of the Roman occupation down to the time of Malcolm III. In his reign the place first emerges in the indisputable light of history. Here about 1070 A.D., Malcolm Canmore (Big "Can" or Bighead) celebrated his wedding with the Princess Margaret, a fugitive with Edgar Atheling from England. The festivities of the occasion were, we are told, held "with grate solemnity at his Village and Castell of Dunfermeling." Malcolm's Tower, which then resounded with the mirth of the many ladies and gentlemen (all long ago melted into invisibility), assembled to celebrate this important alliance of the Scottish King with the Saxon Princess, is not yet itself wholly blotted out of existence. A fragment of it still stands visible - a south wall, 31 feet; and a west wall, 44 feet long, solidly planted on a peninsular eminence on the east side of Pittencrieff Glen, at a considerable height above the rivulet circling round its base. To preserve this historic ruin from further injury it has been surrounded by a low wall. "Mons Infirmorum" (literally, Hill of the Infirm) must have been an early name of the place. Infirmorum is probably only another spelling of Infirmorum, and has no connection with the sense of infirm. Charters, we all know, have been in some cases forged, in some cases tampered with. "Mons Infirmorum" (Hill of the Infirm) is certainly a puzzling designation. The name seems plainly a Latin rendering of the Gaelic Dunfermline: Dun - hill, Latin -Mons; then Line - linne -pool. But what is fern? George Buchanan, in his History Latinizes the town as Fermelinodunum. Irvine, in his "History of Scotland," calls the town Dunumfermlinum. The new seal of the Burgh, made in 1589, bears on one of its faces the inscription, "Sigillum Civitatis Fermiloduni" (seal of the City of Feriloduni) round the Burgh arms with the motto, "Esto Rvpes Inaccessa" (Be a Rock out of Reach). [Cracks Wi' Flutorm by John Allan P.11 & 12]

Fermelinodunum - The celebrated George Buchanan published his History of Scotland in 1582. In his History he gives "Fermelinodunum" as the Latin name of Dunfermline, with slight alterations in the orthography. Such a designation is used by various authors. Buchanan is the first author who used it. [Annals of D'Line P.223]

The monastery of Dunfermline was the largest and best endowed in Scotland: and the Palace and residence of the Kings for some centuries was contiguous. The Monastery was built by King Malcolm the Third, some time betwixt the years 1057 and 1090. Buchanan says "Templum ad Danum "Fermelini in Scotia magnis sumptibus aedificabat:" and King Alexander the First, Malcolm's son, who reigned from 1107 to 1124, "Aedem ad" Fermelini Dunum, a patre coeptam, perfecit et proventibus locupletavit." The Monks were of the order of St Benedict: and in the reign of David the First about 1124, it was raised to the dignity of an Abbey, and the Abbot had a seat in Parliament. The Abbey was richly endowed by grants from the Crown: and the building must have been commodious, and of great extent since it afforded ample accommodation, during the winter 1303-4 for Edward the First of England, his Queen, and all his Court. It was soon afterwards burnt to the ground, with the exception of the Church and the monks' cells: and, though afterwards in some measure rebuilt, it never reached its former grandeur. At the Reformation, it was again burnt, but still leaving the west part of the Church entire, and the south and west walls of the refectory. Adjoining to the ruins of the Abbey are the ruins of the palace of the Kings of Scotland. Prior to the reign of Malcolm the Third, the Isle of Iona, in the west of Scotland, was the royal place of sepulture: but Malcolm changed it to Dunfermline: and during his reign "*Corpora regume Tinmutho, (quod "ad ostium Tinae coenobium east) ubi primum fuerant sepulta, Fermelino "Dunum relata sunt."* He himself and many of his successors were interred at Dunfermline. There is little doubt as to those named: King Malcolm the Third, Margaret his Queen, great-grand-daughter of Edmund Ironside, King of England. Prince Edward, their eldest son Edgar. King Alexander the First, David the First, Malcolm the Fourth, Alexander the Third, Robert Bruce the First and Elizabeth his Queen. [Memorial for the Heritors of the Parish of D'Line 1845] [S.R.O. HR159/8]

From the Kirkgate the main road west passed under King Malcolm Canmore's Tower towards the double bridge and strait out to Urquhart. (Leading onto the Torryburn Road.) King Malcolm, Canmore had a castle here; some small remains of it, situated on a mount, in Mr Phyn's gardens, at Pittencrieff, are still visible; and there is a popular story of a subterraneous passage from it to the monastery. A palace was afterwards built on the side next the town, which falling to decay, was rebuilt by Anne of Denmark as appears by the following inscription; "*Anna Regina Frederica Danorum Regis Augustiffimi Filia: annon salttis 1600.*" [The Antiquities of Scot by Captain Gorse Vol.2 P.20]

During the first quarter of the eighteenth century, whatever the initiatives taken by individual landowners on their own estate, only piecemeal repairs could be expected on public roads, the main preoccupation of the commissioners being with bridges, neglect of which would render the best of roads useless. Interest in better communications between the western district of Fife, centered on Dunfermline and the rest of the country has at times been ambivalent. The principal of the Baillies of Dunfermline and Inverkeithing upon the middle of the eighteenth century were the sale of coal and the supply of the linen industry. The transport for both was primarily directed towards the Forth. The baillies of Dunfermline are found in 1641 to be considering how necessary it is that coales be carried from Pittencrieff to the Limekills to the effect that the samen may be barket at that port in the same self ship or bark yt sall happine to leve the sklaites at Lymkills. In surviving Fife records, which date from 1709 some of the first references are to Tower Bridge named after the nearby eleventh century remains, and now part of Pittencrieff Park Dunfermline. The town has grown from a defensive site in a loop of the Lyne Burn, which forms a deep gorge to the west, and in 1709 the only approach to the town from that direction was over this bridge. The present structure bears the date 1788 and is probably higher than the older bridge. As a result there was a somewhat steeper slope up to the Abbey, and it is significant that among the extensive works undertaken by the commissioners of supply was the creation of cutting to ease the gradient, the works being completed in 1711. The Tower Bridge was the only means of access to the town from the west until the new bridge was built upstream in 1770. The authorisation of toll charges in 1753 marked the first extension of the mid-Scotland turnpike system north of the Firth of Forth, and it was to be another thirty-five years before any toll roads were introduced into Fife. As a measure to attract private capital and to bring about improvements along a national highway, it was seen to be a good thing, but only the people of the western end of Fife stood to benefit appreciably from this financial support. The Act was extended to include two other roads in that district namely those in the Town of Dunfermline, Torryburn, and Culross. The Burgh of Dunfermline did divert some of its statute labour to the road to Torryburn in 1756, but even by 1780 the work had not extended beyond Crossford. The tollhouse leased, to David Brash in 1791 stood at the cross-roads to the north-west of the park. The wagon road from Lord Elgin's colliery at West Baldrige ran parallel to the road on the Westside of Pittencrieff Park leading to Charlestown lime works and harbour. One of the evasion routes of which Brash complained, was the coal road to Berrylaw which is now sign posted as a footpath established by Dunfermline District Council planning department. [The Roads of Fife by Owen Silver P.19, 20, 57,153&178]

Circumference of the Towngreen, from `entrance round it and back again' is 1324 yards, or four circuits are three miles. Circumference of Dunfermline by the following route, viz- (start at `the Cannon`) along Bridge Street, Chalmers Street, Pittencrieff Street, west

road to Baldridgeburn toll, from thence along Baldridgeburn to `Castle-Blair, ` bye-road to Foundry, along Clayacre Place. Pilmuir, turn to the left to join foot of Inglis Street, from thence to Queen Anne Street, along the eastern part of Queen Anne Street to its end, then turn west along East Port Street, then down the Newrow to the `Laird of Rhodes` house, turn up Bothwellhaugh Row, then along the Netherton, up Moodie Street, Gibb Street, Monastery Street, Abbay Close, St Catherine`s Wynd and Kirkgate to ,the Cannon` Length of this route 5283 yards or three miles. [D`Line Journal 15.5.1855]

One cannot move about this ancient suburb and especially Beveridgewell without being struck by the number of eminencies on which the ancient city is built, and without being led to enquire in his own mind whether the claim of old Rome as a city set on seven hills may not also be made for Dunfermline with its St Leonards, Garvock, Townhill, Venturefair, Beveridgewell, Golfdrum and Queen Anne Street heights. Still more marked perhaps than even the steepness of the natural ascents and declivities is the conflict between the old and the new in dwelling-houses architecture. In the old days already referred to, in the midst of the comparatively humble structures stretching between Collier Row and Damside on to the western extremity of Parkneuk, where here and there to be noticed dwellings making ambitious claims to gentility. These however are being almost entirely effaced. [D`Line Journal June 1914]

For several centuries before Edinburgh became the Capital of Scotland, the romantic royal burgh of Dunfermline (dating from the twelfth century) was the seat of royal residence as well as of Parliament. Six centuries ago exactly, a Parliament assembled in Dunfermline made an appointment of paramount importance for the sake of Scottish autonomy when Sir Andrew Murray was elected Regent on behalf of the twelve year old David II heir of the heroic Robert the Bruce, whose smashing victory at Bannockburn twenty-one years earlier was quite fresh in the living memory of our ancestors. In this year of Royal Jubilee, we Scots, especially natives of Dunfermline, would do well to avail ourselves of the opportunity to couple with our public celebrations of the Jubilee` a spirit of private and more personal rejoicing (even in face of extensive and proportionate depression afflicting Scotland) as recollections of our glorious Scots heritage surely merits. [D`Line Press 25.5.1935]

The front cover is Moodie Street, Painted by Adam Westwood and viewed from the south, looking towards the Abbey, as seen by travellers for generations. The south part of this street has now gone. This Watercolour is reproduced by permission of Dunfermline Carnegie Library where it is held in the Local History Collection.

The information enclosed in this book, is only the tip, of the iceberg with regard to the information available on the street names. I have selected what I have thought were interesting entries regarding these Streets. All entries have been researched to the best of my ability. What is listed is believed to be accurate. The spelling was idiosyncratic in what we may consider mistakes were not necessary mistakes in these days, but just a style of the times. However, if you have any further information to add, our Local History Department at The information in [] shows the source. It is hoped that the enclosed will encourage the reader, to search on from the information enclosed. There is many a mystery still to be solved in the Dunfermline Fit Paths and Streets of old. I would like to thank, Mr. Tom Todd and Staff of the Burgh Engineers Office Dunfermline for all the help and encouragement given. Also Chris Neil, Ann Rodwell and all the staff of Dunfermline Public Library who have been of immense help, at all times. For following up on any of the sources I suggest Dunfermline Public Library. I would also like to thank Dr Jack Burt for his information on Pictish Origins and additional information he had gathered and for his encouragement. Thanks to those who helped with the tedious checking, Jack Anderson, John Amos, Charlotte McNaughton, Moira Park, Jessie Spittal, Marjory Stewart. To Sheila Baillie who trailed around with me, to Bert McEwan and the many friends and public for their patience with me, in bombarding them with questions, and for being good listeners, and for supporting me and helping me with information.

This book is to all those who have embraced Dunfermline over the generations like me, the romance with the city is for life. I would like to dedicate this work to my Grandad and Gran Watson (who lived at one time in Edgar Street where they had their family) then moved to Reid Street when they inherited auntie Gertie's house now demolished next to the Post Office. To my Dad, (John Edward Watson) and Mum (Jean Sharp) to my sisters Betty, Violet and Joan, to my children Wendy, Myra, Martin and Lloyd and to my Grandchildren.

ABBEY PARK PLACE

- 1). Situated east off St Margaret's Street.
- 2). This street or place lies directly to the east of the Abbey Church, in a straight line with it and is due east and west, the west end of the street unites with St. Margaret Street, while the east end by a right angle bend leads into Canmore Street near the junction of that street with the Newrow. Near the eastern end at this bend into Canmore street, there was in the `olden time`, a pond called the `King's Pond` mentioned in old title-deeds and charters. There are very few houses in this street, and these are chiefly on the south side. Some elegant structures have recently been erected among which may be

mentioned those belonging to James Kerr Esq. of Middlebank, Thomas Alexander Esq., David Russell Esq. and Henry Reid Esq. Near the east end on the south side a little way off the street in a pleasure ground stands the branch office of the Bank of Scotland, to the east of which and also a little out of the line of the street is the Manse of St. Andrews Church in which died the Rev. George Bell Brand, on 21 February 1833. At the extreme west end on the north side of the street is the soap and candle manufactory of David Lawrie Esq. Directly opposite Mr. Lawrie's, in a South west corner-angle Dunfermline. This street appears to have been begun and partially opened house, the late Mr. John Miller in 1804 commenced business as a bookseller printer etc and here he established the first private circulating library in 1766. The site of the street lies a little to the north of the middle of the ancient Abbey Parks (or Caenoby Virvarium Dunfermlingensis) hence the origin of its name. [Viagrapy Dunfermlynensis Dunf Carnegie Lib]

- 3). The Abbey Park was laid out in pleasure grounds, fish ponds, and there constructions for the amenity of the Monks. These pious Monks did not, it would seem, so far lose themselves in their religious meditations as altogether to forget the claims of the natural man. [Cracks Wi' Flutorm by John Alan P.13-14]
- 4). The Council Decline to Renew the Tack. "11th Oct. 1758 - this day the council took under Consideration of Tack of the Milns and Abbey Parks, which they have from the Marquees of Tweeddale, agreeably to their Resolution of the 20th May Last, and are unanimously of opinion That is the Touns Interest To take the Benefit of the Breach; And agree to take it accordingly; And appoint the two Baillies, the Treasurer, Baillie Scotland, and the clerk, to Notify the same to clerk Black, the Marquis's factor, and Concert with him the best and most gentile way of intimating this to his Lordship." (Burgh Records) In November the Marquis "sent a holograph letter to the Council accepting the renunciation." [Annals of D'Line P.473]
- 5). Abbey Park Place, 592 feet by 30 - Opened up about 1765 consists of a few one storey houses (once the Abbey Park). [D'Line Journal Supp. 25.5.1855]
- 6). Named May 1808 Names of the Streets to be Painted on the Corner Houses 25th May 1809 - Abbey Park Place - From Dr. Gibb's to Mr. Brotherston's [Annals of D'Line P.566]
- 7). A new excellent Bank has been built and several good private dwellings in Abbey Park or Palace Garden, which was a fine enclosure. [Chalmers Vol.1. P.324]
- 8). In 1819, the bank premises were transferred to Abbey Park Place, where they remained until June 1913. The former Bank of Scotland (Scotland's oldest banking institution, was established in 1695), premises in Abbey Park Place, are now the headquarters of the Carnegie Dunfermline and Hero Fund Trusts. [Bygone D'Line 1995 P.II]

- 9). Distillery Dunfermline. This property was advertised for Sale in Edinburgh in 1813 "Heritable property in Dunfermline for sale. To be sold within the house of Duncan McLellan, Writer, Dunfermline Saturday 14 Aug. 1813 all and whole the Distillery Property in the Abbey Parks or Gardens of Dunfermline, also the house in front with the malting barns at Brucehaven; all as lately, belonging to the late Henry Scotland. Offers to be lodged with Mr David Stenhouse Writer Dunfermline." [Anent Vol. 2 by D. Thomson]
- 10). Trade orders in consequence fell rapidly away, the resolution of the weavers became absolutely useless, and hundred would soon gladly have taken webs on any conditions, but these were not now to be had. The defiant weavers became despondent instead, and the direst possible distress set in (1837) among the community. Subscriptions were raised on all hands, soup kitchens opened, and street improvements started - to feed and employ the starving, idle men. It was then that Abbey Park Place was levelled and metalled. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.330]
- 11). 1859- The Abbey Park and Dunfermline Bowling Green clubs were united [D'line Press 100 years]
- 12). 1905 - A hostel for the students was provided in Abbey Park Place in the premises now occupied as the Women's Centre. [100 Years D'Line Press P.5]
- 13). On 9th July 1731 the Town Council was addressed by Thomas Cousine, deacon of the weavers, to the effect that "the manufacturers of linen cloth in the town were under a great disadvantage by reason of the want of a bleaching field, and that the fittest place about the town for that was the King's Park" (the site of the Bank of Scotland in Abbey Park Place). The Council appointed Baillie Wilson to write to the Marquis of Tweeddale requesting his Lordship to allow the town "as much ground in the park as would serve for a bleachfield." Mr. Alexander Miller tenant of the Heugh Mills and of the King's Park refused to listen to the proposal. Etc. There were no Carnegie Hero medals in those days, but the weavers no doubt felt they were amply rewarded for their heroic deed, first by securing a bleaching-green, and second by resuming indulgence in the famous Heugh Mills ale. [D'Line Press 10.6.1911]
- 14). 1946 - New headquarters of Dunfermline City Police were opened at 13 Abbey Park Place. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 15). 1950 - A sum of £3,000 was set aside by the Carnegie Trustees to be used in furnishing and equipping No.12 Abbey Park Place, which was later converted into a Women's Centre. [D'Line Press 100 years]

ABBEY VIEW

- 1). The street was named in 1955, [Burgh Engineers' Office] and is situated on the top of the raised ground giving an excellent view of Dunfermline Abbey.

- 2). By 1958 the Abbeyview housing estate was growing rapidly and Dunfermline rapidly dwindled and early in November this year the Abbeyview branch which was being opened by the CWS'S Scottish retail group closed its doors for the last time. [1991 Bygone D'Line P.VII]

ABBOT STREET

- 1). This short street lies in the middle of a line of street way which runs nearly due east and west, from the Kirkgate to the New row; having Maygate on the west, and Canmore street on the east. This line of streets sweeps through the centre of modern Dunfermline. In the olden time the site of these streets lay on the southern boundary of the old `Citie and Royal Burgh of Dunfermling`. In those days there was no Abbot Street or Canmore street only a strip of roadway leading from the east end of Maygate to the Newrow. The north wall of the Abbey ran along the whole of the south side of the present Abbot street crossed the top of St. Margaret street, and proceeded along the south side of Canmore street to a point about 155 feet before this street enters the Newrow; from which the old wall ran down in nearly a straight line to Priory lane and from thence to St Lawrence's port at the Manse gate. This old wall through its whole extent was 12 feet high 3 feet thick at top and 5 feet thick in the foundations. (Vide Canmore Street) Tradition speaks of another old wall, which ran nearly parallel to the north wall of the abbey in Abbot and Canmore streets. This wall appears to have sprung from a strong buttress in the east gable of the eastmost house in the Maygate on the north side of the street. From this house this second wall which was also twelve feet high and four and a half feet thick ran along in by the backs of the houses on the north side of Abbot and Canmore streets proceeding in an easterly direction to an old house in the Newrow about 300 feet below the East port. Tradition says that this second wall was the old south wall of the city the southern boundary wall of the `Communitatis Civitatis de Fermilodvni`. This wall has long since disappeared but traces of its existence sometimes turn up when deep foundations are being dug. As late as 1855 it appears a large fragment of this wall was discovered near the site of the Music Hall a few feet under the surface it measured 10 feet in length and was 5 feet thick. Thus anciently there were two high walls running along the north and south sides of the sites of the present Abbot and Canmore streets. The narrow foot-way which led from the east end of the Maygate to the Newrow went along between the two walls and from time immemorial (previous to 1811) the eastern portion of the ancient way now called Canmore street was generally known as `In below the wa`s`. These two walls were joined near their western extremity by a wall `of strong build` this wall ran from south to north across the end of the Maygate to the house

already mentioned and had a postern-gate in it as a key to the intercourse between the footway on the east and the Maygate (vide Canmore Street). Over the Abbey wall on the south side of Abbot Street were the Friar's Gardens so named in old title deeds. The branch office of the Commercial Bank stands on the north side of said gardens. Nothing particular in this Street. Houses built chiefly on the north side of two and three storeys. This street derives its name from a supposition that at the large tenement a little beyond the west end of the street was once the residence of some of the Abbots of Dunfermline. It is questionable if ever an abbot resided in this house. It was however inhabited by a Commendator of the Abbey about 1575-84 viz by Robert Pitcairn Secretary to James VI and Commendator of Dunfermline. It is therefore very probable that its modern name of Abbot's house is amis-nomer. In some old papers it is called 'Priory house' and it is not improbable that it was an Abbey-house for the use of the Prior Superior and other officials of the Abbey. This house stands in the Maygate and will be noticed in the description of that street. The house built to its easter gable and which forms the south western extremity of Abbot Street was erected so late as 1777. On the north side near the west end of the street an old paper say us there is an old 'cruikit close, whilk leads up til the High street. On the ordnance plan of Dunfermline this cruikit close is called 'The Fishmarket Close'. Some times it is also called 'Music Hall Lane'. At the corner angle of the eastside of this close with Abbot Street there is a house once used as a smithy and according to a letter written about 30 years ago, 'This smeddie is notibil as being the first place whair in 1816 a foundrie on a sma skale was begun be Mr Cambil and as the fist thing of the kind ever attemptit in Dunferlin. For a further description of this line of street the reader is requested to persue the articles on Maygate and Canmore Street. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis Public Lib]

- 2). 1524 - As early as this period, that house at the junction of High Street with Canonagte (north side), in after times known as John Knox's house, belonged to the Abbot's of Dunfermline, and here they resided during the meetings of "The Estates," and when on official duties [Annals of D'Line P.190]
- 3). We are confronted with the existence of two dwelling-houses within the monastic precincts -first, the Abbot House, probably in continuous use by one Abbot after another since the 12th century. (See Monastery Street.) [D'Line Press 27.11.1954]
- 4). In pre-Reformation days, the clerk of the Regality Court was "loaned" for the occasion from the monastery. In post-Reformation days, so far as one's knowledge goes they were resident in Dunfermline. The land-owners who were summoned to sit on the "assie" did so in virtue of the feudal obligation, and presumably, provided for themselves. Where then, was accommodation

provided? It is easy to suggest more than one place where it could not have been. The Abbot House, for instance, in the days of the abbots such an invasion would have been unthinkable; and even after the Reformation, the Chapter House and the Scriptorium being now destroyed, the oversight of all lands belonging to the monastery was centred in the Abbot House. [D'Line Press 27.11.1954]

- 5). To the east of the Bowling-green and Friars' Garden were the Abbey Parks or, as some-times named the palace gardens. These are bounded partly by Abbot Street and Canmore Street on the north; by a line extending from a point near the east end of Canmore Street to Priory Lane on the east, partly by Priory Lane and partly by the Bee-alley gardens (at the flour-mill) the Bowling-green and Friars' garden, on the south side of Abbot Street, on the west continuing 14 acres 1 rood 18 ells Scots or 17 acres 2 roods 35 poles imperial on which the ground was bought from the Marquis of Tweeddale heritable Baillie by Mr. Wm. Black Clerk of the Admiralty who fued it out to various proprietors during the latter half of the last century. [Chalmers Vol. 1P.157]
- 6). Abbey Wall Partly Removed in 1734 - That part of the north wall of the Abbey, which stood between Abbot and Canmore Streets, was removed in order to get a nearer road to the new Bleachfield. [Annals of D'Line P.430]
- 7). West End of "In Below-th-Wa'as," "now known since 1811 as Abbot Street, had only one house in the Street in 1780, which had just then been finished on the widened road there." (M.S. Note) [Annals of D'Line P.507]
- 8). Convent Pond, shown south of the Abbey Wall, and south of "in below-the-waa's" and south of "The Open-Yard's" [Annals of D'Line P.182]
- 9). Immediately to the north of the churchyard gate, and to the north of the thorn tree which is believed to mark the spot where "Jop and alsche Maister Blayr" buried the mother of Wallace "with worschip was the crop graithit in graive." To the east is the so-called Abbot's House, absurdly described in the Annals of Dunfermline as having been a priory and probably dating from the thirteenth century. But on being examined and drawn out on a plan it is found to be what its appearance would indicate, a house built on the Z plan-a form peculiar to Scotland, and prevailing during the latter half of the sixteenth century. No thirteenth century house has shot holes as this has. It is a fine specimen of a Scottish town house of the period, not indeed of the largest class, but a house of the moderate well to do citizen, and of which so few examples now remain. It is still in good condition, and retains not a few of its old features and along with the more modern part on the east it is a most charming house whether as seen from the street or from the church porch. The inscription over the doorway caught the eye of Sir Walter Scott and is given by him in chapter xxv of the "Fair Maid of Perth" as from an

- Abbot's House. This is probably copied with a slight variation from a poem entitled "Good Counsel" attributed to James I. [D'Line Journal 5.12.1903]
- 10). Names of the Streets in D'Line between 1480 and 1812 - The West part of the Foul Vennel, (or In-below-th'-Wa's) - Abbot Street - Names of the Streets to be Painted on the Corner Houses 25th May 1809 - Abbot Street - From Mr. Sutherland's to Mr. Douglas's. [Annals of D'Line P.566/7]
 - 11). Originally known as The West Part this Street was named, Abbot Street (after Abbot's House) in 1809. [D'Line. Carnegie Trust 1969]
 - 12). The name of the street indeed still suggests the old Court life and the old ecclesiastical domination. [The Journal Guide to Dunfermline by J.B. Mackie]
 - 13). 147 feet by 30 - An old street, part of Old Abbey wall was on south side - at the west end part of the 'Abbot's house' with the Friars Garden. [D'Line Journal Supp 25.5.1855]
 - 14) The retentive memory of Daniel Thomson produces a showy impression of the two unsuccessful co-operative ventures, which preceded the 1861 inauguration. He recalled about 1839 a small concern in a modest gas and candle-lighted shop in the Picken's Land, Abbot Street. Over the span of more than 60 years he remembered the effigies of two red herrings, balanced on the sash, about half-way up the window; the few Abernethy biscuits, the bicker of barley, the half loaf and the ashette of potatoes that advertised the nature of the trade carried on. Though he was never within the premises he could espy the outline of the snuff can and the inevitable rough roll of tobacco. [The story of the Century D'Line co-operative Society Ltd. P.17]
 - 15). On 13th June 1821 Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford, Baronet, was admitted an honorary burgess of the Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, local tradition asserts that on his visit to Dunfermline in 1821, Sir Walter stayed overnight in the Abbot's House, and that he was impressed with the motto, which is said to have been adapted from a poem attributed to James VI. (Should read James I.) [D'Line Press 21.7.1930]
 - 16) On 14th June 1934 Mrs. Andrew Carnegie unveiled in the entrance hall of Dunfermline Central Library a bust of Mrs Carnegie mother of Andrew Carnegie, who laid the foundation stone in 1881. [D'Line Press 100 years]
 - 17). 1937- The former offices of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust in Abbot Street shown decorated for Coronation celebrations [D'Line Press 100 years] (Now the Burgh Engineers Offices)
 - 18). 1941 - On 19th December the Duke of Hamilton opened the headquarters at Abbot House of No.1145 Squadron of the Air Training Corps. [D'Line Press 100 years]

ABEL PLACE

- 1). Situated within Garvock Bank
- 2). Named 15.6.1972 possibly after - Philip Abel, his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 16th September 1693. "Philip Abel, sone to ye deceist John Abel, sometyme procurator fiscal of ye comissuret of St Andrews."
- 3). This street was named June 1972. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 4). Access to St. Margaret's Parish Church, originally situated in East Port Street on the north side, this building was demolished and relocated, possibly on the site of The St. John's Chapel of Garvock.

ABERDOUR CRESCENT

- 1). This crescent comes off Aberdour road just past Blacklaw Road it was originally a footpath.
- 2). Named 21.10 1952. [Burgh Engineers Office]

ABERDOUR PLACE

- 1). Street named 17.6.1952. It is situated north off Aberdour Road.

ABERDOUR ROAD

- 1). An ancient road leading from Hospital Hill to the Masterton road and on to Aberdour Parish.
- 2). This is a Pictish place-name. Aber = mouth or confluence of a river. Dour = (flowing) water (cf. Welsh dwfr. Dwr: Gaelic dobhar 'water'. (Aberdour) [1329, Reg Dunf] (Abirdowyr) [RMS 1336]
- 3). Aberdour. Aber + dobhar = mouth of the water. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.]
- 4). 1930 - House-building by private enterprise included the erection of bungalows at Aberdour Road. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 5). 1949 - The magnitude of the post-war housing problem in the burgh was shown by the fact that the number of applicant shown by the waiting-list for houses exceeded 3.000. The Town Council decided to acquire 240 acres of land at Aberdour Road to provide sites for housing development in stages. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 6). 1951 - The Dean of Guild Court approved £210,000 extension of Aberdour Road Housing scheme. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 7). 1955 - Pitcorthie Primary School, Aberdour Road, was built at a cost of £130,000, was opened in August. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 8). On the south side opposite Aberdour crescent is Our Lady of Lourdes R.C. Chapel.
- 9). Pitbauchlie House Hotel on the South side of Aberdour Road.
- 10). Following the approval granted by the Department of Health to

Dunfermline Town Council to acquire 240 acres of land at Aberdour Road for housing development, the committee of the Dunfermline branch of the National Farmers' Union has reconsidered the position. The Farmers' Union asking them to press for only a portion of the 240 acres to be used, and, if possible that housing development should be kept to the land immediately to the north of Aberdour Road. [D'Line Press 18.11.1940]

- 11). In connection with the widening of Aberdour Road the Burgh Engineer has authority to advertise for contractors. [D'Line Press 17.3.1962]
- 12). An SSHA housing development, costing an estimated £544,000, was approved last Thursday, by Dunfermline Dean of Guild Court. The Phase III development, at Aberdour Road East, will comprise of 87 houses and garages and one shop. [D'Line Press 29.2.1972]

ABINGTON ROAD

- 1). Situated near the McKane Park, named after the village, on the left bank of the Clyde, once a strong fortress guarded on three sides by the Clyde. Rather more remains of the late 16th century tower of Lamington, where the church, once visited by Burns, who thought little of the sermon, retains the 'joughs' and stool of repentance and a fine Norman doorway. Sir William Wallace married the heiress of Lamington, and his chair is preserved in Lamington House. [Muirhead's Scotland P.96]

ADAMSON CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off Robertson Road, the Street was named August 1932. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Possibly named after the Right Hon William Adamson M.P. His Majesty's Secretary of State for Scotland, his name has been added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 18th July 1924 and in 1929. A Labour Government having been returned, Mr. Adamson was appointed, for the second time Secretary of State for Scotland. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 3). Another of the name. In December 1910 - Mr. William Adamson the Fife miners' secretary made history by winning the seat for Labour in a straight fight with the Liberal candidate. [100 years D'Line Press P.53]

AFTON GROVE

- 1). Situated on the east off Linburn Road near Halbeath Road-Street named in October 1961. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Afton, water flowing to Nith, New Cumnock parish south east Ayrshire. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.6]
- 3). 'Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes, Flow gently, I'll sing thee a song in thy praise.' [Afton Water by Robert Burns]

ALBANY STREET

- 1). Situated between Hill Street and Townhill Road.
- 2). Albany Street is 461 feet in length, by about 35 feet in breadth. This modern street consists of a few well-built two storey weavers' houses and was begun in March 1818, when the Society of Gardeners walked in procession to lay the foundation stone of the first house. Its site is on ground long known as "Gardeners' Land' about a-mile north-east of the cross of Dunfermline. [Viagraphia Dunfermlynensis Dunf. Pub Library]
- 3). Happy Land Houses built on the Gardeners' Land, an old member of the Ancient Society of Gardeners writes pointing out that in 1815 the Society decided to open its lands to feu but not until three years later in March 1818 was anything done in the way of building. The first House erected in the said land was Albany House. This house we are told was built by Robert Morris Manufacturer and now Albany House and are on the west end and North side of 'Mid Street', which was afterwards named Albany Street. Tradition has it that the House was named "Albany" as it was built and the grounds laid out from the proceeds of a legacy left by a relative who had resided and prospered in Albany New York State. After its beginning to build other feus quickly followed, and no doubt the cottage known later as the "Happy Land" then came into being. [D'Line Press 17.3.1934]
- 4). James Morris was elected Provost Dunf in 1828 and held office during the troublesome times of the charter and the 42 riots etc. He married a woman (daughter of the late John Douie Esq.) much younger than himself and lived in what he called Albany House, Albany St Dunf. He died in 1864 and was buried in the new Cemetery in a neatly decorated piece of ground near the top of the elevation. Here he was allowed to lie till 1884 or 5 when his grave with its contents seems to have been sold to Mr Brounlie Coalmaster Lassodie who removed the Morris monument and name and buried certain members of his own family therein, so that now (1894) we have nowhere to point to, as the burial place of a man of fine taste, of generous feelings, and of unblemished life - a man indeed, of whom the citizens of Dunfermline should presume the place and memory yet far the paltry sum the grave-ground would yield, his remains have been disturbed and scattered and his resting place lost forever. James had a brother William, who immigrated to Australia and died there in 1907 age 79; both were brought up in the greatest poverty. Summer and winter they were forced to be without boots or shoes or stockings, while their other garments were neither of the best nor warmest. The boys seemed however, to have been intelligent and spock in apprehension and thought whole of his fortune to the two Morrisises. William went west and arranged

things and brought home the family riches. With his share James started in business in Bruce Street they carried on even after he became Provost, early suit to the handloom, had soon taught themselves a few of the elements of education and progress. During the latter twenties a relative, a maternal uncle died in the city of Albany New York State and he left the James in gratitude to the memory of the relative who had left the money Mr. Morris named the fine house he built in "The Gardener's Land."

Albany House, and the name was ultimately applied to the Street afterwards favoured in the neighbourhood; the Linen Works of R.E Walker & Co have their name "Albany Works" from the same original Albany House is now (1894) occupied by Councillor James Marshall son of the late John Marshall Flax Spinner Clayacres Mill. [Anent Vol. 2 by D. Thomson]

- 5). Albany House - It is a Mansion which was built in two separate stages, which was given a change of name and had its front door transferred to the back in order to front a new-formed street. That is the brief, paradoxical history of "Woodfield," 80 Rose Street, Dunfermline. The original name was Albany House. On acquiring it 12 years ago Mr. Paterson renamed it "Woodfield," after the suburb of Ayr where his wife was born. [D'Line Press 15.1.1971]
- 6). The name of the respective works and owners in Albany Street Walker, Reid & Co. Steam Power weaving factory. [Guide to D'Line by J.B. Mackie P.121]
- 7). 1936 - Another Linen factory, Albany Works, was closed in November [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 8). 1937 - Albany Works were acquired in March by a firm for the manufacture of silk and artificial silk fabrics. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 9). With the demolition of a block of old dwelling-houses about the centre of the north side of Albany Street there have been removed the last traces of a great industrial enterprise which was witnessed in Dunfermline a little over a century ago in the year 1846. (See Park Place) In Albany Street houses were built by the Weardale Company to house there key men who came from England. The houses with upstairs and downstairs accommodation for the occupants and with artistically carved arched doorways introduced a new style of dwelling house architecture in Dunfermline. [D'Line Press 3.6.1961]
- 10). During the Second World War at the Albany Works there were in store 350,000 sandbags, and these were rushed to the various shelters where they were required for protection. Simultaneously with the strengthening of basements and the roofing of alleyways. [1995 Bygone D'Line P.XX]

ALDER GROVE

- 1). Situated in the Pitcorthie estate and named after the tree (genus *Almus*) of the birch family. [Oxford Dictionary]

ALDERSTON DRIVE

- 1). Situated on the Kingseathill on the lands of Bellyeoman a relatively new developed area.
- 2). Named after Alderston - Situated in pleasantly rural country two miles west of Midcalder. Though apparently dating from the early 17th century, with a long wing of later construction, closer inspection reveals that there has been a free-standing 16th-century tower incorporated at the north end, where the walling is twice as thick as elsewhere etc. Henry Kinloch in Alderstoun had a charter from Patrick Houston of that Ilk in 1556. His would be the original tower, no doubt. The 1626 rebuilding was done by his grandson, Patrick Kinloch, Advocate. In 1656, however, the Lord Torphichen of nearby Calder acquired the lands, but sold them again in 1692 to John Mitchell of Todhaugh and Edinburgh lawyer. Since then they have passed through many hands.
[The Fortified Houses in Scotland by Nigel Tranter Vol.1. P.90]

ALEXANDRA STREET

- 1). Situated off Victoria Terrace, these houses were built before the Second World War, circa 1930.
- 2). In 1863 the Prince of Wales (Edward VII 1841-1910), son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, married Princess Alexandra of Denmark. Queen Victoria was charmed by Princess Alexandra's beauty and her respectful affection; but the marriage led to political differences between the Queen and the Prince of Wales.
- 3). Queen Alexandra was the mother of George V (1865-1936) he married Mary of Teck and are the ancestors of our present Royal Family.

ALICE COX WALK

- 1). Situated off Marshall Place.
- 2). Named after Mrs Alice M. Cox, 71 King's Road Rosyth, who in 1955 became the second winner of the Regal-Thomson Trophy, the citizenship award made during Dunfermline Week, died on Wednesday. Mrs Cox was a most active social worker, and over a period of 35 years she played a leading part, in the social life of the community in the Garden City. Her interest began, in the affairs of the Rosyth Nursing Association etc. For over 30 years she was an office-bearer of O.E.S. Rosyth Chapter No.65 of which she was Past Matron. A founder member and Past Royal Matron of the Order of the Amaranth, Inversyth Court No.54. She held office as president of St John's Ambulance organisation and was associated for

many years with the British Red Cross. During the war years she organised collections for the "Wings for Victory" and "Salute the Soldier" Weeks. For many years she was a group leader in the National savings movement. She served on the Rosyth children's nursery committee, and during the war was a member of the committee for the Service women's Hostel in Dunfermline and was W.V.S. salvage officer in Rosyth etc. Other organisations with which she was connected, Rosyth Ladies' Lifeboat Guild, Vice-president and treasurer of Rosyth Branch of the Old People's Welfare Committee. Founded the Rosyth Old Ladies' Club, Secretary of the Rosyth Women's Social Club, Rosyth Housewives' League and Ladies Bowling Club. Mrs Cox took up residence in Rosyth 43 years ago when - her husband an Admiralty shipwright was transferred from Devonport. [D'Line Press 30.9.1958]

ALLAN CRESCENT

- 1). Situated near Abbey View, which was named in October 1952. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Probably named after John Allan Provost of Dunfermline 1955-58-1956 - Provost John Allan launched a relief fund on behalf of Hungarian refugees. Over £3,000 was subscribed. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 3). John Allan, weaver, former apprentice to Archibald Horn a weaver burgess, 23.8.1799 and John Allan, son of John Alan a weaver burgess, 9.9.1802. [Burgess Rolls of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 4). Mr. David Allan, Milliner and draper, Maygate, founder of the 2nd Fife (Dunfermline Y.M.C.A.) Scouts. [100 Years D'Line P.52]

ALLAN LEA TERRACE

- 1). Situated in Baldriddgurn.
- 2). The origin of this name is not known to date, it appears on the Dunfermline maps between 1896 and 1914, when it was shown as being one word Allanlea Terrace.

ALMOND ROAD

- 1). Situated in Abbey View area the street was named in October 1952. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Almond River Lanarkshire, West Lothian and Midlothian, joining Firth of Forth at Cramond. It has an eastward flow of 24 miles.

ALNESS GROVE

- 1). Situated off the Limekilns Road, named after Alness (Invergordon) or 'cape at mouth of the river'.

- 2). Alness parish and village about 10 miles north east of Dingwall East Ross and Cromary. The river rises in the mountains North West of Loch Morie and flows south east to Cromary Firth. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.9]

APPIN CRESCENT

- 1). Situated at the top of the Public Park, east at the Sinclair Round-about.
- 2). The Loch (Townhill) and the surrounding lands had belonged to the burgh of Dunfermline until 6th December 1828, when the ground from just beyond Muir Street, Townhill to Appin Crescent, Dunfermline, was sold for £14,105 to Mr. Downie of Appin. Mr. Downie represented the Burgh in Parliament, and as payment of a debt to him the Burgh sold him that portion of land. [Townhill by W.D. Henderson P. 30]
- 3). About a mile and a quarter from the town, are the Townhill and Appin Collieries, the former belonging to the burgh of Dunfermline, and the latter to Mr Downie of Appin. [Chalmers Vol. 1. P.42]
- 4). This crescent of one story houses faces the south and stands on part of the south western boundary of the old Towngreen upon the line of road leading from Dunfermline to Crossgates, Kirkcaldy. The houses are about 10 feet from the side of the road. The space is generally laid out in flower-pots which display a taste and order highly creditable to the occupants of the houses and is a decided ornament to the city. The ground belonged to the Heirs of the late Robert Downie Esq. of Appin. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis Dunf Pub Library]
- 5). Town Green (now Appin Crescent). 40/- fine on Geo Turnbull for going on the Town green with horse and cairtis tack and fulzie fra ye North syd to his Hospital lands be south ye Nethertoun. [Dunfermline Burgh Records by Andrew Shearer P.44]
- 6). The Town Green lay east of the city in the Appin Crescent and Public Park vicinity. [Short History of D'Line J. Ritchie]
- 7). The old Town Green, where we played cricket as boys-played the grown-ups even ay, and beat them, too--is the younger cricketers' "Oval" no longer. [When We Were Boys P.4]
- 8). Towngreen Tollis shown on 1923 Plan of D'Line Map. Lib. [D'Line Public Library]
- 9). In Appin Crescent (east end) houses have been erected on both the south and north sides and are now (Oct. 1895) offered for occupation. [Anent Vol. 2. by D. Thomson]
- 10). To be demolished in Appin Crescent to make way for the roundabout are the following: - Park Tavern: Donald's the drapers; the three storey block numbered 10 -18, comprising flats and Monaghan's grocer's shop and the house at No. 20. On the opposite side of the Crescent the public

convenience is to be pulled down, as is Benachie Lodge, just off the Public Park's West Drive. On the north side of Holyrood Place the warehouse building occupied by Thomson's the drapers is to be demolished. The property affected on the other side of the road is the three storey block numbered 61-67. A start was made of demolishing purposes to make way for Sinclair Gardens, first part of the Northern Link Road. [D'Line Press 3 Dec 1971]

- 11). An important stage to the Northern Link Road was completed this week with the laying by contractors etc. of the final wearing surface. The duel carriageway, which will link Reform Street with Appin Crescent, is scheduled to be finished by the end of the year. [D'Line Press 6 10.1971]

ARDEER PLACE

- 1). Situated off the Woodmill Road and named after Ardeer Golf Course, Greenhead, Stevenston, Ayrshire. A Parkland course of 18 holes 6630 yards. Founded 1880. [Golf Course Guide to Britain P.289]

ARTHUR STREET

- 1). Situated between Pilmuir street and Townhill Road.
- 2). Thomas Spowarts Trustees to execute naming of street December 1933. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 3). 1933 - Feuing development took place on a new street (Arthur Street) running west wards from Townhill Road through the lands of Headwell. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 4). Arthur William Patrick Albert, Prince Duke of Connaught. Born 1 May 1850 third son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, died 1942 he married 1897 Louisa daughter of Prince Fred Charles of Prussia. [Cyclopaedia of Names by B.E. Smith P.82]

ASH GROVE

- 1). Situated in Pitcorthie estate, was named in March 1966. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after the Ash Tree, Forest-tree of genus Fraxinus with silver-gray bark, pinnate leaves, and close - grained wood; wood of this; mountain-rowan tree: - plant, sapling of ash-tree used as walking-stick. [Oxford Dictionary]

ATHOL PLACE

- 1). Situated off Appin Crescent.
- 2). Named after the place name of Atholl which occupies most of the north and north east with Strathardle and Glenshee as subdivisions. 'Atholl Brose,' a mixture of whisky, honey, and eggs, is one of its lesser claims to fame. The Duke of Atholl, the owner of the Forest of Atholl, one of the largest Dee-forests in Scotland, the bridle-path once more becomes a Road, and the glen becomes less wild. [Muirhead's Scotland P.226 & 300]

AYTOUN GROVE

- 1). Situated off East Baldridge Drive.
- 2). Probably named after Ayton or Aytoun, Sir Robert (1570-1638), poet, was a descendant of the Norman house of De Vesey, lords of Sprouston in Northumberland. Gilbert de Vesey a younger son of the family settled in Scotland in the reign of King Robert Bruce, having received from him the lands of Aytoun in Berwickshire. Thereupon he changed his name to that of his estate. In Berwick-shire the Aytouns continued as landowners until James III. (1460-1488), when a brother of the family of Home married the heiress, and carried the lands into that house. The uncle of the heiress, her father's younger brother, Andrew Aytoun, was captain of Stirling Castle and sheriff of Elgin and Forres during the reign of James IV (1488-1513). [National Biography P.300]
- 3). Aytoun, William Edmonstoune (1813-1865), poet, born in Edinburgh on 21 June 1813, was the son of Roger Aytoun, writer to the signet, and of Joan Keir. Through both father and mother he belonged to old Scottish families, his progenitors, on the father's side being the Aytouns of Inchdairnie in Fifeshire, and the Edmonstounes, formerly of Edmonstoune and Ednam, and afterwards of Corehouse in Lanarkshire, and on the mother's side the Keirs of Kinmonth and West Rhynd in Perthshire. Among his ancestors she counted Sir Robert Aytoun, who followed James VI to England. [National Biography P.302]

BACKWELL COURT

- 1). Situated on the north side of Rumblingwell. The Baldridge Burn runs close by.
- 2). Thought to be named after "BackWell" as shown on A Map, showing Old Coal Pits in the area. [Burgh Engineers Office]

BALDRIDGE BURN

- 1). 1559 30 March - John Wemyss of Pittencrief conveys to his sister Jonete Wemyss the lands of Gabrigin blench holding. 28th June 1567 an acre of land in the Westfield of Baldridg was bounded on the north by the road called Coilgait and on the South by the Black Burn. 28 June 1567 the flesour aker of Middle Baldridge lying on the eastpart, the way leading to the Gallows on the other parts. An acre of arable land called the flescheour acre lying in Middle Baldrig. 27 Janry 1573-4 Patrick Durie of Middlebaldrig with consent of his wife gave sasine of his one acre arable lying in the Middlebaldrig between the road leading to the Colliery on the east and the lands occupied by John Pearson on the west. [Protocol Book of John Cunningham P.2, P.25, P.30, 37, & 40.]
- 2). 1566 - Resignation of Abbey Lands, Laurence Wellwood got the hail lands of Wester Baldridge. Thomas Wellwood received the coal and coal heuch of Wester Baldridge. [Annals of D'Line P.214]

- 3). 27 Janry 1573-4 Patrick Durie of Middlebaldrig with consent of his wife gave sasine of his one acreable lying in the Middlebaldrig between the road leading to the Colliery on the East and the lands occupied by John Pearson on the West, which acre with the two butts at the head of the same is now possessed by William Welwod conform to Blench Charter. [Protocol Book of John Cunningham P.40]
- 4). 1587 - Regality Court and "Hew Watt, Vagabond." Hugh Watt, vagabond, was tried by the Regality Court of Dunfermline for stealing cattle. He was found guilty, and condemned "to be hanget to the deith on Baldrie's gallows, or ellis drownit at wil of the judgis." Baldrige Gallows was "a stationary one," and "aye ready." It occupied a spot called "Gallows Bank," near or on the site of the present school, about a mile north of Dunfermline. The lairds of these days had private gallows. Hew must have stolen the cattle from the Laird of Baldrige, and, on being condemned, was hanged on "Baldrie's" private gallows. [Annals of D'Line P.229]
- 5). Gallows Bank was sometimes called Garlic Hill. There are some traces of evidence left, which go to show that it was in this locality that the private gallows of the Laird of Baldrige was erected and hence the name is a genuine one. This site is about two miles north Dunfermline. [Annals of D'Line P.764]
- 6). Easter Baldrige alias Hoilbaldrige. [Pitreavie Writs 1607]
- 7). 1646 - "The Bawdrig Coal Pitts" are mentioned in an old deed of this date, coal being "thair wrocht for hame use and for exportin." [Annals of D'Line P.314]
- 8). The Beveridge pit is in the vicinity of Baldrige burn, and to the south of the Tod fir-dyke. [Chalmers Vol. 1. P.39]
- 9). Is a long Street, Row, or Roadway. Locally pronounced Bautherickburn, consist of a long row of weavers' houses generally of one story running nearly due east and west. Near the east end there is a footway, which leads up to Golfdrum. This footway by means of a small bridge of one arch, crosses a rivulet which takes its rise in the north-west part of the parish and because of its entering the vicinity of Dunfermline by passing through the ancient lands and grounds of Baldrige, it here received the name of Baldrigeburn. The small bridge just mentioned was formerly called Campbell's brig but now Ingram's brig it having been rebuilt in 1850 through the exertions of a meritorious individual named Ingram. The previous bridge according to an old note was swept away in a spate in 1803. The burn runs from west to east a little to the south of the houses throughout their whole length. At the extreme east-end (hard by Harrie Brae) the burn receives from the north-east another `burn` which runs out of Loch Moncur (the Town-loch). The stream thus augmented here after a large bending, runs south through Buffies Brae brig, still pursuing a southerly direction it flows down between Bruce Street and

Chalmers Street on through the bridge under Bridge Street to Tower-hill, in Pittencrieff Glen, round which it forms a beautiful curve throwing Tower-hill into a peninsula, from which an old writer says - `It then pursues its course through the deepe dell of Petyncrief to the Dry-mills, where it receives from the east the watyr of Lyne. The two burns here become ane, rins wast and then south, flowing and murmerying on its way til the sea, which it enters at the Airn Myls aboon Lymekills` and no doubt `twill

`Murmur on a thousand years,
And flow, as now it flows.`

This burn will again be noticed when the several localities through which it passes are under description. Baldridgeburn forms a kind of north-western suburb to Dunfermline, and is united to it on the south-east by a long straggling road thinly built upon which proceeds along by the Dam, to the top of Bruce street from which it is distant about 600 yards. Near the middle of Baldridgeburn on the north side there is a road which proceeds north to Leadisde. At the western end there are two roads one leading in a south easterly direction to the Netherton, in its course passing by the west end of Golfdrum and Pittencrieff Street whilst the main branch proceeds west through Milesmark, to the Bamboo brig (2 miles distant) where it throws off a branch road in a north-westerly direction to Saline, Blairingone, dollar etc while the main line of road continues its course west through Carnock on to Oakley, Clakmannan Alloa Stirling etc. On the road between Milesmark and the Bamboo brig, the Berrielow or Cannock races were run about the end of last century - now long disused. An old paper says `Batherick burne is a verie olde roade way usit beyonde the memorie o` man. About the year 1744, or sae, it was widened an` putten in better order. In 1770 - `there wur onlie ane or twa houses in al Butherick burne`. At the westend is the Rumlin-wall and auld Munthoolie, an` at the east-end is Beveritch wal, renownit for its plentiful supply o` `faimus guid water`. In the year 1840 the rails of the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway were laid down in the locality, on the south side of `the burn and on a line stretching nearly due west and east about midway between the houses of Baldridgeburn and those in Golfdrum. From the west end of Baldridgeburn, the rail proceeds in a slight south-easterly direction to `Buffies Brae`, where the reader will find it again noticed and also at all those places through which the rail apasses. In conclusion, we may mention that the name Baldrige frequently occurs in some of the auld books of Dunfermline Abbey under the following spellings viz. Badrig, Baldrick, Balridge, Bawdrick, Bawderick, Bawerick, Baldris, these names refer to the ancient lands of Wester Baldrig, Medle Bawdrick and Easter Bawerick. In olden time there was a standing gallows at Baldridge always ready for those who committed crimes on Baldrige lands. In Dunfermline Regality Records

- of date 1587, we find that `Hew Watt, vagabond, is convicted of stealing cattle, and is condemit to be hangit to the deith, on Baldris gallows, or ellis drownit at the wil of the juges. ` We may here note that a former proprietor of Baldridge, of the name of Gedd appears to have been the founder of Dunfermline Grammer School. Also a descendant of the same name, who lived about the end of last century, was the inventor of stereotype printing. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis D'Line Carnegie. Library]
- 10). 1674 Conventicle Meeting - "Mr. Robert Ged of Baldridge, in Dunfermline parish, was this year fined in the fourth part of his yearly rent for attending a field meeting." [Annals of D'Line P.345]
 - 11). Baldridge Estate, near Dunfermline, was this year 1700 - purchased by Henry Wellwood Esq. of Garvock. Before the year 1720 he is reported to have cleared £30,000 from the coal alone on the estate. [Annals of D'Line P.665]
 - 12). 1725 - The art of stereotyping, or the casting in metal of pages of type, was invented about this period by William Ged of Baldridge, near Dunfermline. Ged at an early age left Baldridge for Edinburgh, where he served an apprenticeship to the jewellery business, and afterwards commenced jeweller on his own account, "with a strong predilection for Printing." The casts of two of his pages of Sallust are to be seen in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh. [Annals of D'Line P.414]
 - 13). At this period the Misses Gedd, of Baldridge, two elderly Jacobite ladies, opened a day and Boarding School in Dunfermline. According to an old fly-leaf print, they taught the following accomplishments: - Reading, English Grammar, writing, Arithmetic, History, and Geography, Music, Dancing and Polished Manners. also Plain and Ornamental sewing, Waxwork in flowers, fruits, houses, and landscapes; Painting on glass; Ornamental Paper Work; Landscape and Common drawing, with Painting done to the life, Likewise, Household Duties, and other necessaries. [Annals of D'Line P.472]
 - 14). Mr. Mitchell: part of Baldrig - £157.3.4 - A Dictionary of Landownership in Dunfermline c 1770. [S.R.O. P145]
 - 15). Baldridge Burn ('Bautberick Burn') 1693 feet by 28. A long row of generally one storey houses. Opened up about the year 1772 - `only one or twa hooses here in 1799`. [D'Line Journal Supp 25.5.1855 D.P.L.]
 - 16). Less pleasant additions to the Streets were the toll-bars which were first erected in 1790 at Baldridgeburn. These tolls were small sums collected from everyone who passed the tollgates or toll houses. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.112]
 - 17). Burgh Records 28th March 1796 Baldridge Burn. Foot Path Road. The Town Council directed their treasurer to "pay one guinea to assist in the making of a foot-path in Baldridge Burn Road." [Annals of Dunfermline P.534]

- 18). Cholera Morbus. This terrible scourge reached Dunfermline on Sunday 2nd September 1832; "it made its first appearance in the suburb of Baldrige Burn, and caused great excitement and terror. A man named Mercer, a weaver, near Balridge Burn Toll, was the first who died in the district of cholera." (M.S.) [Annals of D'Line P.633]
- 19). The Baldrige Works, a comparatively small weaving factory was being built in 1839. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.337]
- 20). Collier Row is shown on 1856 Map Dunfermline. On the west of this Row is shown and Old Coal Pit. Baldrige Row is shown as the same Row in 1896 Map. On the North side of Baldridgeburn is shown the Slaughter house, west side of the street and north of this is shown what was Baldrige Row. By 1915 the Row was shown as empty and by 1926 it had disappeared from the map. [D'Line Public Library]
- 21). The New Slaughter Houses, Baldrige Burn, were finished and opened for business on Tuesday 17th August 1869. [Annals of D'Line P.692]
- 22). Baldrige Row, is connected with Wellwood Colliery, but I rather think that it enjoys no other local patronage or alliance. It is within 20 minutes walk of Dunfermline Cross, but nobody cares to confess it belongs to Dunfermline. It is indeed a most unsavoury place and is only saved from discreditable rivalry with some other Rows I have seen by the proprietor bestowing a little more care upon the houses, which must be somewhere about a hundred years old. A trench has been formed behind the Rows, which keep the interior a trifle drier than it would otherwise be, and ashes laid in the front, terminating in a tile drain, sere to make the doors tidier than one might expect to find them. The interior of some of the houses, however, is enough to make the boldest hold his breath for a time, the people themselves being more to blame for this than the Landlord, although he is not altogether guiltless. Baldrige Row, to state the case frankly, is one of many similar places, which should be improved off the face of the earth. In the first house we are introduced to an old woman of fourscore, living in a single apartment, which is low in the damp-stained ceiling, badly lighted, and altogether miserable. In her young days she worked in the pits, and is now permitted to sit rent free. Similar places further along the Row bring a rent, of 8d a week, and two apartments 4s 6d a month. In the second house, the rain finds its way through the roof above one of the beds, and on a recent wet Saturday the tenant removed her bedding, the "Tick" and the sheets being both wet. Outside the houses there are no conveniences of any kind. The Dunfermline water supply is available at Baldrige Row. [D'Line Journal 27 .2.1875]
- 23). The new McLean School in Baldridgeburn was opened on 30th September 1896 by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. [100 years D'Line P.37]
- 24). Canmore Golf Club opened their course at Baldrige on 9th April 1898. [100 years D'Line Press P.37]

- 25). Other activities of the Carnegie Trustees during the year 1909 was the opening of Baldridgeburn Branch Library. [100 Years D'Line Press P.53]
- 26). 1914 - With the out break of the First World War on 4th August Dunfermline virtually became a garrison town. In consequence of the military occupation of the schools, the summer vacation was considerably extended. Practically all the Carnegie Trust buildings, including the School Clinic, School of Music, and the Baldridgeburn and Nethertown Institutes were occupied by the troops. [D'line Press 100 years]
- 27). 1914 - A new infant department at McLean School was erected at a cost of £6,000. Dunfermline Burgh and Parish School Boards were amalgamated, with Dr. John Ross as chairman. One of the first acts was the provision of free School books. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 28). The Convener of the Streets Committee, at a meeting on 8th inst. reported that the tenders for the widening and improvement of Baldridgeburn. [D'Line Press 19.3.1927]
- 29). 1930 - Ground was acquired at Baldridgeburn for a sum clearance housing scheme. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 30). A "Gap" site exists between the properties at 44 and 28 Baldridgeburn. There is a low wall between the street and the site, but this has not prevented the site becoming a playground and short-cut for children in the neighbourhood. A few charred stones remain where a bonfire has been made. In the background there stands a Nissen hut, of which half the roof has collapsed. [D'Line Press 22.11.1958]
- 31). Like so many sectors of Dunfermline's First Ward. Jigburn Terrace a group of 50 working-class houses, built close on 60 years ago is falling into decay. Not half a dozen houses remain still occupied. The others are empty, with peeling wallpaper, doors swinging open and windows broken the targets of stone-throwing boys and youths. Jigburn is a private street, owned by Mrs Jenny Dodds, who lives at "Jigburn House," Baldridgeburn, just at the entrance to the Jigburn area. Two large tenement blocks, linked by two two-storey blocks, which form Jigburn Terrace (built 1903) were built by her father, the late Mr John Rintoul Jigburn Terrace was built on the site of the old garden which Mr Rintoul feued from the late Dr Drysdale. The early occupants of the houses were mostly miners, whose daughters worked in the local mills. [D'Line Press 4.8.1962]
- 32). The Provost said that they now appeared to have the upper hand so far as the demolition and tidying up of old properties and derelict sites within the burgh was concerned." The past few months have seen the demolition of more properties than in any other year, principally in the Jigburn, Baldridgeburn, and Moodie Street area. I do appreciate that there are still eyesores in other parts of the town, and those properties will be dealt within due course. This year must be unique in as much that more houses have been pulled down than have been built, during 1965. [D'Line Press 1.1.1966]

BALFOUR COURT

- 1). Situated off Robertson Road from Balfour. Baile + fuar = cold town. [Place names of Fife & Kinross P.5]
- 2). Named after a ruined castle 4 miles west of Kirriemuir Angus. Balfour, a hamlet, parish of Shapinshay, and 5 miles N.N.E. Kirkwall, Orkney. The castle in the vicinity is a building of mixed architecture. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.27]
- 3). A fragment of a large castle in the parish of Kingoldrum, three or four miles west from Kirriemuir. The house adjoining is quite modern, and at the distance of a few yards there is a large farm-steading, the presence of which probably accounts for the almost total disappearance of the castle the materials having doubtless formed the quarry for the modern buildings. Balfour was the castle of the Ogilvies, a branch of the Airlie family, and is probably as old as the beginning of the sixteenth century. [Architecture of Scotland Vol.III P.337]
- 4). Local connections with the surname, Andrew Balfour, Builder, c.1858 in Queen Anne Place, he built many of the principal buildings in Dunfermline and was employed by the Government in repairing the ruins of Dunfermline Abbey.
- 5). Thomas Balfour, son-in-law of Andrew Mitchell a labourer in Nethertoun 28.7.1907. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

BALVAIRD PLACE

- 1). Situated west of Alderston Drive
- 2). Named after Balvaird one of the most interesting castles in Scotland, and one of the least known. Although a 15th-century structure, practically unaltered, it demonstrates an improved version of the later popular L - plan and consist of a massive keep, of main block and wing, with a square stair-tower in the re-entrant angle a feature not appearing generally until over a century later etc. Balvaird was Barclay property, and went with the heiress Margaret on her marriage to Sir Andrew Murray youngest son of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine towards the end of the 15th century. Since it is the arms of this couple that appear over the doorway, presumably Sir Andrew was the builder. A descendant, the Reverend Andrew Murray, minister of Abdie, was created Lord Balvaird in peculiar circumstances. He was apparently a moderate churchman, in days when moderation was not popular. He pleaded for moderation at the General assembly of 1638 - and was in consequence dispossessed of his parish by his angry fellow-clerks. Rather to spite the Kirk than for any other reason, King Charles First thereupon made him Baron Balvaird, he having succeeded to the property on the death of Sir David Murray of Gospetrie, first Viscount Stormont. His eldest son in due course succeeded as second Lord Balvaird and also Viscount Stormont and

Lord Scone. All three titles now being held by the Earl of Mansfield, who has on more than one occasion been Lord High Commissioner to the said General Assembly. The castle, though ruinous, is in a fair state of preservation. [The Fortified House in Scotland by N. Tranter Vol.2 P.90]

BANNERMAN STREET

- 1). Situated between Arthur Street and Victoria Street. The Street was named in April 1936 the south portion was called Victoria Place. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P. for the Stirling District of Burghs, his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 31st October 1903. The Freedom of the City was conferred upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman 1903. [100 Years D'Line Press P.49]

BANNOCH BRAE

- 1). Situated off Garvock Hill.
- 2). Named after Cairn Bannoch of Scottish "Munroes." The route between Cairn an-Sagairt Mor and Carirn Bannoch is an easy stroll over springly turf, but don't be fooled, in misty weather many walkers pass Cairn Bannoch without realising it. It is an imperceptible rise to Cairn Bannoch. [The Munroes by Cameron McNeish P.110]

BARBOUR GROVE

- 1). Situated off East Baldridge Drive by Lady Nairne Road.
- 2). Local connections with the Street name, a local Tax Inspector, Mr John Barbour, former Training Commander of the General Services Reserve Unit at Granton H.M.S. Claverhouse, took over command of H.M.S. Scotia. The Reserve Headquarters of this Unit was at Pitreavie. [D'Line Press 19.11.1966]

BARRIE PLACE

- 1). Situated of Barrie Street, Baldridgeburn and was named in September 1971. [Burgh Engineers Office]

BARRIE STREET

- 1). Situated in Baldridgeburn. This street was named 1935. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after James Matthew Barrie, born at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, May 9th 1860. A Scottish Writer, he was for some time a journalist in London. He has written "Better Dead" 1887 "A Widow in Thrums" 1889 best known for "Peter Pan." [Cyclopaedia of Names P.123]

BEATH VIEW

- 1). Situated off Garvock Bank named in May 1968. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after as it may have been a good view of the Beath Hill. - Beath, from the British dedev; or Gaelic, beath - "Birchwood." [Annals of D'Line P.762]
- 3). Beath. Beith = birch tree. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.8]
- 4). Andrew Beath, son of William Beath a baker burgess, 39.3.1795, and Robert Beath, son of Alexander Beath a weaver burgess 4.7.1797. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

BEATTY PLACE

- 1). Situated off Adamson Crescent named in August 1932. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Admiral of the Fleet, Sir David Beatty (afterwards Earl Beatty), G.C.B. O.M. G.C.V.O. D.S.O. his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 13th September 1919.

BECK CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off Bellyeoman Road named in February 1946. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Possibly named after Mr. John Beck, the senior machineman in the Press Office when the First World War broke out. [D'Line Press 100 years]

BEECH GROVE

- 1). Situated in Pitcorthie estate and named in May 1967. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after a Forest-tree of Europe and West Asia (genus Fagus) with fine thin smooth bark, glossy oval leaves, boughs and foliage which form a dense canopy, and three-sided nuts borne in pairs in a rough or prickly involucre, its wood: any of various other trees more or less resembling this. [The Oxford Dictionary]

BELDORNEY PLACE

- 1). Situated east of Alderston Drive.
 - 2). This substantial fortalice stands in a secluded position in the Deveron valley, amongst the hills two miles south of Glass and near to the Banffshire border. It belongs to the Z-plan, a main block lying approximately north and south, with a square stair-tower projecting to the north-west and a large round tower to the south-east. Beldorney belonged to a branch of the great House of Gordon, descended from Adam, third son of the 1st Earl of Huntly. In 1554 Gordon of Beldorney is recorded as buying the property of Wester Fowlis from Huntly, but that date seems too early for the present house, which would appear to date from the first half of the 17th century. The last of the Gordons, Charles of Wardhouse sold Beldorney in 1807. [The Fortified House in Scotland by N. Tranter B.IV. P.24]

BELLYEOMAN LANE

- 1). Situated off Dick Street facing Bellyeoman Road.

BELLYEOMAN ROAD

- 1). Situated off Townhill Road south.
- 2). The names bestowed on places by the early inhabitants are still to be found in whole, or in a mutilated condition, e.g. Bal, a dwelling Balyeoman. [Annals of D'Line P.2]
- 3). Probably named after Bellemount. This is shown on John Aisley's Map of 1775 of Dunfermline - Bellemount - Belle` - Beautiful - mount: - Natural elevation of earth's surface of impressive height. [Oxford Dictionary]
- 4). South Bellyeoman Farm is situated south side of Kingseat Road. - Part of Belleyoman is within Kingseathill area. Kingseathill has an observatory area (Used in the last war) with a seating area, to enable the visitor to enjoy the beautiful view of the Forth, and in clear weather a good view of 'King Arthur's Seat' Edinburgh.
- 5). Belmont - (Sidlaws and Unst) Fr. bel mont 'Fine Hill' [Place names of Scotland by J.B. Johnston P.105]
- 6). Bell- The top of a Hill -the highest part of a slope. [Chambers Scots Dictionary]
- 7). Baleyoman. I take this to be a rare instance in Scotland of the Irish form of a family name formed by O'. Thus O'Mochain, which would be Anglicised O'Mohan, with baile prefixed, would be Balyeoman; and it should be noted the name Mochain occurs in Kinross in the name Portmoak. [Place Names Fife & Kinross P.7]
- 8). The next road under discussion was Back Cemetery Road and Hunter Street, and the proposal was to call it Bellyeoman Road. Mr Craig "I move that it be called The Lays". Mr. Fisher moved, and Mr. Bernstein seconded that Bellyeoman Road should be the name, and Mr. Craig moved as an amendment, and Mr. Taylor seconded, that the Lays should be substituted. On a vote being taken, 9 supported the amendment and 8 the motion. [D'Line Journal 17.5.1913]
- 9). Known as "Back Cemetery Road" [Street Plan 1917 D'Line]
- 10). Previous to the Craigmyle Street and Robertson Road schemes being built, you could walk via Bellyeoman Road through a right of way wicket, passing Bankhead Farm to Whitefield across the road, through the Greencarpet to Buckieburn, turn left up past the old Lisa Pit, across the main Kingseat Road, onto the Muircock Hall Farm Road to where there was a small row of farm cottages. [A Boys Life in Townhill by Robert Wilson P.7]

- 11). 1927 - A new housing scheme was begun at Bellyeoman. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 12). The 193 Arcon prefabs in Dunfermline could disappear by the end of 1969, if effects given to a phased programme of clearance at present tentatively projected for the six prefab sites in the burgh. Bellyeoman Road 47 houses by mid 1968. [D'Line Press 13.11.1965]
- 13). The cutting of the first turf on a 36 acre site at Bellyeoman, marks the beginning of work on the long-awaited first phase of the West Fife District General Hospital. There will be 60-bed wards, together with day hospitals and service departments. A wide range of support services will be incorporated as part of one of the best hospitals of its kind in Britain etc. [D'Line Press 24.7.1981]

BENDACHIN DRIVE

- 1). Situated in 'Queens Gardens', housing estate, north of Halbeath Road.
- 2). Named after Bendachin, Churches and Chapels attached to Dunfermline Abbey shown on map. [D'Line Abbey by J. M. Webster P.192]
- 3). There were, however, several churches dependent on the monastery still further north Bendachin. [Regality of D'Line Court Book by J.M. Webster P.167]
- 4). Bendachin (Bennachtin), now probably Bendothy, at the eastern extremity of Perthshire, near Cupar-Angus, seems once to have belonged to the monks of Dunfermline, but a controversy having arisen between them and those of Cupar, it was assigned to the latter by Pope Honorius III about 1229, on their paying two and a-half marks of silver annually to the former. The lands, however, belonged to the monastery of Dunfermline, after that period, for abbot Adam gave a feu of them to two persons in 1490. [Chalmers Vol.1. P.221]

BERNARD SHAW STREET

- 1). Situated off east Baldrige Drive.
- 2). Named after George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950, playwright; born in Dublin into a loveless and genteelly poor household over-shadowed by his father's tippling, but filled with music and musicians by his mother; educated at Wesley Connexional School, in the National gallery of Ireland, and by wide reading; entered estate agent's office, 1871; cashier, 1872-6, joined mother who had moved to London as a music teacher 1876; 1873-83 wrote but failed to publish five novels etc. obtained first successful production of a play (New York 1897 etc. and in 1939, obtained new fame and fortune through filming of his plays, notably Pygmalion and Major Barbara; left residue of estate to institute a British alphabet of at least forty letters; his house at Ayot St Lawrence became the property of the National Trust. [The Dictionary of National Biography]

- 3). 1956 - An alarming subsidence at a scheme of prefab, houses in Bernard Shaw Street was found to have been due to the existence of an old pit shaft. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 4). The 193 Arcon prefabs in Dunfermline could disappear by the end of 1969, if effect is given to a phased programme of clearance at present tentatively projected for the six prefab sites in the burgh. Bernard Shaw Street 68 houses by mid 1968. [D'Line Press 13.11.1965]

BERRYLAW PLACE

- 1). Situated off William Street, at Pittencrieff named in March 1963. [Burgh Engineers Office]

BERRYLAW ROAD

- 1). Situated going west off William Street.
- 2). Named after Berry-Law This height (Berrylaw Top), about one-and-a-quarter miles west-north-west from the Cross of Dunfermline, is a conspicuous height crowned with trees. A great many places in Scotland have the name of Law, from British Blaw a hill. "Berry" is probably a corruption for "Burgh," so that "Berry-law" means Burgh Hill. [Annals of D'Line P.764]
- 3). On the crest of a rising ground to the right will be observed a circular plantation, which from its conspicuous position serves as a landmark to the country round, and is known by the name of Berrylaw Top, or vernacularly, "Berrylaw Tap." The name, which is of Gothic origin (burh, Anglo-Saxon for town or fortress, or modern Swedish berj, a town, combined with hlaeuw, a hill), it seems to point to some ancient fortress or city having existed here in former days. I have heard of an ancient village at Berrylaw which was standing till near the end of the last century. [Between the Ochils etc by D. Beveridge P.139]
- 4). "Berry-Law-Tap" Cairn - During the year 1834 a slight digging was made into the highest peak of Berry-Law-Tap. Nothing was found excepting a kind of cairn and one mouldered bone. There were no coins. (M.S. Note) [Annals of D'Line P.636]
- 5). Berrylaw Tap. The top of the Berrylaw traditionally known as a sepulchral site was dug into on July 1860, at the instance of Mr. Joseph Paton, Wooer's alley, in Dunfermline. Nothing particular turned up excepting charred wood rotten bones and a few rough flat stones. [Annals of Dunfermline P.681]
- 6). Freestone or Sandstone Quarries. There are several of these in the parish. The chief ones are at Berrylaw and North Urquhart, a mile north-west; at Millhills, a quarter of a mile south-east; and at Sunnybank, three miles south-east from the town, and at Pittencrieff within it, between Pittencrieff and Golf Drum

Streets. The stone at all these, except the last is of good quality and much used in building. That of Berrylaw and north Urquhart Quarries is reckoned the best, being the purest and most durable stone increasing in hardness, by taking on a fine skin, the more it is exposed to the weather. [Chalmers Vol.1. P.60]

- 7). Going north on the road at Urquhart to Berrylaw, where the old pit workings and air shafts, there was a "Padding Grund" with water, where the travelling people and Gipsy travellers would stay. [M.S. Jock Horn]
- 8). This area Berrylaw, has been now bulldozed and landscaped.

BEVERIDGE STREET

- 1). Situated in Brucefield, named January 1941. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Mr Erskine Beveridge, who's story begins around 1833 when he set up a damask linen warehouse in Priory Lane, and so laid the foundation of Erskine Beveridge & Co. Ltd. Erskine Beveridge was one of the early pioneers of mechanisation in Dunfermline. [Erskine Beveridge by Hugh Walker Page 8]
- 3). Others of the name John Beveridge Born 1798 and died 1864 sometime Tobacconist in Dunfermline and noted Masseur in Edinburgh. His Portrait painted by George Harvey, and is in the City Chambers. There are 18 entries from 1799 to 1805, of Beveridge entries recorded in Burgess Roll of Dunfermline. [By David Dobson]

BIRCH GROVE

- 1). Situated on the south side of Pitcorthie Drive, named May 1965. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 3). Named after a Birth tree a hardy northern forest-tree of genus *Betula* with smooth tough bark and slender graceful branches; wood of this; - bark canoe, one made of the bark of Birch *papyrifera*. Bundle of birch-twigs used for flogging. [The Oxford Dictionary]

BIRRELL DRIVE

- 1). Situated running north east of Pitcorthie Road.
- 2). Possibly named after George Birrell Esq., Manufacturer, was elected Provost Nov. 1836. [Annals of D'Line P.641]
- 3). Others of the surname, David Birrell, was born Dunfermline (1795-1874) and after education at the University of Edinburgh entered into a legal practice in Edinburgh, then returned to Dunfermline, occupying the position of Sheriff-Clerk.
- 4). Henry Birrell, mason in Dunfermline, 30.8.1809. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 5). Mr Augustine Birrell (Lib) elected M.P. for West Fife in 1889. [100 D'Line Press P.31]

- 6). 1955 - The Dunfermline Press Mr. A.T. Birrell was promoted editor. [D'Line Press 100 years]

BLACKBURN AVENUE

- 1). Situated in Parkneuk, off the Rumblingwell road.
- 2). Probably named after the Black Burn 28 August 1568. An acre of land in the Westfeild of Baldrig was bounded on the north by the road called Coilgait and on the south by the Blackburn. [Protocol Book of John Cunyinghame P.30]
- 3). The Iron moulding industry has been long connected with the Baldridgeburn and Rumblingwell districts. No fewer than four foundries have existed. Three of these works have now disappeared. The Phoenix foundry occupied by Ballie Stewart as stores and yards, the Dunfermline Foundry, known to the older inhabitants as "the big foundry" and now the site of St Margaret's Works, and Whitemyre Foundry, bought over and subsequently demolished by the, North British Railway Company. Now there remains but one establishment. Blackburn Foundry belonging to Mr William McLeod. Situated near "the little old world hamlet of Parkneuk, (the white washed rows of miners cottages with the regular succession of little square windows with their clean scrubbed antiquated little shutters all resting on the ground beneath the extensive kail-yaird behind, carefully cultivated and judiciously proportioned, clustered round the dark, ugly mass of the bings of the rejuvenated Wallsend colliery" the foundry is in an ideal environment where abundance of room for extension is afforded. The works were established by the present owner in 1894. They were then only about half the size of what they have now attained and between twenty and thirty men were employed. [D'Line Journal 8.1914]

BLACKLAW ROAD

- 1). Situated north off Aberdour Road, built 1950s. Blacklaw Primary School is on the east.
- 2). Named after Blacklaw, which is shown on the Regality of Dunfermline Map in early XVIth Century.
- 3). The lands of Blacklaw occupied by George Fleming in 1566. [Registrum Assedationum.
- 4). John Ker was boxmaster in 1799. He was one of the three brothers Robert, James and John who in the beginning of the century, were known to every citizen of the auld grey town. John conducted a yarn-boiling business at the south end of Bothwellhaugh, close to the Spital Burn. He was provost of the burgh in 1831 and died in 1850. When John and his father commenced yarn-boiling on the burnside, (about 1800), they brought water in wooden pipes from the Blacklaw Burn, a distance of about a mile and quarter, and these

pipes were dug up as curious relics when E. Beveridge's grand warehouse was erected in 1862-3 at the Spital Brig. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.267]

- 5). 1952 - the Presbytery decided that St. Andrew's South Church be transported to a new housing area in the Blacklaw Road district. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 6). Blacklaw Primary School is situated on the east here, opened 1953.
- 7). Hopes are high that an exiting new housing scheme in Dunfermline will go ahead in the next financial year. Kirk Care Housing Association, run by the Church of Scotland, plans to construct a £1 million sheltered housing development near the Blacklaw Road/Whitelaw Road junction. The Blacklaw Road site, formerly occupied by Mitchell haulage, and removal contractors' Blacklaw Garage, is earmarked for a total of 34 units, made up of 24 one person flats, seven two person and three person. [D'Line Press 13.1.1994]

BLAIR DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Headwell Avenue and Townhill Road named in February 1946 [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Blair. Blar = open plain.
- 3). Probably named after Mr. D.D. Blair, Solicitor, was appointed to the Burgh in February 1907.4). Others of the surname - 1297 - Arnold Blair "a monk of the Benedictine Cloister of Dunfermline," left the monastery and became chaplain to Sir William Wallace (at the hero's request) In the year 1298 John Blair, sometimes called Arnold Blair, a learned monk of Dunfermline, became chaplain to Sir William Wallace. After the hero's death in 1305, it is understood that he re-entered the Monastery of Dunfermline, and, during the later years of his abode there, wrote a history of his renowned master (about 1327). [Annals of D'Line P.105, 123]
- 5). George Blair, depute bailie of regality. On 20th June 1490 David Blair, his son George, and David, the son of George, or the longest liver of them, had a lease from Dunfermline Abbey of the lands of Bendauchty in the Sheriffdom of Perth and on 1st July 1543 George Blair resigned these Lands. [Regality Court of D'Line by J.M. Webster P.161]

BLAKE STREET

- 1). Situated east of Malcolm Street, named in October 1922. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Possibly named after our local James Blake. The most important event in the history of our local staple trade was the introduction of damask weaving by James Blake in 1719, and it cannot be doubted that James was one of the

greatest local benefactors known in our town's history. The story of how he managed to secure the secrets of damask weaving, and to convince the Drumsheugh weavers that he as only a kind of "natural," seeking diversion, has been so often told that we may be excused for omitting a repeat recital here. That James Blake was a man of originating powers far beyond the average, is proved, not only by his carrying in his mind the detail structure of the damask loom to Dunfermline, but also, and as much, by the delicate work he accomplished on his loom while working in the tower above the pends; and if ever his townsmen conclude, in their own minds, to raise monuments of honour to their industrial heroes, James Blake should have the first and grandest of them all. The outcome of his weaving operations in the pended tower is described in detail by Dr. Henderson, showing he was the equal in ingenuity of device to any of his predecessors, and much in advance of any of them in the application of mechanics. James Blake wove a wonderful napkin in 1719, and the same highly skilled weaver wove the weavers' flags in 1734. See St. Catherine's Wynd, Pends. [The Weaver's Craft by Daniel Thomson P.194 & 351]

BLELLOCH'S CLOSE

- 1). Situated between the High Street and Maygate, named after David Belloch, Grocer and wine Merchant Maygate, his house still stands. [D'line Carnegie. Lib. Belloch Family Chart]

BONNAR STREET

- 1). Situated going north from New Row.
- 2). Walliod Wynd shown east of Bonnar Street, on Map of XVI.th Century Dunfermline.
- 3). 14 Nov. 1572, Reference to ane barne with ane Killzaird and half an acre of land at the head of Shadowis Wynd betwixt the lands of Adam Stewart and of St Ninians on the West, M. George Creychtoun on the north. [Protocol Book of John Cunyinghame P.38]
- 4). Alexander Bonnar, son of Alexander Bonnar a weaver burgess 17.9.1802 and David Bonnar, son of Alexander Bonnar a weaver burgess 17.9.1802 and John Bonnar, son of Thomas Bonnar a wright burgess 20.8.1802. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 5). Named Bonnar Street in 1853 this Street was previously known as Shadow's Wynd and earlier in the 16th Century as Waluod Wynd. The east side widened in 1861 was for a short time known as Wilson's Place. [Carnegie Dunf Trust 1969]
- 6). Shadow's Wynd - 112 feet by 22. A small narrow Wynd from Queen Anne Street to the Newrow. 'East Port Hoose.' with date 1609, at the foot, west corner (now removed.) [D'Line Journal Supp. 25 May 1855]

- 7). About the middle of Bonnar Street or Shadow's Wynd there was Wallod Wynd B.R355. [XVI the Century Map D'Line]
- 8). 1752 - Old Port at East Port adjoining William Bonnar's house to be taken down. [Hendersons Annals Script]
- 9). More wood and stone houses stretched on toward the East Port, where on the North side of the Port at the foot of Shaddo Wynd now Bonnar Street stood an ancient tenement, probably the mansion of some nobleman and opposite it, stretching out almost to the middle of the Street was another old house to which was attached one side of the Old Port. Downhill to the south the New Row. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.111]
- 10). The marow-bone man. This individual went about with a marow-bone crying "wha wants me? Three stier & a whaumle for ane bawbee" he stirred the bone in the Kailpot (info from Mrs. Gilbert Rae, born about 1840) Mrs Rae remembers the cholera plague in Dunfermline (probably the outbreak of 1849). They were afraid to go out. Barrels of tar were burned in the middle of the street, & she saw the dead cart passing. [Some Recollections of Old D'Line P.8]
- 11). Previous to 1854, this short Street, from time immemorial, had the name of 'Shadows Wynd'. It lies nearly due north and south, in a line with Newrow on the south, and South Inglis Street on the north, uniting Queen Anne Street with High Street at its junction with East Port Street. In the northwest corner is the house used as an Inn by Mr. Stobie, and called 'Stobie's Inn,' where was kept 'Dunfarmlin guid brown ale revived,' and was much frequented about 1815. There are very few houses in this Street they are chiefly on the West side and of two storeys. In 1835 a singular tenement of the olden time was removed from its south-west corner where it formed a corner angle house with the High Street. It was called the Port House and had on its gable (in Bonnar Street) a date stane with the initials W.G. and date 1609. A new three story house was built on its site by the owner of the property Mr. John Bonnar in 1835 and in 1854 the name of the Street was changed from Shadows Wynd to Bonnar Street. A neighbouring proprietor had made arrangements with the Commissioners of Police to have the east side of this street named Wilson Place. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis Dunf Public Library]
- 12). Bonnar Street in the 19th century was only wide enough for one cart. At the south west corner of Bonnar Street then known as "Shaddows Close" (more correctly Shaddo) (See Henderson Annals P636), there was a large slummy tenement called "Happy Land." [Some Recollections of Old Dunfermline]
- 13). The Council's first effort at public assistance was the erection of an Almshouse to provide for the poor and the ageing. The house was built "without the east yett at the foot of Shawdows Wynd," the quaint name by which Bonnar Street was once known. [Short History of D'line P.12]

- 14). In 1836 the weavers decided to strike for better wages from the manufacturers, at Halbeath the miners were on strike too, there followed a time of want and suffering when once more public subscriptions were raised. It was then that work was begun on the Burgh Streets to employ the idle hands. The steep ascent of Shadows Wynd, (Bonnar Street) was levelled considerably. [Short His D'Line J. Ritchie]
- 15). A new Baptist Church was built in East Queen Ann Street, opposite the top end of Bonnar Street. (M.S. Note) [Annals of D'Line P.635]

BONNYTON PLACE

- 1). Situated off Woodmill Road, named in June 1958. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after - Bonnyton a suburb of Kilmarnock North Ayrshire, and Bonnyton seat Ayrshire. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.50]

BOTHWELL GARDENS

- 1). Situated north off Bothwell Street and named February 1960s. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Bothwell Place was situated as a continuation of Bothwell Street north towards Netherton Broad Street and is now included in Bothwell Gardens.
- 3). Bothwell Place is an ancient street running out of the south-east end of Netherton Broad Street with a slight curve in a due south-east direction into the old Viam Regiam Australis or Royal South road. At its South end it forms a sharp wedge junction with Brucefield Street, which comes down on the opposite side on the east. These two Streets at this point merge into a common broad highway called Bothwell Street. These two Streets with Bothwell Street assume the form of the capital letter Y Bothwell-street being the stalk of the letter Bothwell Place the left divergence and Brucefield Street the right and the horizontal on the top of the letter will be East Netherton Street. The houses (built on the west side only), are of one story, and occupied by weavers. George Hutton, weaver, the inventor 'the long satin cords,' died (a great many years ago) at No 5 of this place. 'He was a little man, not a ready speaker, was much respected and very ingenious in mechanical operations.' (Vide West Netherton Street and Chalmers' History of Dunfermline 356) Until lately, Bothwell Place and Bothwell Street had the common name of Bothwell Haugh Row and sometimes not infrequently called Gutterside. The houses at the top of Bothwell Place are old tenements, and their predecessors are mentioned in old title deeds. The greater portion of this streetway has lately received the name of Bothwell Street (vide Bothwell Street). We find ourselves at the junction of Broad-Street with Bothwell-Place or Gutter-Side and Bothwellhaugh-Row, as the Place was formerly called. Here we stand in front of some houses built with old stones one of them, No.50, has on it the date of 1760. The grounds or yards at the

back of this and adjoining houses are noticed the old Chartulary of the Abbey, being there designated, under date 1526, as 'Ortos Sancti Cuthbert,' that is, St Cuthbert's Garden or Orchard. A ropery was established on these grounds about 1852. The garret of the second house on the west had a singular tenant in it about the 1766, a great man, a man of much local renown; 'known far and near, in toon an countrie, in kirk an at markit, as Muckle Jamie Patersin' 'Jamie appears to have had `all irons in the fire.' He mendit shoon,' 'tinkerd ketils, pats, an pans,' 'gaed errands,' 'carryd water ta fock,' `selt caum,' `helpit ta beam wubs,' `built dry dykes,' `stickit calves and swine ta ony ans,' 'band in hairst,' 'an when he was oot o jobs he leggit throo toon an countrie beggin and on getting a naffa o meal, or a piece o cake, banok, or whang o cheese, he wud sit doon an tell folks a the news o the day, or sing a sang til thame, ony wey they liket best.' [Viagraphia Dunfermlynensis Dunf Carnegie Library]

- 4). Bothwell Place and Bothwell Haugh Row named May 1809. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 5). The street is shown as Nethertown Back Street. [Plan of D'Line 1923 Map]
- 6). The Dunfermline Town Council have been recommended by the Streets Committee to proceed with a scheme of widening of both sides of Bothwell Place at an estimated cost of £2,000. The property owners affected are to be communicated with on the subject of terms. [D'Line Press 12.9.1936]
- 7). Motorist entering Dunfermline from the south as from Monday of this week will have to depart from that normal practice of forking right to continue their journey northwards up New Row. Now they are required to go round the new roundabout via Bothwell Place and East Nethertown. New Row at this point between Woodmill Street and Bothwell Street is one way only in a southerly direction. [D'Line Press 21.5.1960]
- 8). East Netherton Street was situated at the round-about at the east end of Netherton Broad Street and south of St Margaret's Drive, beside what was Dunfermline West Fife Hospital. See Netherton Broad Street.

BOTHWELL STREET

- 1). Situated at south of St. Margaret's Drive round-about, under the via-duct heading south.
- 2). Named after Richard de Bothwell 1445-1470 "By goddis tholing abbote of Dunfermelyn." His coat of arms, both outside and inside the nave, is that of Bothwell of Hallbank. There was a small estate of that name on the south side of Dunfermline, "bordering the burgh" (Annals 195) so that it is quite possible that he was a local man. Such names as Bothwell Works and Bothwell Street would seem to confirm this. By his will, dated 26th November

1458 Richard de Bothwell, Abbot of Dunfermline, among other provisions, left to the sacrist four merks usual money of Scotland 'for the upkeep of a wax candle of one pound weight at the high altar near the picture of St Margaret, sometime Queen of Scotland, the founder of the monastery, to burn during the divine office'. [D'Line Abbey by J.M. Webster P.47 & 185]

- 3). On 23 December 1448 a judgement delivered by Richard de Bothwell, Abbot of Dunfermline, and his council. [Regis Dunf. No.424]
- 4). Henry Bothwell was Provost of Dunfermline from 1505-1511.
- 5). David Bothwell of the Haugh, 'ayr to Harrie Boduel' is referred to in Court VIII of the present record, and was Patron of St. Ninian's Chapel. He was alive in 1573 but was dead before 12th. February 1550. There were in fact Bothwells in the Haugh till at least the middle of the seventeenth century. The Bothwells, like the Stewarts, would hold Halbank of the abbot as superior. The combined lands of Halbank and Brieryhill now form the greater part, if not almost the whole, of the Public Park, Dunfermline. [Regality of D'Line Court Book P.164]
- 6). 1562 A Charter giving names of many places now obsolete but nevertheless interesting to the local antiquary: - Beginning at the gardens of St.Cuthbert, descending by certain stones fixed for boundary stones, and proceeding by the land of David Bothwell, named the Haugh. [Annals of D'Line P.190]
- 7). 23 August 1566 Reference to a tenement of land fore and back with garden and tail annexed lying in the lower town of Dunfermline between the lands of I.B. on the West, the lands called the Holy Blood on the East, the lands called the Bothwell Hauch on the South and the Common Way on the north. [Protocol Book of John Cunyinghame P.20]
- 8). That of some old houses in Bothwell Street with date 1766. [Anent Vol.2 769 by D. Thomson]
- 9). Bothwell Street now forms the southern division of this old Street having Bothwell Place on the north-west, and Brucefield Street on the north-east, and has a due south-east and North-West direction. At its northern end it is 58 feet broad and at its south termination, near the 'Spital brig' its breadth is about 36 feet. The houses are like Bothwell Place and of which they are a continuation and are also of one storey and occupied by weavers. As noticed, in a note on Bothwell Place this is a very ancient royal highway and leads to Queensferry. About 330 years ago the lands on which the Street lies belonged to David Bothwell and was then called 'The Haughs' hence the origin of the name Bothwell Haugh Row. In Regis de Dunfermline, the Haughs are described as being near to St Cuthberts lands and the gudly landis belonging ta the alter of the blessed Mary in the Parochial Church of Dunfermline and the Grange or Granary of the Monastery. An ancient Standing Stone or land mark (long since removed) indicated their boundaries. The lands of St. Cuthbert and St Mary lay on the west. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis P.8]

- 10). 1601 - George Bothwell of the Haugh, hence Bothwell-Haugh, the former name of Bothwell Street. John Kerr, yarn-boiler, of Bothwellhaugh. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.105 & 323]
- 11). Wim Dicky the clockmakir, was near kilt no langsine wi a fa he had, on stapin owre sum green slinky slipery stanes at the Spitel burn near whar it crosis the rode, he gat a filthi twist of a fa a dookin besids, bot hes beter tho no athegither well yet ("Old Letter"). [Dr. E. Henderson P.45]
- 12). Steam-power weaving factory in Bothwell of James Mathewson & Co. [Guide to D'Line by J.B. Mackie P.121]
- 13). Bothwellhaugh Row ('Gutter Burn') - 1693 feet by 28. A long row of Weavers houses between Nether-town and Hospital Bridge - 'Laird of Rhodes' house, and Almourie landis' on east side. 'The guidlie lands of St Cuthbert and St Marie on the South and west.' A 'little to the south the Whirlbut', place of the 'whirlbut games of oulde', further on east side was Sanct Leonards Hospital,' (now St Leonard's Works). [D'Line Journal Supp. 25.5.1855]
- 14). Names of the Streets in Dunfermline between 1480 and 1812 - Gutter-Syde. New names - Bothwell Street. Names of the Streets to be painted on the Corner Houses 25th May 1809 - Bothwell-Haugh Row - From End of Nethertown to the Hospital Bridge. [Annals of D'Line P.566/7]
- 15). The Bothwell Steam-Power Weaving Factory was erected in Elgin Street June 1865. [Annals of D'Line P.686]
- 16). The Rhodes Brewery, Gutterside. Gutterside, now Bothwell Street, this was one of the seen breweries formerly existing in the town, where "Dunfermlin's nut-brown ale" was brewed. Save for the two-storied house to the left, the buildings are now almost entirely removed. The ground formerly sloped down to the level of the street, but when Bothwell Street was planned, the retaining wall, was erected. [The D'Line Hammermen by D. Thomson Illustration P.179]
- 17). Dunfermline Linen Factories at St Leonard's Works, were owned by Erskine Beveridge & Co. Ltd, (founded 1833). Date of building 1851, extended 1860, and 1883. Scale of operations circa 1913, 1000 looms (1900 looms, 2000 employees including subsidiaries). Closed 1932 reopened in 1934, under new management 1851, and the factory was demolished in 1973. The Warehouse building was converted into flats in 1983. Business bought by Sidlaw P.L.C. November 1988. 1883. Factory demolished April 1990. [By Hugh Walker D'Line Public Library]
- 18). 1949 - After a lapse of activities during the war years, club tennis was revived in May when courts were opened at Bothwell Street. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 19). Opening of the new courts which have been laid for the Dunfermline High School Former Pupils Tennis Club (incorporating the Dunfermline Lawn Tennis Club). Dunfermline Lawn Tennis Club was first formed about 1870

and believed was the second oldest club in Scotland. In the early 1930s the club looked like going out of existence because of lack of young players and to solve this difficulty it, jointed up with the High School F.P. Club. During the recent war the Government had requisitioned part of the club's ground and the courts had been ruined. [D'Line Journal 11.5.1949]

- 20) Torrential rains left Bothwell Street closed for four hours after the Lyne Burn burst its banks, leaving the road under a foot of water. Sandbags prevented flood damage to nearby flats Erskine Beveridge Court. [D'Line Press 22.3.1991]
- 21). Mrs Pat Reid's research has shown that the Tennis club has occupied the same site since its opening on land belonging to Bothwell Works, a linen mill on Elgin Street. The first grounds man, Mr. Inglis, was employed at the mill and the club was probably formed by mill owners. The deeds to the ground the club occupies, bought when the mill went into liquidation in 1933, are the earliest record owned by the club. A membership card dated 1893 and a reference in the Dunfermline Almanac of matches between Dunfermline and Lady's Mill Lawn Tennis Club, based at McKane Park, are further proof of the club's early existence, but Mrs. Reid is keen to track any memorabilia which proves the club was operating in 1879. [D'Line Press 23.9.1994]
- 22). Work on the £1.4 million upgrade of a main gateway into Dunfermline is due to be completed by the end of next week. Fife Council this week confirmed that the year long project to transform the Bothwell/St Leonard's Street section into a dual-carriageway should be finished a couple of weeks ahead of schedule etc. No cash has yet been earmarked for the third and final phase to extend the dual-carriageway to Hospital Hill. [D'Line Press 9.1.1998]
- 23). Frustrated motorists will be relieved to hear that the long-standing problem of Dunfermline's most infamous traffic bottleneck is about to be addressed. Fife Council is to take a decision on the next phase of the Hospital Hill/St Leonard's/Bothwell Street improvement project. [D'Line Press 14.5.1998]

BOW BUTTS

- 1). Situated off Nethertown Broad Street, named after this area shown on the 1823 Map as Bow Butts.
- 2). Buyt -Acre some time called Boot-acre, but the proper name would be Butt-acre, an acre adjacent to Par-dieu Knowe, the annual proceeds of which would likely be expended on keeping up the archery butts. A tradition also exists which asserts that a butt was set up on a site near the parish manse, west end of Priory Lane, and the arrows were shot from a site near Par-dieu Knowe, about 500 yards distant. [Annals of D'Line P.763]

- 3). 1432 Archery, agreeably to the Act of Estates, Dunfermline established "bow-butts" adjacent to the villa inferior (Nethertown) "for the practice of archery" and "set aside the Butt-acres for that purpose." The Butts are mentioned in Charter 443 of Registrum de Dunfermline. In entry of 1526 the acre here called the Buyt aiker may perhaps mean Butt acre, the acre for the practice of archery in the olden time, Buyt aiker had hitherto been translated Boot acre. [Annals of Dunfermline P190]

BRAIGH GARDENS

- 1). Situated off Blackburn Ave, Parkneuk Rumblingwell.
- 2). Possibly named after Braigh, bray, v. give a crackling sound, as wood burning; crackle; explode. Braigh n. a hosage, a pledge. [Gaelic Dictionary by Malcolm MacLennan P.46]

BRIAR PLACE

- 1). Situated in Brucefield named after, Brier. Briar, A prickly bush, esp. wild rose; - rose, wild rose, dog-rose. [Oxford Dictionary]
- 2). A Place was built on land formerly used as commercial rose-nurseries (Ferguson's fields).

BRIDGE STREET

- 1). This Bridge is situated going over the glen burn, which runs from north to south. From the bottom of the High Street, Bridge Street runs west from the Town House to the Glen Gates.
- 2). `The New Brig' - 394 ft. by 34. The most fashionable street in town the 'Bond Street' of Dunfermline full of drapers' shops. Bridge Street was first opened up in 1771, and called the 'New Brig.' A bridge (tunnel) 291 feet long from north to south, under 'the New Inn,' built in 1767- 70. A mason Lodge or Baptist Chapel at the west end and the Town-house and `notibil Cannon' at the south east end of the street. The Street is 273 feet above the medium level of the sea at Limekilns. The old townhouse, previous to this period (1768), stretched across from top of Kirkgate to foot of the Collier Row. From west end of Bridge Street to the end of East Port Street is 2243 feet. [D'Line Journal Supp 25.5.1855]
- 3). In minute of the Burgh Records dated 16th November 1765 informs us that Mr Geo. Chalmers of Pittencrieff offered to build a bridge to the west of the High Street over the Tower Burn. This, with its later buildings, became known as the New Brig and ultimately Bridge Street. The problem must have been considered a thorny one, as the Council had twenty-four meetings about the project before they came to "a final and legal understanding with Chalmers." Once the New Brig, Chalmers Street, Pittencrieff Street and Urquhart Cut were made - the latter in 1774, the Glen could be closed to the public. There

public. There was now an alternative to the old road to the west which, passing through the Glen from the abbey, left it at or near the present Coal Road entrance and followed the line of trees to the Urquhart Bridge. [Sermons in Stone XXXV III by N.M. Johnson 1941]

- 4). The ancient access to the town from the west, was along the Pittencrieff avenue at this place, commencing at Urquhart Bridge, on the Torry-burn road, and proceeding south east along the sloping bank of the hill, through the west wall of Pittencrieff: then on the north side of the offices, and south of the Tower Hill, to the narrow lane, named St Catherine's Wynd, where once stood the West Port, or gate of the town, near the Old Church. The road was changed in 1770 by the erection of a new bridge over the ravine, a little farther north, upon which now stands the street, called from it Bridge Street. This bridge, forming an arched channel for the water in the little rivulet beneath to run through, is 294 feet long, 12 feet high, and 12 feet wide, and is now not seen except from the bottom of the glen. The building of it, and the filling up of the remaining hollow upon it, and on each of its sides, with a superincumbent mass of earth, fifty feet high, so as to bring the whole to a level with the foot of the High Street, of which it is in a continuation, were executed at a great expense by George Chalmers, Esq., merchant in Edinburgh, then proprietor of Pittencrieff (the immediate predecessor of Captain Phin), a very public spirited and enterprising gentleman. His object was partly to remove the public road to a greater distance from his own mansion-house, and partly to afford a more easy and commodious approach to the town from the west and by means of the convenient communication thereby opened up to the inhabitants and his estate, to encourage feuing and improvements upon it. The privilege was soon and extensively taken advantage of, and hence are now exhibited, not only the neat double row of houses and shops built upon the street over the bridge, with their hanging gardens behind but the large and populous suburb to the west the principal street of which preserves the name of the projector and executor of the scheme. It is only necessary to add, in connection with the Tower Bridge, that there stood at a little distance from it, up the stream, a smithy and some, dwelling-houses, which were removed about the period now spoken of, and others in lieu of them were given to their owners, close by Pittencrieff gate. [Chalmers VI. P.90]
- 5). 1496 - In the Burgh Records, of this date, is the following entry: - "The Burn: The quhilk day the communitie of Dunfermlyn had consentit til open the burn at the west gavil of the tolbuith." This "burn" was afterwards known as the "back burn," and is the same rivulet that runs from North to South under Bridge Street. [Annals of D'Line P.173]
- 6). The old "ward," or prison, stood on the site of the Eastern entrance into Bridge-street; the witches were burnt on the witch knowe, about 1/2 a mile north-east of the Cross. [Kirk Session Records of D'Line P.13]

- 7). The Town House was removed in 1769 to allow Bridge Street to be made. [Guide to D'Line by J.B, Mackie P.139]
- 8). 1769 - The Old Town House Removed. It would appear, from minutes in the Burgh Records that the old Tollbooth was removed during the months of May and June 1769 to make room for the opening up of the New Brig. (Bridge Street). [Annals of D'Line P.487]
- 9). 1770 - George Chalmers of Pittencrieff drew up the plans and commenced building a new bridge over the Tower Burn. For a long time it was known as the Brig, and we know it as Bridge Street. This new Westward road out of the town was a great advantage as the only existing road to the West was through the Glen from the Abbey Gate. [Short History of D'Line J. Ritchie]
- 10). The New Bridge, "This Bridge is concealed from the view on the Street, as it lies about 56 feet under the causeway in Bridge Street (nearly under the middle of the Street). It was projected by George Chalmers, Esq., of Pittencrieff in 1765; commenced building in 1767, and finished before the end of the year 1770. This Bridge is 294 feet in length from North to South, 12 feet high and 12 wide. The bridge in building and filling up the deep glen to a level with the west end of the High Street occupied nearly three years; the cost of the undertaking was upwards of £5500. It both benefited and ornamented the town." Bridge Street the building of this Street was begun early in 1772. It was then known, and for long afterwards, by the name of the New Brig. The centre part of the Street is about 50 feet above the Back Burn, which runs from north to south, directly below, through the long subterranean arch. (Rebuted under the south keystone on the arch there is a pedimented culvert showing the Chalmers Coat of Arms and dated 1773. This can only be seen from the bottom of the Glen behind the Kirkgate.) [Annals of D'Line P.490 & P.495]
- 11). The bridge was founded in March, 1767, by George Chalmers Esq. The then proprietor of the estate of Pittencrieff, and by him finished near the close of the year 1770, at the expense of £5045.10s. 'An imaginary line supposed to extend from the key-stane on the north face of the arch to the key-stane on the south face, forms the boundary line which separates the Burgh of Dunfermline from the suburb and estates of Pittencrieff.' An old memorandum paper, when alluding to the building of the Bridge and the formation of the street, says, `durin the tyme that the brig was buildin, a constant and dailie streem o` carts lodid we airth was brocht til heer frae the foundashons o houses and ither places, an were emptied doon oure aboon the brig; but it wisna until late in 1770, that the street was brocht up til an even level wi the wast end o` the highe street, and made pasible for traffik. Tamis Chamirs, who built the brig, has been sayin, I heer, that the totil cost o the brig building and bringin up the street til the proper levil wi the high street has cost Chamirs o Pittencref £5045, an sum od shilins; an also that the quantite o

travelit airth, whaulk has been hurld doon until the hollow til finish the street as it now is, canna be les than 32550 cubik yards o solid airth, whilk is sayd til be equal to at least 40,000 cart lod.' Previous to the founding of the bridge in 1767, an old paper says, `the grund slopit doon on baith sydes til the burn, juist as thei do aboon and below the brig yet, wi its banks and braes thicklie covirit oure wi furse and whins, and had the name o the back braes, and sometime were called the back of the toon, and at a depth of 40 fete or sae below the foundations o the present newe inne, on the right face o the brae, clos by the burn, thar wes afore the brig was built an auld barn, a stabil, an a bit byre, and a wee further south o them wes a slachter hoos, an the way doon til thaim wes doon the tubuithe clos, an ane or twa closes in the Kirgait and the Colyeraw an about 30 feet or sae below the wast end o the present tulbuith thare was on the brae no far fra the burn, a bit smidy belangin ta Sandy Trails the smith.` The first buildin ereckit on the new brig wes the tulbuith itsel sumtyme in 1769; and at the layin o the foundaision stane thare wes a grand proceshon an musik; and the first dwalin hoos built intilt wes the first hoos wast o the wast end o the tulbuith, whilk wes built aboot the year 1774 or sae, and it wes in thys hoos that the revirint Mr Smyth breethd his last, the tither year (1780). He wes the suckessor o the grate Ralph Erskin til hys kirk situate at the upper end o the toon`. The Townhouse was therefore the first building erected on the `new brig` and the first dwelling house built wes the house still standing immediately to the west of the Townhouse belonging to Messrs Miller & Son Booksellers and Publishers; and it may here be noted, that the last house in the street was built in 1824, to the west gable of the first built house; we have therefore, the first built house and the last built house standing together side by side the respective dates of 1774 and 1824 with an interval of 50 years between them which is the length of time it took to complete the street with its present buildings. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynesis P.11]

- 12). St Margaret's Cave is situated in the glen, about half way between the upper end of Bruce Street and the middle of Chalmers Street, and 290 yards north-north-east of the ruins of Malcolm Canmore's Tower, on Tower Hill. The entrance into the Cave is in the base of a free-stone rock fronting the west. It is rather difficult of access; a road should be made into it running from the north side of Chalmers Street Church down the steep descent and carried over the burn by a foot-bridge direct up to it. From the days of St Margaret down to 1770, there was a road from Tower-Hill to the Cave, winding along the margin of the burn. On the building of the bridge under Bridge Street in this year (1770), the access in this direction was entirely cut off, and there is not now a trace of this ancient regia via. [Annals of D'Line P.714]
- 13). This Street work began on it early in the year of 1772 and was called New Brig according to the Handy Guide Book to D'line. [Dunf Carnegie Lib]

- 14). The Foot Path (Fit-Paith) "At this period (1778) a road was completed leading from the West end of Bridge Street to Golfdrum." The road was afterwards widened and built upon. See Chalmers Street and Woodhead Street. [Annals of D'Line P.506]
- 15). It both benefited and ornamented the town is how many saw the changes; the following is an extract from David Paton's Ryming History of Dunfermline 1813.
- I've known this toun fir several years, when housing was but thin
I think it now to me appears, nearly as larg again
By building added on the west, on the estate of Pittencreeff
Ther's baldredgburn & goulf drum and likways the footpath
Dunfermline Brig upon the west, it is of modern date
Chalmers late of Pittencreeff, he was the Architect
This Bridg did cost five thousand pound, by M'r Chalmers paid
And all to beautify the toun, from it he sought no aid
Two hundred and twenty seven feet, that it the bridges length
Twelve feet in breedeth fifteen in hight, the whole is of great strength
But on this plac where now we stand, I never knew much oddes
Where the Monarchs of this land, before had there abodes.
- 16). Names of the streets in Dunfermline between 1480 and 1812. The New Brig New name Bridge Street, names of the Streets to be painted on the corner Houses 25th May 1809 - Bridge Street - From Town House to Rutherford's Corner. [Annals of D'Line P.566/7]
- 17). East of Scotland Malleable Iron Company, February 1848. "The first annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held in Hutton's Inn, Bridge-Street. [Annals of D'Line P.658]
- 18). 1878 - City Arms Hotel. Since this Inn was built (about the end of last century) it has been known by a variety of names such as "The New Inn," "Maclean's Inn," "Dow's Inn," "Hutton's Inn," "Milne's Hotel" now "The City Arms Hotel." [Annals of D'Line P.708]
- 19). The Best Inn in The Burgh. "In 1780 the best Inn in Dunfermline was the house in the north-west corner of Bridge Street, kept by Robert Staig, innkeeper." [Annals of D'Line P.510]
- 20). There was a Bank robbery in November 1801, when on a stormy night, a house-painter named McCoull broke into the Bank of Scotland at the west end of Bridge Street and carried off over a hundred pounds. Five years later, he murdered William Begbie, a porter at an Edinburgh Bank. The end of the story came with the arrest, trial and conviction of McCoull in 1820 for robbing the Paisley Union Bank Glasgow and he died in prison a year later. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.125]
- 21). Bridge Street has for many years been one of the best business streets of the burgh. As late as the year 1810 there were gaps on both sides of the street. It was only in 1819 that the gap between the property of Messrs W. & J.

McLaren and the north-west corner was filled up, and a fine pear tree, whose blossom had for many years been much admired, was cut down as a cumberer of the ground. The gap on the south side, just a little to the west of the Townhouse, was only built up in 1825. The filling up of the vacant ground on the south side caused many sighs of regret among the old people. The site had been long the site of "the Pig' Market" or crockery market and it was here that a great display of crockery was made at repeated intervals. The "birds of passage" who came with caravans and shows all knew the Bridge Street gap; and on the slopes of the Glen, and under the shadow of the Abbey and Dunfermline Tower the show men found a resting-place on holiday occasions. To some minds there was something, which was sadly out of joint in the shouts of the show folk and the surroundings of the Old Abbey; but the caravans of the occupants were tolerated as indispensable institutions of the times until the gap was filled up by a block of houses. [D'Line Journal 5.4.1902]

- 22). John Locke Blacksmith & Ironmonger circa 1818-38 & James Hutton cont the business under the firm of Locke & Hutton (Pigot 1825) in Dec 1824 their shop in Bridge St. was broken into by Henry Baleny & James O'Neil, who were tried on March 25th 1825 at the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh, & condemned to be "hanged by the neck until they were dead, at Dunfermline, where their crimes were committed," but were pardoned & banished for life to Botany Bay (Smith). [Traders & Shopkeepers of Fife A. Campbell P.238]
- 23). At that time there were no houses on the south side of Bridge Street 1780 or thereabouts, only a long wall. [D'Line Journal 12.5.1906]
- 24). In connection with the adjustment of the missive of sale of the property at the corner of Bridge Street and Chalmers Street etc. Accordingly provision will require to be made in the conveyance whereby if and when any reconstruction of Mr Hutton's property takes place the re-erection will require to go back to the new street line referred to. [D'Line Press 19 3.1927]
- 25). 1928 - A notable Street improvement effected was the widening of the Bridge Street-Chalmers Street corner. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 26). 1929 - The Louise Carnegie Gates at the Bridge Street-Chalmers Street entrance to Pittencrieff Park were opened on the occasion of the Children's Gala on 28th June. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 27). In 1774 a cannon was brought from Carron Ironworks and was stuck into the pavement at the north-east corner of the Tolbooth, "to protect the footway." When the present Corporation Buildings were in process of erection the Town Council found it difficult to persuade themselves into the idea that the gun was needed to "protect" the pavement; but in as much as the eighteenth century "carronade" had been the trysting place of Dunfermline for more than a hundred years, it was decided to fix it in its old position. [D'Line Press 1.3.1930]

- 28). By 1801, the Bank of Scotland's business was being transacted in Bridge Street under the managership of Mr. Charles Hunt. In November of that year, the Bank was broken into; about £102 was carried off, a kind of panic occurred and great sensation caused in Fife, and elsewhere. [Bygone D'Line 1995 P.II]

BROOMFIELD DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Pilmuir Street next to the Canmore Golf Course and named after - The Broom field.

BROOM GROVE

- 1). Situated south of Morrison Drive, named in November 1970. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Broom, Yellow-flowered shrub, *Sarothamnus scoparius*, growing on sandy banks heaths. Implement for sweeping, orig. of broom twigs fixed to a long stick or handle, broo'mstick, handle of broom (on which witches were reputed to fly through the air, and over which parties to a mock- marriage used to jump). [Oxford Dictionary]

BROOMHEAD DRIVE

- 1). Situated between Baldridgeburn and Pilmuir Street named October 1960. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). The late Town House was built from stones taken from Broomhead quarry, a quarry filled up about 1823. Its site would be about 200 yards south east from Mr. Spowart's house. [Dr. E. Henderson P.154]
- 3). £450,000 to be spent on 100 Feet High Broomhead Flats [D'Line Press 13 Aug 1960. The first council Multi Story Flats opened at Broomhead 30 Sept 1961. [D'Line Press 1961]
- 4). Workmen carrying out an improvement at the lower-end of Broomhead Drive have recovered the original Beveridge Well which gave its name to an area in the western section of Dunfermline. The well, stone-lined, and rectangular in shape, had a covering of stone. An iron pipe, apparently part of the old pump, projected from the stone cover. The pipe was damaged by the bulldozer excavating the steep bank wall behind Castleblair Park to create foundations for a new retaining wall. A new culvert is to be laid to replace the original culvert of the Castleblair, or Broomhead Burn, which ran through this area formerly called Low Beveridgedwell, and now named Broomhead Drive. The original culvert was formed of masonry, and was built between 1888 and 1890 by the old Dunfermline Foundry Company on behalf of the Spowart Trustees. It was unsafe and it is to be replaced by a reinforced concrete circular pipe. With sides 10 feet long by 3 feet wide the Beveridge Well has at present a depth of 7 feet of water. It was probably much deeper when in general use by the house holders in the area and has gradually silted up. It will overflow

into the new culvert and the retaining wall will straddle the well. Beveridge Well is shown on the oldest Ordnance Survey map in the Town Council's possession, that for 1856. Mr John Ramsay 110 Baldridgeburn who is 76 remembers seeing the well when he lived in Mid Beveridgewell as a boy. He recalls it, the well was surrounded by a wall and had a wooden cover, he cannot recall seeing any pumping equipment, but there was a beam with two supports above the well. There were two public wells in the area at that time Beveridge Well and Peacock Well, in the grounds now occupied by Queen Anne School. [D'Line Press 29.10.1966]

BROOMHEAD PARK

- 1). Situated off Pilmuir Street in the grounds of Broomhead House. The South part from the road to Broomhead Drive was known as Springbank.
- 2). 1826 - A new road forming to the north through Broomhead old quarry. [Historical and Chronological Table of Dunfermline Dunf Public Lib]
- 3). On 3rd November 1842, a census of the destitute was taken, when it was found that six hundred and ninety-six individuals, having eight hundred and eighty-four dependants, were without means of support. Street improvements were again engaged in. Breaking stones by the wayside at Broomhead, and other spade and shovel work, furnished employment and starvation wages to the shivering, half-fed, poorly-clad, ill-provided weavers. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.335]
- 4). "Under reference to a minute dated 21st April, mention was made that the Convenor had subsequently had an opportunity for informal consultation with representatives of Thomas Spowart's Trustees, who are the owners of Broomhead Park area of which it stated to be 12 and a half acres. On behalf of Mr Spowart's Trustees, the hope had been considered in conjunction with the proposed extenuation of Baldridgeburn housing, and the relative question of extension of burgh boundaries". [D'Line Press13.6.1936]
- 5). 1942 - A Nursery for the children of mothers engaged in war work was opened at Broomhead Park. [D'Line Press 100 years] (Note, this Nursery was on the site of the of what is now the "The Road House," at the junction of Pilmuir Street and Broomhead Drive)
- 6). North off Broomhead Park. In 1958 pupils and staff moved in August from Queen Anne Secondary School to the new secondary school at Broomhead, which was officially opened in November by Lord Elgin. [D'Line Press 100 year]
- 7). Broomhead estate lies just beyond the burgh boundary, and is thus in the landward area of Fife. Broomhead House had been the home of Mr Charles Stewart for close on 40 years. He has now sold the house and ground to Hunter Homes for building of 34 houses in this charming setting on the north

side of the Auld Grey Toun, each occupying one-third of ground, so that each will be possessed of a substantial garden. Broomhead estate is remarkably secluded it is bounded on the town side by the tree and rhododendron lined burn which flows out of Townhill Loch and prattles its way down a gentle slope to the Tower Burn. There are no fewer than 280 mature hardwood trees on the estate. All but one or two of them will be retained when the executive-type houses are built. There is a rich variety of hardwoods, beech, copper beech, silver beech, elm, as, and two giant Wellingtonias. [D'Line Press 11.1.1974]

BROOMIEKNOWE

- 1). Situated off Woodmill Road

BROOMKNOWE TERRACE

- 1). Situated beside the Canmore Golf Course at the entrance to Wellwood village.
- 2). Named after a village near Lasswade Midlothian with a Golf course. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.55]

BRUCE STREET

- 1). Situated from the cross roads at the top of Kirkgate crossing over bottom of High Street into Bruce Street which continues north to Foundry Street.
 - 2). A Charter of 1327 St Catherine's Chapel and Eleemosynary House mentions also the "Port" and in an entry of 1477 Colzar Raw, or Collier Row is mentioned in the Burgh Records at this period in connection with property belonging to a Henry Kyncaid. The entry of - 1478 Collier-Row Port. In the Burgh Records, of date July 28th 1478, there is a minute which refers to the resignation of a house lying "fra the yet south, and a part of the yard extending downe as far as John Pinnock's zard, quhilk landis lies in the Colzar- raw". The zet, or Yett, here referred to is the Collier-row Port, sometimes called the Mill Port, and was situated across the contracted part of the street, top of Bruce Street. This is the second-named Port on record in the burgh. [Annals of D'Line P.165]
- 3). 1328 - King Robert the Bruce appears to have spent a considerable portion of his time this year at Dunfermline. The King, being indisposed, was living in retirement at Dunfermline, and taking the benefit of the water of Scotland Well for his complaints. [Annals of D'Line P.125]
- 4). 1374 - The Three Mills of Dunfermline are mentioned in old Deeds as early as this year. They were corn-mills of very humble pretensions, and were situated as follows, a small corn-mill at the Collier Row Port, sometimes called the "Mill Port" at the narrow contraction of the Street. [Annals of D'Line P.140]

- 5), 1396 - Burgh Ports were erected not for defence, but for the protection of burghal rights, receipt of tolls dues, etc although they would do for a slight defence when necessary. The Mill or Collieraw Port was situated at the Top of Bruce Street. [Annals of D'Line P.146]
- 6). "The Tron Burn ran down, uncovered in front of the houses on the East side of the Collier Raw (Bruce Street) and along the foot of the High Street and a little way down the Kirkgate, where it was led under a house, and re-appeared in the Maygate." Such was Dunfermline at the beginning of the 18th century. [Annals of D'Line P.370]
- 7). 1605 - Collier Row Port. It would appear from the following item in the Burgh Accounts, that this Port was "secured by lock and Key" as late as this period - viz "To John Turnbull, for mending the lock of the Colzieraw Port vis." [Annals of D'Line P.262]
- 8). On the West side of Bruce Street. 'Common Quarry' (Opposite what was the Abbey Mill Dam) and south of this, 'Clavie Lands' south again, 'Mill Barn' then, 'Mill Port' as shown on Map of XVI.th Century Dunfermline. [D'Line Public Library]
- 9). Bruce Street is 523 feet in length 20 feet in breadth at the south end, 55 feet wide near the site of the old Port, with an average breadth of 27 feet north of that site. Collier-row, old names and contour. Bruce Street of the present day, ancient appearance, corner angle houses of Bruce-street with High-street and Bridge-street. Temporary Prison, old tenements, Mr Christie's School, Mr Miller's Printing-office, and books printed in it - William Hatton, the penny-wedding fiddler - Old Coin-house - Table-linen warehouse and Bank - First Bank in Dunfermline - Dickie's dog dye-grinding mill - house in which the great fire of 1624 originated - Well-Lamps - Free North Church - The Doomster and his house. Old Mason Lodge - Independent Congregation - Day and singing school - The yocal sax - Mill - port - Town's boiling - house - Peppermint manufactory - Mr Burleln's drawing-class. The Mill-burn - Ostend yards - Old dike on the street - Earl of Dunfermline's stable - The Cave Well, or St Margaret's Oratory. The forest of Dunfermline and Sir William Wallace. Bruce-street, formerly called the 'Collier-row,' is a very old street, and lies due north and south. Its south end, which is 20 feet wide, runs into the north-east end of Bridge-street, at the point where this last named street forms a junction with the western extremity of the High Street. Proceeding northwards, we find that the street gradually widens. Just before reaching the site of the old port it is 55 feet in breadth. Here the street suddenly contracts itself, throwing the thoroughfare entirely to the west side, where it is only 20 feet broad. From this point it again begins to widen, and by a slight westward bend it unites with Damside, row, where it is 35 feet in breadth. This street in connection with its Mill is three times mentioned in two of the old Abbey Registers (between the years 1555 and 1610) viz.

Molendinus de Colyeraw,' 'Molendinarum de Coileraw,' and 'Molendini de Colyiera.' In several old deeds and other documents, we find the name of the street spelt as 'Coilera' 'Collyeraw,' 'Colyier-raw,' 'Coalieraw.' And in later times 'Collier-row.' Under some of these synonymies, Bruce-street was known from a very early period down to the year 1833, when by authority it was changed, first to King-street, and shortly afterwards to Bruce-Street, which name, in memorial of the immortal King Robert the Bruce it still retains. The origin of the word Collier-row is lost in the obscurity of a remote age. If it is of ecclesiastical origin (from the Abbey worship), then the Latin word Col or cool (worship, etc) simply means Worship-row-perhaps Worship-street and Coleman-street in London may have their derivations from a similar source. If, however, we derive the name from the early physical appearances of the district in this quarter, when all was wood and forest, and when the Gaelic was the language spoken-then taking the earliest spelling of the word as our guide, viz. Coil, we find that in Gaelic this means a wood or forest, and according to this etymology signifies either Wood-street, or the street which anciently led to the wood or 'forest of Dunfermline.' (Vide Woodhead-street). Previous to the great fire of Dunfermline, which according to tradition, broke out in the middle of this street, on the north side, on 25th May 1624, the old `row had a singular appearance, and was 'hoary with antiquity.' The houses then were generally of two storeys on both sides of the street, and almost every house had an outside stone turnpike stair, winding from the doors of the upper storey down to the street, and according to an old note `latterly, under these stairs were kept lots o' swine, rabbits, dugs, an hens, accordin to the taste o' the fock.' The houses were in general thatched with straw, some with heather, and in one or two instances covered with `thin flat stanes.' The great fire of 1624 seized upon the greater portion of these old tenements, especially those on the eastside of the street, and 'with one fell swoop it swept them all away!' The northern view of the street was bounded by the `auld mil port, and its rumblin lital barley mil,' which when at work `threw its grindin soond doon until the High-street; and on glancing along the ground in front of the houses on the east side, the `mill-burn' (the molendinar-burn of old), was to be seen flowing down the street, with stepping-stones from every door down to the water's edge. This was the case even down to the middle of the last century. [Viagraphia Dunfermlynensis P.37-38-39]

- 10). In 1707, the Craft comes out in something of a new line - they proceed to purchase property. "On 5th July 1707, the whilk day John Wilson reported that, conform to the trades" order at last meeting, he had bought frae Janet Jack, her tenement and orchard yard at ye Damhead, and had entered into a contact with her to pay four hunder and sixty merks £240 sterling). The Orchard Cottages at "The Goat" Damside Dunfermline was anciently the

Property of the Weavers' Craft. The "Coilyer Row" i.e., Bruce Street, was a very different locality then to what it is in these modern days, at the beginning of the twentieth century. The mill dam then existed for the Heuch Mills only. It was then a large and beautiful sheet of "crystal waters clear," where pike and perch were rife, and where minnows sported under the grassy banks. The little dam too, alas! now only a memory was there to serve the needs of man and beast. From this latter flowed the mill lade to the south. No "public works" or factories then sought its aid, and the lade flowed clear and limpid down the Collier Row open all the way, and in front of the East side houses. Leaving the Row, it crossed the High Street in front of the ancient townhouse, which then stood where Bridge Street begins dived under the buildings on the south side, and re-appeared in the Maygate. The West side of the Row presented open spaces, where vernal bleaching-greens sloped downwards to the burn. At the Head of the Row, where the now U.F. Church and farther up, the drill hall, is built, were houses and weaving shops with steep, hanging gardens, and rapid descents to the sylvan margin of the Tower Burn, and the entrance to St. Margaret's Cave. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.188 & 190]]

- 11). The Old Mill Port, or Northern entrance to the town by way of Collier Row (now Bruce Street), stood across the present thoroughfare, just opposite the Drill Hall. Becoming dilapidated, it was removed in 1754, together with the adjacent buildings. [The D'Line Hammermen by D. Thompson Illustration P. 125]
- 12). 1762 - Mason Lodge, Mill Port Built. "The fraternity of Masons in Dunfermline finished the building of their Lodge, near the Mill Port, early this year (1762); being the first Mason Lodge built in the town." This lodge (top of Bruce Street, west side) has, for nearly 80 years been private property, and is, and has been for a considerable length of time, inhabited by "a collection of families." [Annals of D'Line P.477]
- 13). The Collier Row or Mill Port, stood across the Street here. Removed in 1754. [Annals of D'Line P.765]
- 14). Collier Row (now Bruce Street), from the foot to the Laich Dam - 558 feet, average breadth 27. A very old Street, Mill Port at the top, removed in 1754 and Earl of Dunfermline's Stables removed also 'The toon's boiling house' old tannery. The first Mason lodge built in this Street in 1762 where in was held the first singin skull` in which the vocal sax their necks did rax'. The old Molinderar or Mill burn ran doon on the north side uncovered a stepin - stones doon tilt, 'the siller hoose near the fit,' wast side.' [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855]
- 15). The Quest-End Yards "were yairds lyand at the lower back of the Collieraw, near the Tolbooth." Some writers have translated quest-end into Ostend? As these yards belonged to Mr. Phillian of the olden time, were situated at the extreme west end, or termination of the Burgh, there can be no

- doubt that quest an old name or pronunciation of West, simply meant the West end yards! [Annals of D'Line P.763]
- 16). The Town House was removed in 1769 and the buildings on the right were removed at a later period when Bruce Street was formed. [Guide to D'Line by J B Mackie]
 - 17). Black Row - 414 feet by 20. A row of mean looking houses flanking the north side of the Dam. (Now rebuilt with good houses.) [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855]
 - 18). The name of the Street indeed still suggests the old Court life and the old ecclesiastical domination. [The Journal Guide to Dunfermline by J. B. Mackie]
 - 19). 1754 - The Collier Row Port was removed by order of the Town Council. [Historical and Chronological Table of Dunfermline Dunf Pub Lib]
 - 20). 1793 - Strachan's Well at the back of the Dam, situated where the Tower burn curved from south to East as it entered Wooers' Alley, had a long staircase. This well had a long troubled history ending in litigation. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.121]
 - 21). Names of the Streets to be Painted on the Corner Houses 25th May 1809 - Collier Row - From Provost John Wilson's to the Dam. Damside Row - from Finlay Malcolm's to Mr. Bonnar's Black Row - Cusine's Houses, back of Dam. [Annals of D'Line P.566]
 - 22). Water was scarce in the town and in dry seasons the burn and the dam at the head of Bruce Street dried up. After much consideration a pipe-way was laid to bring water from Headwell to the town. [Short His. of D'Line J. Ritchie]
 - 23). Bruce Street was once known by the monks as Colliers' Row and this does not come, as might be imagined, from the passage of coal carts or the homes of miners. In the Gaelic the word col or cool refers to wood or forest, in Celtic it meant worship. On the west side of this street, which ran from the Tolbooth to the Millport or Collier Port, there was an old house taken down in 1867. In it a built-up recess was discovered, holding some coins of Edward I. and II, James VI and Charles II. After this, for a long time it was referred to as the Coin House. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.112]
 - 24). There was a Baptist Chapel in Maygate, here was a tank filled with water & covered with a large stone and understood to be used for baptism. It was fed from the mill-lade from the dams in Damside Street. Via Bruce Street, underground across the High Street & Kirkgate then through the Churchyard to work the Mills on the "Heugh". There were two dams, the lower known as the Little Dam. In it a woman called Tripe Nellie washed tripe for the butchers. Both dams often used as rubbish dumps gave skating when frozen. [Some Recollections of Old Dunfermline Dunf Public Lib]

- 25). The Canmore Steam-Power Weaving Factory was erected in Damside Street, it stood on the site once covered by the waters of the dam. It was erected in 1867 and employed about 850 operatives. [Annals of Dunfermline P.687]
- 26). 1780 - Tanworks - In an old writ the tan works at Damhead are mentioned. They were possessed by Alex Pearson at a rental of £9.15/-. [Annals of D'Line P.510]
- 27). The Bank of Scotland first established a branch in Dunfermline in 1781. Their original premises were situated in Collier Row (now the west end of Queen Anne Street) with Mr. John Dickie, as agent. [1995 Bygone D'Line P.II]
- 28). 1783 The Indigo Mill- William Dickie, dyer and manufacturer Collier Row (Bruce Street) erected an indigo mill, which was set in motion by a large dog within a wheel. [Annals of Dunfermline P.512]
- 29). The Street Collierow, running North from the Townhouse was so named because there was once a row of collier's houses in it belonging to the Baldrige Colliery. It is now called Bruce Street after King Robert Bruce. [Historical & S. A. of T. & Parish D'Line P110]
- 30). 1825 - The Old Abbey Barley-Mill. This mill, which had stood for perhaps A.D. 1270 at top of the Collier Row (Bruce Street), was removed in March, 1825, to make way for Messrs. Wilson & Malcolm's spinning mill. This was one of the "three mills of Dunfermline" mentioned in old charters, title-deeds. The Collierow Bruce Street which had for upwards of 400 years been known by this name, was at the end of 1833, changed; for a few weeks it was called King Street, but ultimately, the name Bruce Street was given to it, which still continued to be, the name of this ancient thoroughfare. The Messrs. Ker, manufacturers in this street, were the prime movers in getting the name altered (MS Note). [Annals of D'Line P.567 & P.619]
- 31). Named Bruce Street (south) in 1833 after King Robert the Bruce. This street was previously known as partly Kinnis Place, King Street and earlier in the 15th Century onwards, as Colzier or Collier Row. Named Bruce Street (North) in 1935 this part was originally known as Damside Street and earlier in the 16th Century as Back-O-Th`-Dam. [Carnegie Dunf Trust1969]
- 32). In 1833 the southern part of Collier Row rebuilt, and named Bruce Street. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.273]
- 33). The North Free Church (Bruce Street). This church, which had for some length of time been in course of erection, opened for worship 11th October 1850. [Annals of D'Line P.663]
- 34). Dunfermline Linen Factories. Canmore Power, Bruce Street J & T Alexander & Co. Date of building 1867. Scale of operation circa 1913 700-800 looms (est.) over 150 employees. Closed 1930. Business but not building acquired by Hay

- & Robertson. Building acquired by Winterhur Silk Mills, Switzerland in 1932. Closed December 1970, 200 jobs lost. Now in multiple occupation mostly Thomson furniture showrooms. [By Hugh Walker D'Line Public Library]
- 35). The Drill Hall, Bruce Street was opened on 14th February 1888. [100 D'Line Press P.31]
- 36). At a recent meeting of Dunfermline Town Council a good deal of discussion has taken place on the question of improving or doing away with the dam in Damside Street. While some Councillors seemed to be at their wits' end as to the course, which ought to be pursued in the matter, a private citizen Mr John Drummond, Park Avenue, has stepped in and shown how the dam may be improved off the face of the earth. Mr Drummond has purchased the dam from Major Hunt, and in the course of a few weeks the walls and the whole of the ugly erection will be reduced to the level of the street, and pipes laid for carrying the lade water from Canmore Works to the pipes near the site of the little dam, near Caledonian Works. Meantime, Mr Drummond, purposes erecting dyeing and cleaning works on the site of the dam. The dyeing and cleaning are to be confined to home furnishings and wearing apparel. The plans for the new building are already in the hands of the architect, and Mr Drummond is negotiating or machinery of the most approved type. The east wall of the dam abuts badly on to the street; and if the Council wish to carry through a much needed improvement, they will be compelled to treat with Mr Drummond in this hope that they will be able to induce him to keep back the damsides frontage of his buildings. The Heuch Mill was erected as far back as 1784, and was for many years driven by water from the Lade. The presumption is that the dam has been in existence for most of this time. [D'Line Press 24.4.1897]
- 37). The New Model Lodging-House was erected at the corner of Bruce Street and Chapel Street, and was opened in March 1900. [100 Years D'Line Press P.41]
- 38). Bruce Street on Thursday evening was the scene of that annual event, which is now becoming popularly known as the "Bruce Street Races." The most unsuspecting passer by could not fail to see that there was to be something unusual going on that night as an amateurly produced "Union Jack" and a Baden-Powell flag, hoisted on the embankment of the mill dam, met his gaze. By six o'clock the crowd commenced to gather, and before a start was made the street was lined on both sides by a very large number of enthusiastic spectators. The evens of the evening were all very keenly contested and the appearance of some of the competitors was greatly enjoyed by the spectators among the "athletes" being A. Ewans, better known as "Bonnie Adam," and others equally well known. The treacle scone competition was a special feature of interest, there being no fewer than 14 entries. At the close Mr. John Swift and the other "head bummers" were thanked for their services and also The 'men in blue' for keeping the street clear. [D'Line Journal 20 July 1901]

- 39). Bruce Street. In memory of The Bruce, whose remains were buried in the Abbey, and are with us to this day. Away back in the days referred to, Bruce Street lay in direct line with Kirkgate. Previous to 1770 Bruce Street was only 12 feet wide at the south end; and it is interesting to point out that this width exactly corresponded with the width of the part which went through that "extraordinary grate wicket ootsyd stair" in front of the old Tolbooth, which was "12 ft 'brod." In the days of this "muchkle" outside stair there was no Bridge Street. The Tolbooth stood right in the centre of the Bridge Street of to-day, and the historic building connected Kirkgate with the Collier Row. The ground slopped away from the back of the Tolbooth just as the Glen slopes from the Townhouse of to-day. An old paper, which Dr Henderson had in his possession, thus describes the Tolbooth and its surroundings. [D'Line Journal 22.3.1902]
- 40). Fifty years ago Wooers' Alley was one of the beauty spots of Dunfermline. Its attractions were enhanced by the picturesque character of the site and its associations with a Dunfermline family of genius, the Patons, then represented by Joseph Paton and his talented sons and daughters. "Wooers' Alley" was the house of Mr. Paton, F.S.A. Scot. Within that pleasant little dwelling so romantically situated, is contained a collection of Scottish antiquaries, the most interesting and invaluable perhaps in the possession of any private collector in Scotland. It contains interesting authentic specimens of furniture from the palaces of Holyrood, Linlithgow, Stirling, Falkirk, Dunfermline, as well as from the Castle of Lochleven. Shortly before the death of George IV. several specimens of furniture from Dunfermline Palace were, by His Majesty's desire sent to Windsor Castle from this collection under circumstances peculiarly creditable to Mr Paton's loyalty and self-abnegation. Dr. Henderson in his Annals suggests that the place received its name from the works of John Maxwell, who in 1712 made cards for carding wool "at the back-o-the-dam." The Alley being the home or work place of the "woo carders." [Wooers Alley House was situated of the north west side of Damside Street. (Also see Paton Street). [Stephens & Mackintosh Map of D'Line]
- 41). There was a nook in the glen just behind the houses in Bruce street formerly known as the Collier Row, which deserves a visit from the association which it is reported to bear with the sainted Queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm Canmore. At the bottom of a steep winding path which leads down from the hill above, and close to the water's edge, is a niche or cavern scooped out of the rock, which is said to have been an oratory to where the good queen was in the habit of retiring for secret prayer. Her husband Malcolm it is added had entertained some unworthy suspicions as to the real object of his wife's

visits to this spot, but had them completely dispelled on following her thither and finding no companion with her the shape either of an angel or devil. This so called oratory of Queen Margaret is reached through rather a torturous series of narrow passages which lead from Bruce Street to the steep path just mentioned and may remind one of the labyrinths of lanes in London leading from Smithfield by Half Moon Passage to Aldersgate Street. [Between the Ochils & Forth by D Beveridge P.218]

- 42). Wothers' Alley attracted the notice of Professor Patrick Geddes when acting as the adviser of the Carnegie Trustees; he developed a spacious scheme for the beautification of the city. He wrote: "This (the property) I understand can be acquired on reasonable terms, and I unhesitatingly urge this acquisition. Its beautiful terraces and paths might easily be improved still further, and to this trifling acreage the artistic value of quite an additional little park be thus given. At the highest part also, one or two cottages might be erected, or still better, I should say a tenement block of buildings with open galleries, or at least ample oriels and fairly high-pitched roofs, so as to give a picturesque finish to this other wise, at present, confused corner, around such a higher mass, the existing buildings would then group naturally and picturesquely." Dr. Henderson in his Annals suggests that the place received its name from the works of John Maxwell, who in 1712 made cards for carding wool "at the back-o-the-dam," the Alley being the home or work place of the "wool carders." [D'Line Journal 6.21.1915]
- 43). St Margaret's Cave suffers from its environment. At one time encompassed with silvan beauty and bordered by a meandering stream whose purity modern civilisation had not sullied, it must have formed an ideal place for the Saintly Queen to have quiet communion with her Maker. The passing of the ages has transformed the picture from a thing of beauty to a thing of ugliness. On all sides the surroundings are hideous. The braes at one time beautiful are now coups for human refuse, and the stream, at one time limpid, is now little better than an open sewer, bearing, when its waters are turbulent, on its surface such articles of domestic refuse as old boots, pots, and pans, discarded wax cloth. Still one has the feeling and the conviction that St Margaret's Cave could be made to assume some of its former loveliness. With the consent of conterminous proprietors it could be transformed into a transcendently sweet oasis in a desert of dirt and untidiness. Its boundary walls could be restored and surmounted by a neat unclimbable fence it could set defiance to the bands of roving boys who seek its solitudes for the perpetration of their mischief. Its surroundings could be nicely laid out with shrubbery and its dirty bed could be cleaned out and strewn with pebbles. When I saw it, the well was lying almost filled with decayed leaves and dirty paper, and the floor was like the bottom of a pigsty, filthy with dirty water, which exudes from the rocky strata. The entrance from Bruce Street can never be made inviting. The

surroundings make such a desirable improvement impossible. But that is no reason why heaps of ashes should meet one's gaze after he has entered the almost sacred portal. Nor is it any reason why another entrance could not be found. Chalmers Street affords the solution of the late problem. It is not outwith the bounds of practical undertaking to form a pathway down the opposite bank and span the stream by a bridge. There is not the slightest doubt that if the Carnegie Trustees cared to spend two or three hundred pounds and they spend larger sums on less desirable objects. St Margaret's Cave could be made a beauty spot for sight-seers, an attraction to visitors, and an ever-present memorial worthy of the Sainted Queen whose name it bears.

[D'Line Journal 3.4.1915]

- 44). 1922 - A, Y.M.C.A. Institute was opened in Damside Street on 17th June.
[D'Line Press 100 years]
- 45). 1926 - The year of the General Strike was one of the great industrial depression in Dunfermline and West Fife, which were seriously affected by the stoppage in the mining industry, which extended from May to November. During the nine days of the General Strike in May transport services were greatly curtailed. Shipments of food supplies were brought to Rosyth Dockyard and afterwards stored in the Drill Hall, Bruce Street, from which they were distributed. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 46). With a view to effecting an improvement in Damside Street, the Town Council have tentatively agreed to acquire from Colonel Hunt the site of the dam on the east side of that thoroughfare, "on the understanding that the stream will be culverted and allowed to continue its flow southward." We suspect that the Town Council in arriving at this decision were unaware of some rather important proceedings that occurred in connection with the dam twenty-five years ago. In hot weather the dam was a nuisance, if not a menace to public health, and the authorities frequently expressed a desire to abolish it. They also, on public health grounds, objected to a stream flowing underground right through the centre of the town. When the Carnegie Trust was instituted the Trustees recognised that one of their first acts should be the beautifying of Pittencrieff Glen in the interests of the community, and they realised that nothing would help them so much towards achieving this as a copious supply of water in the Tower Burn, which they believed would be available if the Mill lade were diverted at Damside Street, so as to send the water from the dam into the Tower Burn. For these three reasons the Town Council resolve to consult eminent counsel, one of them Mr Thomas Shaw, K.C. now Lord Shaw of Dunfermline in order to have the legal position regarding the Mill lade defined. The Collier Row and Heugh Mills, with which the water rights in the lade had been associated, belonged originally to and were worked in connection with the Monastery of Dunfermline. By an

Act passed by the Scots Parliament in 1593 the mills were annexed to the Crown Granted by James VI to Queen Anne, they afterwards passed into the hands of the Earl of Dunfermline, land subsequently to those of the Marquis of Tweeddale. [D'Line Press 15.12.1928]

- 47). The Mill Port or Collierr-raw Port stood near the top of Bruce Street. By the middle of the eighteenth century the structure had become ruinous, and it was removed in 1754. A jingling poet of the time thus chronicles features of the Port of early times: -

"The auld roonis Mill-port bow, had in it stronglie sett

A great big muckle oaken door, Ance used as its yett."

The "auld; barley mill," which gave the name to the Port, was in just a position. The mill was removed in 1824. [D'Line Press 1.3.1930]

- 48). A century ago, in 1833, a movement was set on foot to change the name which had clung in this artery from the south to the north for 400 years, and or some weeks it was given the name "King Street." Ultimately a feeling arose in favour of a name, which would definitely associate the street with a King to whose feet it had once echoed and re-echoed, and King Street was dropped in favour of Bruce Street. The final choice was held to be a happy one, and the old name Collier Row soon became a memory. If the old name had an ecclesiastical origin, from the Abbey worship, then the first syllable "Col" or "Cool" would simply mean Worship Row, but the chances are that the street took its old name from the fact that it led to the Forest, coil (wood) of Dunfermline. Tytler, in his "History of Scotland," says: - "Wallace, surrounded by his enemies, came from the fastnesses where he had taken refuge to the Forest of Dunfermline, whereby the mediations of his friends, he proposed, on certain conditions, to surrender himself to the King of England." These terms however, partook more of the bold and haughty character of the mind which never bowed to Edward, than of the spirit of suppliant suing for pardon. When the matter was on the field as a traitor, pronounced his malediction on all who sustained or supported him and set a reward of 300 merks on his head. On hearing this Wallace left the Forest of Dunfermline and betook himself again to the wilds and mountains and thus for a short period eluded Edward's grasp. [D'Line Press 25.3.1933]

- 49). From a footnote in an edition of 17th Century extracts from the Kirk-Session of Dunfermline published in 1865, we learn that the Rotten Row, now the West end of Queen Anne Street, was at one time written "Rattin-raw" that is, a row of houses composed of rattins or undressed timber. When the Auld Kirk (i.e. David's Nave) was in use as a place of public worship before 1821, there was an awning or "laft" across the body of the Kirk a little above the highest gallery, erected to "Keep down the sound and prevent echoes." It was known as the "Rotten-laft" but was not rotten, actually when removed in 1821, the

pieces of undressed timber were perfectly fresh. There is an entry in the Burgh Records stating that the town Council gave leave to Bailie Lindsay to erect the south-east corner of his malt-barn to be built nine feet north from the south pillar of the Rotten-Raw Port. The port seems to have "occupied the site at the top of the Rotten-Raw, near to the south entrance of North Chapel Street." [Sermons in Stone D'Line & West fife Journal 1941 P.8]

- 50). 1942 - On 26th May, Mrs Gordon Thomson, grand-daughter of Mr. and Mrs Andrew Carnegie, opened in Bruce Street a Y.M.C.A. hostel for men of H.M. Forces. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 51). The 2nd Y.M.C.A. Scouts Headquarters were changed when the premises in Bruce Street were made available in 1946. [100 Years D'Line Press P.53]
- 52). Fire destroyed the Y.M.C.A. Naval Institute at Rosyth on 12th September 1952. Reconstructed Y.M.C.A. premises in Bruce Street were opened by Lord Bruce. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 53). When J. & T. Anderson built the cavernous Canmore Works in what is now the northern segment of Bruce Street, they constructed a solid sandstone - faced monument to the apparently everlasting linen industry that had made their company rich and Dunfermline famed and respected throughout the world. A picture of the Queen, who is photographed in her dress of Winterthur Dunfermline Silk. [1992 Bygone D'Line P.IV]
- 54). Canmore Works as Winterthur Silk Mills, in 1970 went the way of their linen-weavers predecessors. However, the setting of the factory, so near the town-centre, soon attracted another and more modern business: cars. Farrell & Moir established a Japanese franchise, which lasted for nearly 18 years. In the meantime, the family furniture firm of Thomson had burgeoned from humble beginnings, outgrew showrooms in James Street and took over larger property in Carnegie Drive. They bought over the now empty Canmore building. [1992 Bygone D'Line P.IV]
- 55). Bruce Street Drill Hall was gutted by fire. [D'Line Press 7.2.1975]
- 56). The opening ceremony of the Bruce Street Drill Hall. [D'Line Press 25.2.1988]
- 57). The road of Bruce Street is to be narrowed and pavements widened to make the street more Pedestrian Friendly. [D'Line Press 25 Aug. 1994]

BRUCEFIELD AVENUE

- 1). Situated beside St. Leonards Church. An Estate feuing plan and streets was approved in May 1891. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Probably named after King Robert The Bruce. (See Bruce Street) In 1769, we discover a bleachfield established at Brucefield, for on 15th February of that year "Mr. Andrew Skirving, bleacher in Brucefield near Dunfermline," is admitted a freeman of the craft of weavers, took his oath, and was admitted to

all its privileges, "for former favours done to the said incorporation." Whereabout on Brucefield estate this bleaching-green was situated, it were idle to speculate, though we know that a work of this kind did long exist just to the west of the present mansion and south of the farm, down to about 1850. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.240]

- 3). 1792 The Brucefield Flax Mill was erected, at Brucefield about a mile south-east of Dunfermline. In the year 1814 it was ascertained that there were 179 persons employed in this Mill. This mill gave employment to a great many hands; it was burnt down in October 1825, and then operations ceased. It was, it is said, the second mill of the kind in Scotland, which obtained a patent for spinning by steam machinery. Mr. Stark (proprietor of the mill) had also a bleachfield here, and walk and beetling mills. [Annals of Dunfermline P. 528 & 585]
- 4). The distaff (Scotice, rock) had held its place as a means of producing lint yarns for at least five thousand years. It is sculptured on Egyptian tombs, and figure in Greek myths. In our own neighbourhood it held its place till the middle of last century, then the spinning-wheel pushed it out of existence, only in turn to be replaced by the all-potent agency of self-acting machines, and the motive power of water or steam. It is now 1892 one hundred years since the spinning frame was introduced at the "East Mill," Brucefield, introduced to achieve an entire revolution in flax manufacture, and in our social habits to bring in a new sera of industrial activity and ultimately of benefit and wealth to the community. The Spinning Mill at Brucefield was built in 1792 and was the first of its kind in the district. [Anent Vol. VI. by D. Thomson]
- 5). 1825 - The Old Flax Spinning Mill at Brucefield, near Dunfermline, conducted by Mr. Struthers, was nearly destroyed by fire on the evening of the 26th October, 1825. [Annals of D'Line P.619]
- 6). 1853 Brucefield Estate was purchased by Erskine Beveridge Esq. from A. Struthers Esq. for about £12,000. [Annals of D'Line P.668]
- 7). The Dunfermline of fifty or sixty years ago was not by any means destitute of "sweetness and light." One of them was the model farm steading of Brucefield, owned by the late Mr Erskine Beveridge, with its neatly kept avenue leading to the artistic home of the farm grieve. When in 1856 Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot and statesman, was the guest of Mr Beveridge at Priory House, he was greatly charmed with Brucefield farmhouse and surroundings as a delightful realisation of the Roman writer's ideal of *Rus in urbe* as the condition of a happy residential environment. Putting himself in accord with Martial's sentiment. "To me the country on the outskirts of the city is sweet," Kossuth said to his host he felt in such a home as Brucefield farm he could have experienced of perfect felicity. [D'Line Journal 6.2.1915]

- 8). Brucefield Avenue opened in 1893, is still being built over, the trees have been largely removed, and with one-storey cottages on south side, and two-storey tenements on the north now (1895) the Street reaches from New Row or Brucefield Place to what was once known as the "Bock Road." [Anent by D. Thomson Vol. 1.1068]
- 9). 1919 - The Town Council obtained sites at Brucefield and Townhill for housing schemes involving an estimated expenditure of £400,000. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 10). An interesting civic function last Saturday forenoon marked the actual commencement of operations in the first development of Dunfermline's housing-scheme, when Provost Norval cut the first sod at the Brucefield site where 178 houses are to be erected was given a Silver Salver, which bore the inscription "City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline presented to James Norval, Provost, by the architects, surveyor, Town Clerk, and Burgh Engineer, on the occasion of the cutting of the first sod and as a mark of esteem". In wishing for the success of the scheme the Provost sated that out of the original scheme for 500 houses which they intended to erect, they would be able to erect only 178 before the period expired. [D'Line Journal 104.1920]
- 11). 1940 - Scottish Special Housing Company acquired the Town Council's vacant housing site at Brucefield for the erection of 400 houses for Admiralty workers. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 12). The Brucefield houses were built under the 1919 Housing Act. Under that Act Dunfermline Town Council built no fewer than 376 houses, of which 47 were erected in Townhill. Of Brucefield Henderson's Annals informs us that a flax mill was erected there in 1792. "This mill gave employment to a great many hands; it was burned down in October 1825, and then operations ceased. It was, it was said, the second mill of the kind in Scotland, which obtained a patent for spinning by steam machinery. The flax spun at the mill was from 2 to 4 lbs per spindle, chiefly used in the manufacture of table linen, 150 men, women, boys and girls were employed. Mr. Mark Stark was proprietor of the mill, George Rontree, fore-man. Mr Stark had also a bleachfield here, and walk and beeting mills." [D'Line Press 10.4.1970]
- 13). At a public meeting in St Leonard's Church Hall on Monday evening residents from the area will hear fuller details of the proposals and will be able to make comments and suggestions. Brucefield Avenue was to be closed at its western end. [D'Line Press 4.8.1972]
- 14). Brucefield Avenue was to be closed at its western end. As a result of these new measures Woodmill Street was to be upgraded. [D'Line Press 4.8.1977]

BRUCEFIELD FEUS

- 1). Situated off Blacklaw road, north side of the Lyne burn.

BUCHANAN STREET

- 1). Situated off St. Margaret's Street opposite Monastery Street.
- 2). Buchannan Street -366 feet by 25. A road way said to have been opened in 1792 has now a few houses. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 Mar 1855]
- 3). This short line of road or street-way appears to have been opened up about the year 1789 and the ground coming into the possession of the late Rev. Dr. Buchanan of Kinross, it was named Buchanan Street. It lies nearly due east and west directly opposite the foot of Monastery Street at the point of junction of St Margaret Street with Gibb Street and therefore is situated in the south part of the ancient Abbey Park. In olden times the Abbey wall passed up along a line corresponding with the fronts of the houses on the east side of Gibb Street Crossing the entrance of Buchanan Street it proceeded due north to a point about 20 yards up St. Margaret Street where it crossed that Street and proceeded in nearly a straight lie to the Abbey gardens, back of the present flour mills. When said wall was in existence tradition says that there was `a posterne yett` at the point of entrance into Buchanan Street, and that a foot road proceeded eastward nearly in the direction of the present street and that it then bent to the south and came out at `a postern in Priory Lane, and led down through Geelies, or Gellis Wynd (now Reid Street) some very handsome houses of two stories have been recently erected on the north side of this Street, with neat flower plots in front. [Viagraphia Dunfermlynensis]
- 4). 1817 - The remains of William Buchanan, late, merchant in the town, discovered in the "Magazine," under the ruins of the Abbey. [Reminiscences of D'Line p.268]
- 5). The South bowling green in Buchanan Street, now greatly improved with a new bowling and croskin, house erected in 1895. [Anent by D. Thomson Vol. 2. 1068]
- 6). There were packing box-makers, the principal being Mr. George Wilson, whose workshop adjoined his dwelling-house in Buchanan Street, "yon't the dykees," then quite a select suburb and before the bowling-green was opened, so a little frequented except by the few residents. Mr. Wilson kept a pownie, a prancing well-fed dapple grey - the bonniest beastie in a' the town, better even than the beamer's mule, used in the light lorry, on which the packing boxes were taken to the warehouses, there to be filled with the damask and sent "far owre the sea" to the American buyers. [When We Were Boys P.26]
- 7). 1950 - The Town Council acquired Garthdee Nursing Home, which later became a residential home for old men. [D'Line Press 100 years]

BUFFIES BRAE

- 1). Situated at the top of Chalmers Street going east.
- 2). 1746 - Bouffie's Brae, at the back of the dam, first mentioned this year. (Gardener's Record). [Annals of D'Line P.452]
- 3). Booffie's Brae. The origin of this name has not yet been clearly elucidated. It may perhaps, be derived from Buffie, which signifies rough and shaggy i.e., the rough, shaggy brae. It has been said that Booffie is the old vernacular for rabbit - Rabbit's brae; or hare, Harie Brae. Again Buffie's Brae signifies the Boxing Brae. [Annals of D'Line P.764]
- 4). Buffies Brae 788 feet, average breadth 31. A road connecting Damside Row with Golfdrum, (the bridge 20 feet too low, and 10 feet too narrow). Damside-Row to Buffie's Brae Road - 786 feet, average breadth 27. A row of old houses West side of 'The Dam' was the 'Kiln-an-Cobil', 'The Goat,' 'The Witches Shiellan' and Wooers_Waulk.' Dam circumference (including the Dam Green) 1073 feet, road way 5 feet broad. An old but now unnecessary receptacle of water for the Heugh Mills. 'The Green' used to be used for 'aw kinds o' tumblin and ticht-rope dancin. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855]
- 5). This Street or rather Road-way, lies nearly due East and West. On the East it is bounded by Damside-row, while the West end runs into Golfdrum. All the east of 'Buffie's-brae brig` is called, Harrie-brae. All to the West of it Buffies-brae - Buffie or Booffie being the old Scotch word for a hare or rabbit. In ancient times when this locality was wooded, it appears to have been infested by these animals hence the name of 'Booffie' and Harrie` in connection with this Road-way. Near the middle of this line of Road there is a very awkward narrow bridge `Booffie's-brae brig` which is at least 20 feet too low and 10 feet too narrow being only about 19 feet in width and is some 30 feet below the level of both ends of the road. On a stone near the top of the arch of this bridge on the north side we find the date 1766 being the year in which it was built. The Fern-burn coming from the north flows through the archway and a little way down bends into a south-west direction. The 'brae` proper from which part of the road takes its name is a small abrupt Eastern termination of Golfdrum 87 feet north west of the 'brig` and is about 50 feet above the burn, which sweeps its base. The Stirling and Dunfermline railway passes over this little brae. Buffie's brae and adjoining locality was thickly wooded in the olden time and undoubtedly formed part of `the he-lands forest of Dounfermelyn'. It would appear that up to the middle of the sixteenth century this locality was 'All wode a-bout, balth thicke and fayer' Old notes inform us `in ancient times Booffie's-braes were thickly set with trees; the craws had possession of the tree taps, while the branches were all alive with every sort of bird'. Another note says 'All roond about Bufie's-brae was aince a thick-set-wood, and wes terrible infestit wi broks, wul-cats, whitericks,

hares and rabbit; and J. W. in his old lines' A Waulk around Dunfermline` notices his locality and for our edification sings,

`Langaine, on Boofie's wudy braes
It wes ane's daily habet,
Till shuit the craws doon aff its trees,
An nail a hair or rabit. `

There are very few houses on this road-way; they are of one and two storeys inhabited by weavers. The property of 'the brae belonged to Richard Burns who died in advanced age in 1812. The property afterwards came into the possession of Thomas Chalmers'. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis. Dunf Public Lib]

- 6). Buffies-Brae Bridge Built in 1766 near the top of the arch of the bridge north side there is a date stane having on it 1766. Previous to this year the burn was crossed by means of a few planks laid over the stream and by stepping stones. This bridge is at least twelve feet too narrow and twenty five or thirty feet too low, it is very inconvenient for traffic. [Annals of Dunfermline P.486]
- 7). Stirling and Dunfermline Railway. "The works on this line at Boufies Brae are progressing rapidly. A viaduct of five noble arches is to span the valley; two of the arches are thrown, and the piers for the others are built; while to make way for several minor bridges. Several small houses have been swept away, and the aspect of the district has been completely changed." [D'Line Advertiser Aug. 7 1849]. [Annals of D'Line P.660]
- 8). Passing "Buffie's Brae," and winding round by Provost Walls's grain and flour mills, we find ourselves in the suburbs of Baldrige Burn and Rumbling Well, after which we reach Milesmark, where we are a mile from " the Cannon." [Between the Ochils etc. by D. Beveridge P.219]
- 9). "John Lothian, weaver, Boofiesbrae, Dunfermline, formed a drawing class in his house in 1806, and was pretty successful; the pupils drew flowers from nature, old ruins, web patterns". [Annals of D'Line P.557]
- 10). John Lothian, weaver, Buffies Brae, formed a drawing class in his house, and was pretty successful, the pupils dew flowers from nature, old ruins web patters etc. Small adventure schools held the field from the time this humble Buffies Braw weaver took up the art until 17th July 1826, when the "Dunfermline Drawing Academy" was opened. [D'Line Journal 22 April 1893]
- 11). Buffies Brae was greatly improved by the filling up of the deep hollow above the "brig" in 1894 a number of brick and cement houses were put up on the north west part of the "street" in 1894. On the south-west corner. Treasurer David Wardlow (Grocer by trade) erected a fine cottage in the grounds of the North bowling green in 1894-5. The same bowling green was removed to Dewar Street where it formed a very excellent feature of relief on the south side of that street. [Anent by D. Thomson Vol. 2. 1068]

- 12). Another Blow for Dunfermline - American Consular service to Close. The Editor of the "Dunfermline Journal" received the following letter from Mr. Milton S. Eisenhower the American Vice Consul, Sir I shall close the American Consulate, Dunfermline on October 19, 1925, and thereafter all business formerly transacted at this office will be taken care of at the American Consulate, Edinburgh. Shippers are being instructed to commence sending invoices for certification to Edinburgh. For the present the American immigration quota will be under the supervision of Edinburgh. Yours very truly, Milton S. Eisenhower. American Vice Consul in Charge. [D'line Journal. 10 October 1925]
- 13). A US Cousul was in Dunfermline for a while, and that for part of that time, it was situated at McLean Place, Buffie's Brae. The various holders of the post - John Burns Doig, c.1872, Col H Ray Myers 1885, Lucien J Malker 1886, James D Reid 1890-97, Mr M'Cunn 1908, Mr Blake 1908 and Howard D Van Sant 1910-1925. [D'Line Public Library]
- 14). A derailed Train hit the Bridge at Buffies Brae. [D'Line Press 7 July 1972]

BURNS STREET

- 1). Situated in Baldridgeburn and named in December 1931. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Robert Burns, the Poet, visited Dunfermline on 20th October 1787, when he went to the Old Church, and on being shown the site of Bruce's grave "he knelt down and kissed the stone with sacred favour." Afterwards, he ascended the pulpit of the church, and a friend, who was with him, having mounted the stool of repentance; he rebuked him in the style of a west county clergyman, by whom he had himself been admonished more than once for his youthful indiscretions. There is a print by David Allan, representing a real occasion of this sort as it took place in this church in the time of the Erskines. [Annals of D'Line P.517]

BURT GROVE

- 1). Situated in Pitcorthie estate named in November 1970. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). It is not known how this street got its name to date but local connections with the name Burt were found - George Burt, weaver, apprentice of David Anderson a weaver burgess 22.7.1797 and Mr. John Burt, tacksman of Baldridge Coalworks 20.1.1795 B & G. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

BUTE CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off Clunie Road Brucefield.
- 2). Named after an island in Firth of Clyde, separated from Argyllshire by the Kyles of Bute; about 18 miles long by and by an average of 5 miles broad.

The north part of the island is hilly but southern part is suitable for agricultural and pastoral activities; salubrious climate makes the island suitable as a holiday resort; the Royal Burgh of Rothesay is the Chief town. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.58]

CALAIS VIEW

- 1). Situated in Abbey View close to the Linburn Road.
- 2). Possibly named after Calais. This, like many Fife names, is an English plural of a Celtic name, arising from the fact that lands have been subdivided e.g. into the sunny and the shady halves. Cala = marshy meadow. [The Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.13]
- 3). Calais Farm is situated North of the Aberdour Road East of the Masterton Round About.
- 4). Those who can remember the Dunfermline of fifty-five or sixty years ago will yet have a recollection of the bands of dark-eyed, swarthy gipsies and tinkers that used to squat in the neighbourhood of the town at that time. Some of them lived about Calais Muir and other places, in kennels and under tents, and had usually a horse and cart, sometimes a donkey or two, with panniers slung across their backs, to carry their children and their other effects in. At a `tinkers' hamlet they had always a number of young children and some aged persons amongst them, and also big towsy dogs, that prowled about the farm-towns at night in quest of food. There was always to be seen the fire, and the boiling-pot suspended outside on a triangle. They were considered to be not very observant of the Eighth Commandment, and had tarry fingers, so that farmers had frequent occasion to complain of their depredations. Many of them were very industrious, and not a tall like some of the sturdy beggars that would neither work nor want. Some of the men made tin-ware of various kinds, repaired old pans and kettles, old chairs, broken-winded bellows and also dilapidated umbrellas. Others made horn spoons, heather besoms and railings, and so forth; and the women hawked the manufactured articles far and near, from door to door - getting a bit of food here and there, telling people's fortunes, curing diseases by means of herbs and the state of the moon and planets - trying, in short, all schemes to "raise the wind." In telling fortunes, the palm of the hand was examined minutely, and the palm of the gipsy's hand had to be crossed with silver. [Reminisces of D'Line by A. Stewart P.183. 1886]

CALAISBURN PLACE

- 1). Situated off Aberdour Road beside Pitcorthie Primary School.
- 2). Named after the burn that runs through Calias Farm. (See above)

CAMERON STREET

- 1). Situated off William Street across from Berrylaw Road.
- 2). It is not known how this street got its name but found the following - Cameron Street was originally built on a quarry. The first building on it was Davidson's Dairy (R. Somerville remembers this well, the cows were driven along Cameron Street to Berrylaw to graze, returning to the Byre in Maitland Street for milking.) [Some Recollections of Old Dunfermline. Dunf Pubic Lib]
- 3). John Cameron, Captain of the 2nd Regiment of Scots Brigade 29.9.1794 B. & G. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 4). James Cameron was Provost of Dunfermline District from 1988 - 1992.

CAMPBELL STREET

- 1). Situated off Pilmuir Street and beside the Carnegie Sports Centre.
- 2). This is comparatively a new street it appears to have been laid out for building about the year 1822. It strikes off at right angles from a point near the North end of Pilmuir Street, eastside, and runs due east and west. Its ground is therefore on the old muir, Peelmuir. There are several substantially built houses on both sides the street of two storeys, occupied by weavers. several unbuilt spaces particularly on the south side. The north end of north Inglis Street runs into Campbell Street is about 350- yards distant from a point midway between the west-end of Albany Street and Gardeners Street in the Gardeners' Land. Nothing of any note in Campbell Street. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis Dunf Public Lib]
- 3). The woman after whom both Campbell Street and Lady Campbell's Walk are named was "Lady of the Manor" and as such, was known as lady Campbell. [D'Line Press 12.2.1982]
- 4). Mr. David Campbell, manufacturer, who starting in the linen trade in 1760, made a fortune, in a few years, of £7,000, and then retired to enjoy it. [Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.240]
- 5). A Horse Market was established in Dunfermline this year (1888) and was held monthly on ground at the east end of Campbell Street. [100 years D'Line Press P.31]
- 6). Young Henry Campbell speedily won the favour of the weavers, and in later years often spoke with pride of their sturdy independence and of their loyalty to the cause of progress and freedom. He received yeoman service from Provost Robertson, Bailie Morison. The weaver voters were mostly Campbell men. They, early in his career pointed out that "our member" would be Prime Minister yet, and that prediction came true, and a good Prime Minister he was. [When We were Boys P.42]
- 7). The Fire Engine Station is shown as being on the north side of Campbell Street [Stephens & Mackintosh Map D'Line]

- 8). A suggestion has been made that the Dunfermline Town Council might acquire the disused joinery premises of Messrs. H. & J. Philp, Campbell Street. The proposal is that the works, if acquired might be used for the cleansing department of the Corporation in conjunction with the Corporation works department. [D'Line Press 7.3.1936]

CANMORE GROVE

- 1). Situated off Headwell Avenue. The Lead from Townhill Loch passing on the north side and becomes the Castlebalir or Broomhead Burn.
- 2). In the 1960's the land around the Saint Margaret's Well was developed for housing, although the original site has been lost, crystal clear water is still bubbling up in the cellar of one of the houses built on, or close to The St. Margaret's Well. Part of the original road or path to the well is still there.

CANMORE STREET

- 1). Situated as a continuation of Abbot Street east.
- 2). The Foul Vennel - 1490. This vennel, or dirty Lane, is mentioned in the Burgh Records. It was about eight feet broad. Afterwards it was called "In-below-th'-wa's" because it proceeded along the north side of the northern boundary wall of the Abbey, from east end of the Maygate to the Newrow. It is now known as Canmore Street "a wide Street, and one of the best in town." [Annals of D'Line P.170]
- 3). 1660 - Tradition notifies that all the north part of the North Churchyard was "swamp, marshy ground, caused by the burne coming out of the Kings loch, on the East of the friars yaird" (between the top of St. Margaret's Street and New Row): that this loch was fed by water from the Dam, and the overflow ran out at the Westend of the Kirkyard (near the north entrance), and flowing down a close under the houses there (top of St. Catherine's Wynd), found its way to the Fern Burn (Tower or Back Burn) and that the loch was originally made for keeping a supply of fish for the use of the inmates of the Abbey at their weekly fasts and other festivals. [Annals of D'Line P.332]
- 4). 1734 - "In-Below-Th'-Waa's" was ordered to be cleansed and kept in proper order. (Burgh Records) In the beginning of the 16th century, this passage between the east end of May Gate and the New Row was a narrow, "ill-kept foot road," and had then the name of "the foul vennel." Afterwards it was known as "In-below-the'-Waa's" - i.e., below, or at the foot of the north wall of the Abbey Park. It is now three times its former breadth, and dignified with the name of "Canmore Street," which name was bestowed on it in 1811. [Annals of D'Line P.428]

- 5). Chalmers Street is 810 feet in length, and has an average breadth of 27 feet. Direction and locality of the street. In below the waas - Ancient 'Fit Paith'.
- This street is noticed in our remarks on Abbot Street. (Vide Street) Its direction is nearly due east and West, is bounded on the east by the Newrow (or Newra` as it is called in the old Register of the Abbey) and on the West by the East end of Abbot Street, at the junction of Guildhall and St Margaret Street and thus forms the Eastern portion of a line of street successively named Maygate, Abbot Street, and Canmore Street. From time immemorial down to the year 1763 Abbot Street and Canmore Street were usually known by the name 'In below the waa`s, because as one of our notes says `a narrow fit paith` or foot road, ran along the whole length of the old north wall of the Abbey from the east end of the Maygate to the Newrow. About the end of the year just mentioned a portion of the old wall opposite to the foot of Guildhall Street was removed in order to make an opening for a newly projected Street to the South afterwards called St. Margaret Street to allow its junction with Guildhall Street which was then called "New Street". About this period 1763-4 the wall standing divided at the entrance to St. Margaret Street a distinction arose Abbot Street ceased to be called 'In below the waa`s but Canmore Street retained this name down to 1811, when the streets of the Burgh were ordered to be painted on their corners, at which time the eastern 'In below the waa`s` was named Canmore Street in honour of Malcolm III or Canmore, the founder of the Church and Burgh, while the western portion after being known by various names at last settled down into Abbot Street and with its neighbours had its name indicated on the corner- house. The north old wall the Abbey proceeded from the east gable of the Abbot's House east end of Maygate in an unbroken line along the fronts of the houses on the south side of Abbot and Canmore Streets to a point 155 feet before entering the Newrow (vide Abbot Street). The whole length of the old wall in this direction appears to have been 847 feet from west to east, of which 655 feet stood in Canmore Street and 192 feet in Abbot Street and space at the top of St. Margaret Street. The wall along its whole length was 12 feet high 5 feet thick and foundations and fully 3 feet thick at the top. A tradition exists informing us that there was anciently `a second wall which spring from the house at the extreme north east corner of Maygate, went along eastward close by the backs of the houses on the north side of Abbot, and on into the present Canmore Street, proceeding on in a line by the back of the houses on the north side of the street, and at a point about 300 feet from the Newrow, took a north-east direction, and united itself to some old houses connected with the East Port of the burgh. If tradition is correct, then this second wall would be the boundary on the south of 'The Communitatus Civitatis de Fermilodvni.' (vide Abbot Street). Thus there were anciently two walls running along this line of streetway, and nearly

parallel to each other throughout their whole length; and the old 'fit Paith' which went along between them leading from the Maygate to Newrow, would literally be 'in below' or rather in 'between the waa's. The houses in Canmore Street are generally two storeys in height. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynnensis Dunf Public Lib]

- 6). 28th June 1753 Which day the Council took under their Consideration how great an Ornament it would be to the Burgh, as well as tend to the Advantage thereof To have a Broad Street Leading from the Maygate to the Newrow, on the North Side of the Monastery Wall, where there is only at present a Narrow lane (called 'In-below-th'-Waas.' and originally 'The Foul Vennel') The Council purchased from the proprietors of the Yards on the north side of said lane several feet in breadth of their lands, and the street was at once commenced with. [Annals of D'Line P 464]
- 7). Canmore Street ('In below the Waus') - 806 feet average breadth 27 feet. An old 'gate or street,' Abbey wall on south side of street nearly whole length. 'The auld High Kirk' north side, (now rebuilt, Free Abbey Church.) Used to be called 'In below the waas, ' from the Abbey boundary wall. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855]
- 8). Widening of Canmore Street, the town Council purchased from the proprietors of yards on the North side of the proposed street several "tail - pieces" of their yards in order to make "a wide Street" from this date. "Canmore Street began in earnest to be formed" Burgh Records March 30th 1764. New Streets and Town-House - tax on Ale. The Town Council proposed to put a tax of "two pennies on the pint of ale, in order that they might be enabled properly to finish the whole new intended streets, and build a proper Town-house, all necessary for the advantage, policy and ornament of the Burgh". (Burgh Records, 14 April 1764) These new streets, since 1811 have been known as Guild Hall Street, Canmore, and St. Margaret Street. [Annals of D'Line P.48]-1]
- 9). To the south the New Road led down to Canmore Street. Between it and the High Street the whole area was occupied by gardens while from Canmore Street to Priory Lane, there was a large walled park, known as the Bleach, later Abbey Park Place. Here water from the won burn ran through various artificial channels. In the past the whole property had belonged to the Abbey. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.111]
- 10). 1750- Improvements in the town continued, two new Streets were planned and constructed Canmore Street being one. [Short History of D'line by J. Ritchie].
- 11). The name of the Street indeed still suggests the old Court life and the old ecclesiastical domination. [The Journal Guide to Dunfermline by J.B. Mackie]
- 12). The Jacquard Machine. Alexander Robertson who died in 1837 was, in his day, one of the most public-spirited, as well as far seeing, men of his time.

His place of business was, for many years, at the junction of Canmore Street with St. Margaret Street where now the St. Margaret's Hotel is housed. In his capacity as a manufacturer, he had become profoundly dissatisfied with the narrow limits of the "drawboy" style of weaving damask, and was the first to introduce the invention of Joseph Jacquard. This machine effected, on its introduction, a complete revolution in the damask manufacture, and made it possible for the waver to produce the most complicated rich, and beautiful patterns. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.352]

- 13). According to the 1871 Census, William Robertson (48) lived in a house called "Canmore" in Canmore Street, possibly No. 25 built c.1830. Before that he had his home in what is now St. Margaret's Hotel. [Dunfermline Linen by Hugh Walker P.6]
- 14). The Independent or Congregational Church Canmore Street 1841. A Free Church also built of stone erected in Canmore Street 1843. [Chalmers Vol.1. P.322]
- 15). There was a Steam-power weaving factory in Canmore - Henry Reid & Co. [Guide to D'Line by J.B. McKackie P.121]
- 16). Open Yards Close 343 feet by 5 feet. A narrow close leading from the High Street to 'in below the waas' or Canmore Street. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855]
- 17). Names of the Streets in D'Line between 1480 and 1812. The Foul Vennel, (or In-below-th'-Wa's) New name - Canmore Street (The West part Abbot Street). Names of the streets to be painted on the Corner Houses 25th May 1809. Canmore Street (formerly known as Monastery Wall) From Mr. White's to Mr. George Spence's. [Annals of D'Line P.566/7]
- 18). The Original Burgher Church, Canmore Street (the Auld-Licht Kirk), was erected into a quo ad sacra church in connection with the Establishment in 1839. It was removed in 1843 to make way for a site for the Free Abbey Church. [Annals of D'Line P.645].
- 19). 1800 The congregation of "Original Burgess" formed; they built a small chapel in Canmore Street. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.265]
- 20). 1842 Congregational Church in Canmore Street, was founded in 1841, and opened 2nd January 1842. [Annals of D'Line P.648]
- 21). 1909 - Two roller skating rinks were erected in the town during the year, one on a site between High Street and Canmore Street and the other at Upper Station Road. [100 Years D'Line Press P.53]
- 22). Olympia Picture Palace was opened on 17th August 1911 in premises of the Central Skating Rink (between High Street and Canmore Street). [100 Years D'Line Press P.55]
- 23). 1922- A new Telephone Exchange was opened in Canmore Street on 13th May. The Alhambra Theatre (later picture-house) erected at the junction of Canmore Street and New Row, was opened in August. [D'Line Press 100 years]

- 24). It was intimated that arrangements had been made with the Managers of the United Free Abbey Church for a further meeting at the church frontage. The proposed new building lines should be adhered to by the Town Council subject to settlement of any legal claims with any persons entitled thereto. Instructions were given for continued negotiations with frontages at the north side of the street, with a view to the inclusion of the street improvement on that side in the first instance. [D' Line Press 19.3.1927]
- 25). It was reported to the meeting of the Streets Committee that the lowest tender in connection with the widening of Canmore Street/Canmore Street Congregational Church, amounted to £499.15.10d. [D' Line Press 12.9.1936]
- 26). Further testimony is forthcoming in support of the belief that the tenement property in Canmore Street, now approaching complete demolition order to provide a site for new showrooms for the Corporation Gas Department, was at one time partly used as a handloom weaving shop. This week in a cavity in one of the walls, a workman found a small passbook, which seems to establish the fact. There is recorded in the first two pages what appears to be a handlooms weavers' account to the manufacturer for whom he worked. The Canmore Street property was erected, in 1791 according to carved figures above one of the cornices. [D'Line Press 24.4.1937]
- 27). In October 1937, the defenders carried out certain street widening operations in Canmore Street, and, as incidental to these, they introduced a flight of six steps at the entrance to the close, with the result that access to the pursuer's property can now be obtained only by ascending or descending the steps at either end of the close. The pursuer avers that in consequence of the introduction of the said steps at the Canmore end of the close, the value of his property has been seriously depreciated, and he estimates the damage at £200. His averments as to the injury to his property caused by the formation of the steps at the south end of the close are singularly lacking in specification. He avers that until the stops were made, "the access from Canmore Street to the pursuer's property for foot-passengers, perambulators, wheel-barrows, or similar light vehicular traffic was free and unimpeded." The action dismissed. [D'Line Press 18.6.1938] (See Free School Close)&. [D'Line Press 9.4.1938]
- 28). In 1743 Canmore Street was projected when the Council "took under their consideration how great an ornament it would be to the Burgh" to have a Broad Street leading from the Maygate to the New Row on the north side of the Monastery Wall where there is only at present a narrow lane. [Sermons in Stone XXXVIII by N.M. Johnson 1941]
- 29). In a whirling two minute of string-pulling between 12.28 and 12.30 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon, Post Office engineers will bring to an end the era of dulcet-toned telephonists in Dunfermline's old Telephone Exchange and bring in the reign of Grace in the new £250.000 automatic exchange at the

junction of Canmore Street and Abbey Park Place. [D'Line Press 5.12.1964]

- 30). The gutted shell of St Paul's Parish Church consumed in the town centre fire of 1976. The kirk was to be the subject of an 11 year unsuccessful damages action by the displaced congregation, which went all the way to the House of Lords. [1993 Bygone D'Line Press P.VIII]

CANON LYNCH COURT

- 1). Situated off Pittencrieff Street.
- 2). Named after - Very Rev. Patrick C. Cannon Lynch 1907-1984. In 1965, he was appointed to succeed the late Provost Delaney as parish priest of St. Margaret's, Dunfermline, where he became involved in the annual National Pilgrimage in honour of St. Margaret until it had to be moved to Carfin. He was installed as a Canon of the Metropolitan Cathedral Chapter in 1974. He Died at Dunfermline at the age of 77, after 53 years of devoted service to the People of God in the Archdiocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. [Obituaries Directory 1986]

CARLYLE LANE

- 1). Situated off East Balridge Drive.
- 2). Named after Thomas Carlyle, Author, Born in 1795 at Ecclefechan, Scotland of a poor Calvinist family who taught him frugality and discipline. He was the oldest of nine children. He married Jane Baillie Welsh daughter of Dr. Welsh, she died in 1866 and Thomas Carlyle died 1881. He is buried near his family in Ecclefechan churchyard.
- 3). A more authentic tale brings two noted men to mind. Thomas Carlyle and Edward Irving were teachers in the Lang Toon. One day news reached them that Dr. Chalmers was to preach in Dunfermline. They set out from Kirkcaldy in good time. Asking where Dr. Chalmers was to preach, they were directed to the Old Abbey. Carlyle's comment on the discovery that it was not the great Church leader who was in the pulpit may be imagined. Whether Carlyle called on his Annandale friend of old Mr. William Johnstone, of the Free Abbey School, on that occasion or not I cannot say - perhaps it was before the Free Abbey days, but the friendship begun in their early years between the two was certainly maintained as all the Free School boys were periodically reminded. Carlyle and Irving on that or another occasion continued their walk "refreshed" in a little "house of call," where they got "sma' beer," and strength of which evidently was not up to the genial Thomas's standard, for he said "it was sma" indeed." [When We Were Boys P.63]

CARNBEE PLACE

- 1). Situated on the south side of Garvock hill.

- 2). Named after - Churches and Chapels of the Monastery. Carnbee (Carnebie) east of Fife was one of the churches of the monastery, at least immediately before the Reformation. [Chalmers Vol.1 P.222]
- 3). Carnbee a hamlet and parish in East Neuk of Fife 3 miles north, north, west, of Pittenweem. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.67]

CARNEGIE COURT

- 1). Situated between Lady Campbell's Walk and Campbell Street, west end.
See Carnegie Drive.

CARNEGIE DRIVE

- 1). Now situated from the Glen Bridge right through to the Sinclair Round-about and named after Andrew Carnegie.
- 2). Knabbie Street ('The Knabbie Raw') - 538 feet by 34. Weaver's houses, one storey. This Street was begun about 1780, by some small 'Nabobs,' or 'Nabbies,' 'couthie bodies' hence the name. A coal railway terminus and depot on north side in 1812 (by Mr Syme). Dunfermline between 1480 and 1812 - The Hie, or High Street (Highest Street) - New names painted on the corners of the Houses in 1809 - Knabbie Street, or Raw. [Annals of D'Line P.567]
- 4). James Kirkland, who owned the Knabbie Street Mill, was vehemently opposed to legislation that would interfere with the rights of the mill-owners. In 1837 Kirkland's mill was up for sale. [The Auld Grey Toun by Eric Simpson P.17-18]
- 5). 1775 - "Knabbie Raw". This street previous to this period was a narrow cart-road. It appears from MSS, and Title Deeds that "it first began to be built in 1775 and for some years was called the Heigh Street" (High Street), owing to its elevated site. In 1805-1807 it was known as Reid Street (from "Deacon Reid".) After 1807, an Old Note says the name settled comfortably down to that of the "Knabbie Raw" and "Knabbie Street," from some one or two well to do weavers having been styled nabobs, or nabbies, by the by the public. When the street was being named in 1809, it was suggested by some members of the Town Council that the whimsical name of "Knabbie Raw" should be changed to North Bridge Street, "now that a bridge had been thrown over the Laigh Dam, joining the street with the Collierow". "The Knabbies" objected, and prevailed, down to 1878 the street was called Knabbie Street. In May 1878, the name of the street was changed to Carnegie Street in honour of A. Carnegie Esq. of New York, a native who at this own cost built the Baths, situated at the south- east corner of the street, and presented the building to the City. [Annals of D'Line P.500]
- 6). 1806 Spinning Mill, the first in town, by Mr. G. Rontree, in Knabbie Street, intended to spin yard for the home manufacturers. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.265]

- 7). Andrew Carnegie, Born at Dunfermline Scotland Nov. 25, 1837. A Scotch-American Steel-Manufacturer. His father was a weaver. In 1848 he emigrated to the United States, went to Pittsburgh, acquired wealth by various speculative operations, and established iron and steel works which have become the largest in the world. He has written "Round the World" (1884) "Triumphant Democracy" (1886). [Cyclopaedia of Names P.218] (See Moodie Street)
- 8). Caledonian Steam Power Weaving Factory erected in Knabbie Street in 1874. [Annals of D'Line P.699]
- 9). The Little Dam. At the corner of Carnegie Street and Damside Street, now entirely built over by the warehouses of Messrs Steel & Drummond. Formerly much used by the townsfolk in the district for general domestic purposes. [The D'Line Hammermen by D. Thomson Illustration P.197]
- 10). Dunfermline Linen Factories, Caledonia Works, Carnegie Street, Steel & Co. (founded 1873). Date of building 1874. Scale of operations circa 1913, 460 looms, 500 employees. Acquired by Hay & Robertson in 1909. Destroyed by fire March 1925. Site now occupied by Fire Station. [By Hugh Walker D'Line Public Library]
- 11). A Bonded Warehouse, Carnegie Street, was erected by Messrs. Bruce and Glen, merchants during 1876, and was opened by charter, or warrant in April 1877. The building is 154 feet long by 40 in breadth, and consists of two flats; the lower one is the bonded warehouse, the upper is used as a public hall, gymnasium. [Annals of D' Line P.705]
- 12). 1877 A Bonded warehouse was erected in Carnegie Street. [The D' Line Press 100 years]
- 13). Andrew Carnegie, L.L.D. of New York and Skibo, his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 12th June 1877. In 1878 The names of the Streets altered by order of the Town Council: - Martyr's Place, to be henceforth called Holyrood Place and Knabbie Street, to be called Carnegie Street. [Annals of D'Line P.707]
- 14). A Slaughter House at the corner of Knabbie Raw (Carnegie St) and Bath Street, on the site of the old Baths, for which it was demolished. [Some Recollections of Old D'Line P.5]
- 15). The road between Pilmuir and Inglis street was called Reform Street. Named after the Dunfermline Reformers who held a great procession 8th May 1832 when about 4,000 paraded walking five abreast and threw out on all sides printed slips regarding the cause of Reform. [Annals of D'Line P.632]
- 16). Queen Anne School, Reform Street, was opened on 25th April 1892. [100 Years D'Line Press P.35]
- 17). The Opera House in Reform Street was opened on 11th September 1903 when Dunfermline a, Amateur Dramatic Club gave the first performance. [100 Years D'Line Press P.49]

- 18). Six weeks after the great day when the statue of Andrew Carnegie was unveiled `In Pittencrieff Park in recognition of his many princely gifts to his native city` war was declared and over night Dunfermline became a garrison town. Practically all of the Carnegie Trust buildings, including the school clinic, School of Music and the Baldridgeburn and Nethertown Institutes, were occupied by troops. The military took over the old Co-operative Hall just as they commandeered the Unitas Hall in World War II. The town thronged with the officers and men of the local 7th V.B. the Black Watch, the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry and the Royal Artillery. Units of other famous Scottish regiments were stationed in and around the burgh. among them the 4th K.O.S. B. [The Story of the Century D'Line Co-operative Society Ltd. P.30]
- 19). Mrs. Andrew Carnegie of New York her name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 3rd June 1907.
- 20). 1908 - The Fife District of Shepherds acquired headquarters premises in Carnegie Street. [100 Years D' Line P.53]
- 21). The New Opera House in Reform Street, the proprietors Messrs G. & G. Anderson, credit of the work is due to Mr. W.E. Potts, the general manager who has had a wide experience in theatrical management. In the 1920s Pictures of Reform Street show it crowded, the attraction where the music hall stars of the day were regular visitors. March 1934 Sir Harry Lauder its topping the bill. The opera House is capable of accommodating 1300 people. Pictures show Dobbies the saddler and McBay's fish shop and the Bath Tavern, James Bell & Sons Cabinet-maker Reform Street premises, this firm was started in 1945 and moved into what was part of the Opera House in 1958, in 1982 their workshop was purchased and demolished to make way for the Kingsgate Centre. Those who want to revisit the Opera House will now have to travel to America, where it has been reconstructed with original artefacts. [1991Bygone D'Line P.11& V111 & XXII]
- 22). 1925 - Caledonia Linen Works in Carnegie Street were completely destroyed by fire in March. The site was acquired by the Town Council and was subsequently used for the erection of a new fire station. The remainder of the area later became a Bus Station. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 23). 1934 - Schemes inaugurated by the Town Council included the widening of Damside Street and Carnegie Street, and the erection of the fire station, with dwelling-house accommodation for permanent staff, on the site of Caledonia Linen Factory in Carnegie Street. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 24). 1934 - The Opera House was re-opened in February after being closed for some time. Well-known entertainers who appeared included - Sir Harry Lauder, Will Fyfe, and Harry Gordon. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 25). Sometime ago the Town Council approved of a proposal to widen Carnegie Street on the north side, as part of a five years programme. [D'Line Press 12.9.1936]

- 26). 1936 - The new Fire Station in Carnegie Street, erected at a cost of £11,000 was opened on 15th April. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 27). 1939 - Canmore School was moved to the Queen Anne buildings in Reform Street. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 28). 1947 the upper station is in full swing. A picture shows the bustle of Dunfermline Upper Station before its marshalling yards were cleared to make way for today's Carnegie Drive Retail Park. [1992 Bygone D'Line P.VI]
- 29). £73,000 Link Road planned. The third proposal, which be recommended from an engineering aspect was for a link road from Reform Street to Holyrood Place at estimated cost of £33,000. [D'Line Press 29.10.1960]
- 30). The Go-Ahead has been given by D'Line District Council's Planning Committee to demolish several buildings within the Town Centre redevelopment site including the Opera House, Carnegie Drive. (The article finishes with) "The control was also intended to allow certain work to be carried out at the Opera House to record its internal architecture, prior to demolition." [D'Line Press 26.22.1982]
- 31). There was a dam behind the present-day fire station. It is thought that part of the Canmore building was built on the dam area. [1992 Bygone D'Line P.IV]
- 32). Smoke issued from the doomed Dunfermline Opera House in May 1982. The music hall, the site of which was absorbed by the development of new Kingsgate shopping centre, was later to be resurrected from its salvaged artefacts in Sarasota Florida, in the stunning Asolo Centre for the Performing Arts. [1993 Bygone D'Line Press P.VIII]

CARNOCK ROAD

- 1). Situated from a continuation of Rumblingwell west passing through Milesmark (in ancient times marking a mile from the Abbey for Pilgrims to Dunfermline).
- 2). Named after Carnock or Cae-enoc, caer (British), a castle; and cnoc, an insulated hill. Caer-neil - "the castle at the termination of, or end of the wall." [Annals of D'Line P.762]
- 3). Carnock. Carnach = abounding in cairns. [The Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.14]
- 4). Carnock - May be derived from the British or, more likely, Pictish place-names element caer meaning 'fortification.' The element is found at Kirkcaldy in Dunnikeir and is also represented in Keirsbeith as in Keirsbeith Ridge (NT130 902) below Hill of Beath and Keirsbeith Place, Kingseat. Carnock from Caer-knock would literally mean 'a fort on the hill.' (1) Kernock 1341. [RRS VI. No.40]
- 5). North-side off the Carnock Road, before Gowkhill are the Lands of Clunie, they belonged to George Chalmers Esq. as shown on John Ainslie's Map 1801. [D'Line Public Library]

- 6). Cluny. Cluain = meadow - Gowkhal Cuach = cuckoo. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.17 & 30]
- 7). 1852- Bell's Reaping Machine was practically exhibited in September on Clune Farm. Thousands witnessed the performance, and highly lauded the contrivance M.S. Note). [Annals of D'Line P.667]
- 8). Chalmers in his "Caledonia" tells us that "In the year eighty-three of the Christian era, Agricola, the Roman general, in endeavouring to conquer the northern parts of Scotland, passed the Forth, and encamped his army in the now parish of Carnock." The Rev. William Gilston writing in the "New Statistical Account" says: - "The circumstance that the name Camps is given to one of the localities in the parish, and that several Roman urns were dug up some years ago on Carneil Hill near Carnock." renders the statement of Chalmers probable. Rev. Alexander Thomson, under the heading "Antiquities" says: - "Among the antiquities of Carnock may be mentioned an ancient cross in the middle of the northern division of the village. This cross is of a circular form, containing six rounds of stone steps rising one above another and gradually diminishing in diameter as they ascend. In the middle grows a venerable thorn tree, which was even within these few years covered with leaves and blossom in summer, but is now much decayed. It is called the 'Thorn' in our session records about the middle of the last century and is probably about 200 years old. [Carnock by And. S. Cunningham P.90]
- 9). Sir Henry Raeburn's House, was situated on the South side of Carnock Road (This house was painted by Westwood, Sir Henry Raeburn Painted George Chalmers of Pittencrieff, in 1776, he also painted Adam Low of Fordel Provost of Dunfermline 1787-89 both can be seen in the Town Council Buildings of Dunfermline. [Sir Henry Raeburn by Sir Walter Armstrong P.6]

CARRON GROVE

- 1). Situated off Old Linburn Road.
- 2). Named after Carron, a river in Stirlingshire, which flows into the Firth of Forth 10 miles south east of Stirling. At one time it was the northern boundary of the Roman Empire. A village, on the River Carron, 9 miles south-east of Stirling, it is noted for its Iron-works; the first carronades were cast here in 1779. [Cyclopaedia of Names P.219]
- 3). A village near river Carron in Stirling-shire and 2 miles north-west of Falkirk. Oldest established iron-works in Scotland (1759); produced small ordnance - naval guns known as Carronades used in battle of Trafalgar. Carron Iron Company still have lease of the Kinnaird Mineral Field in Stirlingshire the first lease of which was entered into in 1760 with James Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller. Smeaton and Roebuck are among the famous men associated with the Caron Iron Works. Adjacent collieries supply fuel for the blast furnaces,

iron, brass, and aluminium foundries and makes domestic iron goods as well as large engineering material. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.69]

CARRON LANE

- 1). Situated off Carron Grove named as above.

CARRON PLACE

- 1). Situated close to the old Dunfermline Road at Linburn Road and named as above.

CARSWELL PLACE

- 1). Situated off East Baldrige Drive, the east part, near to Queen Anne High School Playing field.
- 2). Named after Catherine Roxburgh Carswell, nee Macfarlane (1879-1946, Novelist and critic, born in Glasgow, the daughter of a merchant, educated at the Park School, Glasgow, and in Frankfurt-am-Main, she became a Socialist after reading Robert Blatchford at the age of 17, and went on to study English at Glasgow University. Her first marriage was annulled after her husband attempted to kill her. She married fellow journalist and critic Donald Carswell in 1917. She made her reputation as a dramatic and literary critic for the Glasgow herald from 1907 to 1915 but lost this position when she wrote a review of D H Lawrence's banned novel *The Rainbow*. Lawrence encouraged her to complete her autobiographical novel of Glasgow life *Open the Door* (1920), a work depicting a young woman's escape from the confinement of a middle-class, Calvinistic Glasgow family. Lawrence also encouraged her to emphasize Burns' passionate nature in the *Life of Burns* (1930). She hoped to bring Robert Burns out of the shroud of myth, which surrounds him, but the work was unfavourably received by Burns scholars in Scotland. She also wrote biographies of Lawrence. [Chalmers Scottish Biographical Dictionary 1992]

CASTINGS, THE

- 1). Situated between Swallow Drum and Blackburn Avenue, Parkneuk.
- 2). Named after the Blackburn Foundry (See Blackburn Avenue.)

CASTLE DRIVE

- 1) Situated east off Queensferry Road, the road leading to Pitreavie Castle named 1998.
- 2). Named after the road leading to Pitreavie Castle, Pitreavie. Pette+ riabhach = gray or brindled portion. It refers to the variegated strips of different crops grown. I. Gortrevagh. [Place names of Fife & Kinross P.48]

- 3). Pitreavie Castle. Back to the 14th century, when the Pitreavie or (Pittreie) estate was owned by Lady Christina Bruce, sister of King Robert the Bruce, by the beginning of the 17th century, the lands were owned by the Kellow or Kellock family, from whom Sir Henry Wardlaw bought them in 1608 for "10,000 merks, Scottish" Henry had been the Queens Chamberlain in 1603 when James VI acceded to the English throne, and moved to London. At that time, the Scottish court was established in Dunfermline and the King left his place in Henry's care.
- 4). 1432 October 29th To Gilbert Lauder, burges of Edinburgh, and Elizabeth Machane, his wife, whom failing to Henry Lauder, son of the David Gilbert, of the lands and toun of Pettravy. The superiority and the ownership of the lands of Pitreavie were for long n different hands. It is known that from, at least, 1423 the superiority pertained to the barony of Rosyth. The ownership, on the other hand, had been gifted in the reign of David II. (1329-71) by Roger Hogg, burges of Edinburgh, to the altar of St. Nicholas in St Giles; the patrons of the altar being the provost, bailies and councillors of Edinburgh. Henry Lauder, burges of Edinburgh, as presumably, a relative of Gilbert, chaplain to the altar of St. Nicholas. [Writs of Pitreavie] [Also see History of Inverkeithing & Rosyth by Stephen P.182]
- 5). 27th May 1614, makes no mention of any lands save those of Pitreavie. We know that, by this time, Henry Wardlaw had acquired the ownership of all the lands that were later incorporated in the barony; but in none of these purchases is there any reference to superiority, and, without superiority, it is doubtful if they could become an integral part of a free barony. The second is dated 16 March 1626 and, by that date, he had presumably acquire the superiority of all of them, for, on Sir Henry formally resigning the first deed of erection the king issues a second in which all the lands, with their superiority, are mentioned by name as constituting the free barony of Pitreavie. [Notes on the Lands of Pitreavie by J.H.W. Webster P.24]
- 6). It may be remembered that, in dealing with the first Baronet of Pitreavie, mention was made of a gift to him by Anne of Denmark in 1616 of a burial vault between two of the south buttresses of the Nave. Following the Boer War, it was resolved to erect a memorial to local men who had died then, on the south wall of the Nave opposite, as it happened, to the Wardlaw Vault. The workmen being puzzled about certain features of the wall, the matter was referred to the Office of Work, whose men disclosed a beautiful Norman Arch, in almost perfect preservation, the original Processional Doorway of the Nave, with striking resemblances to one at Durham. According to Mr. Gibson, there were nineteen Wardlaw Baronets; but the sixth was the last to own Pitreavie. As already indicated, he sold the estate, 19 March 1703, to the Earl of Roseberry. [Notes on the Lands of Pitreavie by J.W. Webster P.37]

- 7). St. Margaret's stone, several centuries before her time, undoubtedly belonged to the Pitreavie settlement of Druids, and as probably the only remaining stone of a 'Druid Circle,' or 'Holie Cromleck.' In 'The Auld Register' of the Abbey of Dunfermline, 'the Auld Stane,' is very frequently noticed in various spellings viz 'Sanct Mergreattis Stane.' Pitreavie-house is about half a-mile to the east of St. Margaret's Stone, and is a conspicuous object, and to the south of which is the ground on which the battle Pitreavie was fought on 20th July 1651. About half a-mile south-east of St. Margaret's Stone says an old note 'is the field whar the thick o' the plaise atween Cromwell's armie and Charles' troopers.' The note goes on to say 'The army of Dunfermline, consisting of 3,000 men, were, on the 20th July 1651, posted on Inverkeithing hill, commanded by Major-general Sir John Brown of Fordel. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis P.10]
- 8). The battle of Pitreavie, the occupation of the town by Cromwell's Ironsides, and the ten years rule of the Commonwealth, brought round at last the Restoration (1660), when the man who was, ten years before, hustled into the necessity of signing the Dunfermline Declaration, was now monarch of the three kingdoms. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.162]
- 9). The Scottish army retired up the country, but were gain brught to action on the same day, July 20th 1651, in the neighbourhood of Pitreavie, when, no less than two thousand of the King's troops were slain, and twelve hundred taken prisoners. From the Kirk-Session records we read the following "17th Julii, 1651, being a Thursday, Cromwell's armie landis heir. Who on the Sabbath yreftir being the 20 day of the sd month, battell being beside Pitreavie, killed and cut manie of or men, robbed an plunderit all. Everie man that was able fledd for a tyme; so yt yr could be no meeting for Discipline this space." And again, for the entry for 12th August we read that "The boord ah seattis of the session hours, and the Kirk Boxe being all broken, and the haill money in the said box being all plunderit an taken away be Cromwell's men. It is thot fitt yt that session hous be repaird and the boxe mendit." Coventry says that "When the battle was lost the Highlanders fled to the Castle of Pitreavie for an asylum, invoking the Virgin Mary for protection and aid, and in their native dialect cried aloud Oigh, Oigh!" They put their backs to the wall of the Castle and continued to protect themselves with their drawn swords, when those within threw down stones from the roof and bastizan upon the poor fellows and killed them." From that day, it is said, the Wardlaws of Pitreavie "fell awa like snaw of a dyke." [Sermons in Stone XVII by Norman M Johnson D'Line Press]
- 10). The battle of Inverkeithing lay in the valley to the south of the castle. Cromwell, in hi despatch to Lenthal, Speaker of the House of Commons, described the victory gained don Sunday 26th July 1651 as for his force and his cause "an unspeakable mercy". According to local tradition testimony, the battle ground was strewn with corpses "as thick as sheaves in a harvest field"

and the Pinkerton Burn "ran red wi' blood for three days." [Journal Guide to D'Line by J.B. Mackie P.145]

- 11). The old house of Pitreavie seems to have been built in the early part of the seventeenth century, but has been subjected at different time to various alterations. There now only remains of it the north and west walls which have been retained in the new mansion erected on the site of the old one. The ancient style however has been preserved throughout, and on the additions made harmonise very satisfactorily with the reminiscences of the older building. The latter was honoured by the attendance of a ghost, whose special habitat was a small weird-looking chamber in the uppermost storey on the north side of the house. I never could learn what appearance the spirit was supposed to assume, but so fixed and persistent was the belief in it, that not many years ago when the house was empty, and number of harvest labourers were bivouacked there, nothing could induce them to do otherwise than congregate together in one large room. A similar visitant was believed formerly to haunt Otterston, but in this case it took the form of a lady with a child in her arms, the victim of misplaced affection. [Between the Ochils and the Forth P.242]
- 12). Pitreavie is actually a fortified house and consists of four storeys, the ground floor being vaulted. Pitreavie Castle was possibly designed by the first Sir Henry Wardlaw. Proof of this can be found on Shaw's monument. The Wardlaw Vault in Dunfermline Abbey, where the first Henry Wardlaw is described "as most skilful in architectures." The estate was sold to Lord Primrose in 1703 and Sir Henry Wardlaw then retired to Balmule, the original family estate. The main branch of the Wardlaw family now lives in Australia. Pitreavie only remaine din Lord Primrose's possession for eight years when it was sold to Sir Robert Blackwood. Pitreavie remained with the Blackwood family until 1884, (although no one had lived in the house for about a hundred years) when Henry Beveridge purchased the Castle and estates for £50,000. Originally the sundial stood behind the Castle, and had a flight of stone steps rising to it, and a wide octagonal paved space round it. Thee sundial was removed to Musselburgh where it lies in ground owned by the National Trust. It is about six feet high and the dial was very elaborate. On three of the sides are found; the initials SHW (Sir Henry Wardlaw), a heart-shaped shield with the Wardlaw arms, and a heart-shaped design. [The Story of Rosyth P...48]
- 13). The Family of Blackwood of Pitreavie - £2109.10.8. [A Directory of Landownership in Dunfermline c.1770 S.R.O. P.145]
- 14). In 1851, while some labourers were cutting a trench in one of the fields near Pitreavie House, they came upon bones of several human bodies, and near to the breast of one of them, probably a combatant, was a little leathern bag, filled with silver coins of Charles I. Upon one of them were the figures of a horse and rider, surrounded with the inscription - CAROLUS. D.G. MAG.

BRI. FRA. Et HIB. REX; on the reverse side was a shield with the words, CHRISTO. AUSPICE. REGNO. A small coin had, besides, the date 1626. There were also four shilling pieces, and nearly forty copper bodles and turners, the copper, which was much discoloured, and the inscriptions were scarcely legible. [Chalmers Vol.2.P.282]

- 15). In 1917 Pitreavie Lodge, which had been purchased for approximately £750, was demolished along with the entrances gates in order to widen the road for the new tramway. Pitreavie cottages were demolished to make way for Rosyth Halt roundabout. [The Story of Rosyth P.49-50]
- 16). 1922 - Pitreavie (Dunfermline) Golf Course was opened on 17th June. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 17). Pitreavie Castle and an extensive area of adjoining land were acquired by the Air Ministry in 1938. It became the headquarters of No.18 Group Coastal Command, and later Maritime Headquarters and part of N.A.T.O. Command. The estate of Pitreavie had an interesting history, dating from the fourteenth century, when it appears to have belonged to Lady Christina Bruce, sister of King Robert. It was part of the Barony of Rosyth, and was held by the Stewarts of Rosyth till near the close of the sixteenth century, when it passed to the Wardlaws. One member of that family, Sir Henry Wardlaw of Balmule and Pitreavie, who was chamberlain to Queen Anne, Consort of James VI. Succeeded William Schaw as the King's master of works. He acquired the estate in 1615 and was probably the designer of the Mansion. In 1696 Sir Henry Wardlaw the third baronet, married Elizabeth second daughter of Charles Halkett of Pitfirrane. She was the reputed author of the Scottish ballad "Hardynute," and what was believed to be the original M.S. of the poem was kept in the charter chest of Pitreavie Castle. About 1713 the estate was sold to Sir Robert Blackwood Lord Dean of Guild of Edinburgh and it remained in the Blackwood family for many years. In more recent times it was acquired by Mr. Henry Beveridge, Dunfermline. An Alarming experience in the Castle was it the Green Lady. The apparation which some says haunts Pitreavie Castle, who grasped a cleaner by the shoulder early one morning a few weeks ago? According to local historians, Pitreavie seems to have had its ghost for many generations, and the estate is also associated with what might be described as a "curse." Dating from the time of the Civil War, when, the Battle of Pitreavie was fought between English and Scottish armies, on the level ground south of Pitreavie Castle. The ghost story was recorded by David Beveridge in his book "between the Ochils and the Forth, 1888." The fiercest engagement in the Battle of Inverkeithing, between Cromwell's Army and the Royal Army, was fought on the ground adjoining Pitreavie Castle, in July 1651, and it is linked into legend with the fate of the Wardlaws, the family long associated with Pitreavie. The engagement of Sunday 20th July 1651 was remembered vividly for several generations.

According to tradition the Pinkerton burn ran with blood for sever days, and the appearance of the little mounds or heaps of the slain resembled a hairst, (harvest) field of stooks of corpses." It was two years after this bloody battle that Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, the first baronet, died "suddenly, and, as it was said by some the last word he spake was ane oath." According to the historian already quoted. It was popularly said of Sir Henry that he had brought down a judgement on his family, by authorising an inhuman act against the Highlanders who fought for the Royal cause at the Battle of Inverkeithing. The engagement took place in the valley fronting Pitreavie House and was at its hottest almost below the walls of the mansion. The Highlanders ensconced themselves there but received no support from the inmates who destroyed many of them by hurling down great stones from the battlements. It was remarked that after this the Wardlaw family declined and disappeared "like snaw aff a dyke" Nevertheless, Beveridge records, the Wardlaws still held Pitreavie for two generations. [D'Line Press 4.8.1962]

- 18). The Maclean massacre is not just another historical statistic for the modern-day clan. The battle of Inverkeithing lay in the valley to the south of the castle. Cromwell, in his despatch to Lenthal, Speaker of the House of Commons, described the victory gained on Sunday 26th July 1651 as for his force and his cause "an unspeakable mercy" according to local tradition testimony, the battle ground was strewn with corpses "as thick as sheaves in a harvest field" and the Pinkerton Burn "ran red wi' blood for three days." [The Journal Guide to D'Line by J.B. Mackie P.145]

CASTLE ROW

- 1). Situated off the Carnock road at Swallowdrum and probably named a building known as the Castle.
- 2). Milesmark, a village, consists of The School Row, (See School Row) The Cottage Row, (now gone) and The Castle, which are furnished with Dunfermline water. The Castle is a two-storeyed building, tenanted by the humbler class. At one end of the block, containing some two and twenty houses is an old ruin, which has been made a depository for refuse, and proves a nuisance to the neighbouring tenants. An ashpit has been set down at the opposite end of the houses, from which it is well removed, and its contents are regularly removed. The two flats of the Castle are both reached from the front entrance, two houses on the ground floor being entered at the foot of the inner staircase leading to the upper storey, where there are two tenants. Single apartments with small bed-closets are rented at 5s a month. In one of these lives a family of ten, including three grown-up daughters, who are employed at a factory in Dunfermline. [The D'Line Journal 27.2.1875]

CASTLEBLAIR LANE

- 1). Situated leading from Broomhead Drive to Mill Street.
- 2). Thought to be named after - Castle Blair - North of the Dam, "the last remnant of the foundations of this old castle or Peil were swept away about the year 1770." The walls, it seems, were "extraordinary thick." Probably this old house, castle, or Peil, gave the prefix to the name of the adjacent muir and moss, viz., Peil-muir. There are a great many Pil or Peil-muir in Scotland. (Old M.S.) Maison Dieu Lands, or "Lands of the House of God," now known as Mason Lands, are a little to the East of the site of Castle Blair, in the north-west corner of the ancient muir. Whether there was "a house of God" on these lands or not is now unknown. Probably there were lands that belonged to the Abbey, and the annals derived from them would be bestowed on some religious object; or, perhaps Castle Blair may have been originally "a house of God," (and after the Reformation, in 1560,) may have been used for secular purposes, and then called a castle, to which Maison Dieu Lands belonged. There is no trace of old foundations on these lands. The "humid acres," mentioned in Registrum de Dunfermline, appear to refer to this locality.
[Annals of Dunfermline P.493]
- 3). An old Coal Mine was found at Castleblair area known as Back of the Dam.
[Anent Vol. VI 44 by D. Thomson]
- 4). 1868 Castle Blair Steam-Power Weaving Factory had upwards of 400 operators employed. [Annals of Dunfermline P.690]
- 5). Castle Blair belonged to Messrs Inglis and Company. [Guide to D'Line J.B. Mackie P.121]
- 6). Maison Dieu Lands (now known as Mason Lands) lie about 100 yards East of Castle Blair (the Peel-muir). There are a great many maison dieus and lands in Scotland, and is all of ecclesiastical origin; and no doubt, the Dunfermline maison dieu lands were, in the olden time, in connection with some religious house. [Annals of D'Line P.763]
- 7). 1925 - In July, Messrs Gessner & Co. of Zurich, Switzerland, acquired from Messrs Inglis & Co. Cattleblair Works, where a beginning was made with the manufacture of silk early in the following year and in - 1926 - Swiss girls were brought to the town to act as instructors for local workers at Castleblair Silk Mills. [D'Line Press 100 Years]
- 8). By 1930 the last of the Canmore Works' 800 looms fell silent leaving the industry a shadow of its former self. Dunfermline opened for business in the Canmore Works as the Winterthur Silk Mills. The quality of the silk produced proved to be a world-beater, and Winterthur Silk Mills, were chosen to weave the fabulous fabric from which Queen Elizabeth's wedding and Coronation dresses were made in 1947 and 1953 respectively etc., The Winterthur Silk Mills in 1970 went the way of their linen-weavers predecessors. [Bygone D'Line P.IV]

CASTLEBLAIR MEWS

- 1). Situated off Broomhead Drive, named as above.
- 2). Even before the first phase of Dunfermline's only "mews" develop, between Castleblair Lane and Broomhead Drive. The site was formerly Lawson's factory and office accommodation but, during the development of the second phase of the project a few more terraced private flatted homes, will be built, so that, with high walls on three sides of the square, the effect will be of a small selected up-market enclave, only 600 yards away from Carnegie Drive in the Town Centre. [D'Line Press 30.3.1984]

CASLTBLAIR PARK

- 1). Situated opposite Inglis Lane at Castleblair Lane, named as above.
- 2). Castle Blair Park has been wholly built since 1892. It is now filled. [Anent Vol.2. by D. Thomson]
- 3). The little street between Mill Street and Castleblair Lane and Castleblair Park was called simply Castleblair. Dunfermline Silk Mill Office and sale room fronted onto this. There was a block of flats here and Smith & Guthrie had their firelighter business behind it. (Where Castleblair Auction Rooms now stand.)
(From Mr Robert Weiss who lived in the flats when he first married and where he worked most of his life, in the Dunfermline Silk Mills Castleblair Works.)

CEDAR GROVE

- 1). Situated in Pitcorthie estate near the Pitreavie Golf Course, named after a Tree.
- 2). Named after - Evergreen coniferous tree of genus Cedrus, with fragrant fine-grained wood (ce'dar wood), leaves in fascicles, and erect cones with carpels separating from axis; tree resembling this. [Oxford Dictionary]

CHALMERS STREET

- 1). Situated from the bottom of Bridge street at the Glen Gates.
- 2). Named after Mr Chalmers of Pittencrieff, when arranging with the Provost and Magistrates of his day for his new western road, he gave them to believe that his road would be continued straight westward to benefit the town. In his not having done so and in his having made his new west road to bend away north, Chalmers Street 430 feet out of the direct lines shown that he had determined to do something for the benefit of the Pittencrieff setae, by throwing it into a more compact form and thus very much enhancing the value of his estate. [Viagraphy Dunfermline. D'Line. Carnegie Lib.]

- 3). This street was known as The Fit-Paith between the 15th Century and 1809 when the south part was named Chalmers Street and the north part Wood Head Street. In 1913 the name Chalmers Street was extended to include Wood Head Street. [Carnegie Dunf Trust]
- 4). New Streets Chalmers's Street and Woodhead Street began to be built in its present form 1774. There were scattered cottages on the sites previous to the opening of the New Bridge in 1770. They were reached by going down back closes under the Tolbooth and back of Collierow, the Back Burn being crossed at several places, either by planks of wood or by stepping-stanes. [Annals of D'Line P.499]
- 5). Chalmers Street - 411 feet by 36. A modern Street, Houses generally two stories opened up about 1774. Antiburgher kirk East side (now United Presbyterian Church). The house foot of this Street fronting Bridge Street carried West in a straight line to 'Urquhart Cutts'. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.P. Lib]
- 6). One of the King's forests ran, approximately, from Clackmannan to Dunfermline - Woodhead street is rather suggestive of its proximity and it is almost certain that this was the source of timber supply for the erection of the Abbey. [Abbot House by J. M. Webster P.15]
- 7). Tradition informs us that "down to the year 1700, a remnant of the old wood, or forest, of Dunfermline was in existence in the neighbourhood of Golfdrum and Boofies Brae." As the last remnant of the old wood existed in the immediate vicinity of the top of Woodhead Street, perhaps this name was given to the Street in remembrance of this old tradition. It is likely that it was in this high-land wood, or forest, that the immortal hero, Sir William Wallace, concealed himself for a short space from his English enemies in 1303. Langtoft says in rhyme: - "Turn we now other weyes unto ower geste. And speke of the Waleys that lies in the foreste; in the forest he-landes of Dunfermlyn". [Annals of D'Line P.366]
- 8). New Streets Chalmer's Street and Woodhead Street began to be built in its present form 1774. There were scattered cottages on the site previous in the opening of the New Bridge in 1770. They were reached by going down back closes under the Tolbooth and back of Collierow, the Back Burn being crossed at several places, either by planks of wood or by stepping-stanes. [Annals of D'Line P.499]
- 9). The Foot-Path (Fit-paith.) "At this period (1778) a road was completed leading from the west end of Bridge Street to Golfdrum. the road was afterwards widened and built upon. All the way up on the east side a kind of foot-way was laid out and paved with course boulders. This way or road was known by the homely name of the fit-paith, which name it retained till after

- the beginning of the present century, when the paith began to be known as Chalmers Street and Woodhead Street." [Annals of D'Line P.506]
- 10). In Woodhead Street we have a name which at once suggests the time when the old town was bounded on the north by a forest "Dunfermline in ye woodes" [D'Line Press 25.3.1933]
 - 11). George Chalmers, gave his name to Chalmers Street, and was no doubt wholly or partly responsible for Bridge Street and the Urquhart cut. [Sermons in Stone V 1941 by N.M. Johnson]
 - 12). Woodhead Street - In 1774 this Street began and now known as the North side of Bruce Street got its name being near the head of he then remaing `wode` of the old `forest`. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis Dunf Public Lib]
 - 13). Woodhead Street ('The Fit paith') - 1067 feet by 36. A continuation of Chalmers Street. A street of one and two storey houses begun in 1775. The 'Tabernacle' on the east side (now disused). [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855]
 - 14). Names of the Streets in D'Line between 1480 and 1812 The Fit Paith (or Foot Path) - New name - Chalmer's Street /Woodhead Street - Names of the Streets to be Painted on the Corner Houses 25th May 1809 - Chalmers Street - From Rutherford's Corner to Mr. McRobbie's. [Annals of D'Line P.566/7]
 - 15). Woodhead Street Benevolent Funeral Society, established 26 January 1821 confirmed May 1833 (M.S. Note). [Annals of D'Line P.608]
 - 16). Messrs. Dewar erected in Woodhead Street their comparatively small weaving factory in 1834. [The Weavers Craft by D. Thomson P.337]
 - 17). When the Messrs. Dewar erected in Woodhead Street their comparatively small weaving factory in 1834, the weavers thought that a kindly Providence might send a wind strong enough to swing it over into the back burn. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.337]
 - 18). Post Office Pillar Boxes - These useful pillar-boxes were introduced into Dunfermline on 1st March 1857, when on was erected at the top of Chalmers Street facing Pittencrieff Street. [Annals of D'Line P.674]
 - 19). 1852 - The Dunfermline Bowling Club was established this year and leased a piece of ground at the North end of Woodhead Street where they constructed a Bowling 'Green there were 36 members. [Annals of D'Line P.768]
 - 20). 1790 - A party secedes from the Burgher Meeting-house, organised a congregation, and built an Anti-Burgher Church in Chalmers Street. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.264]
 - 21). A School of Music was inaugurated by the Carnegie Trustees in premises in Woodhead Street (Chalmers Street). Over a hundred students enrolled. [100 Years D'Line Press P.51]
 - 22). The Baptist Church was in Chalmers Street. Steam-power weaving factory in Chalmers Street, Cunningham & Co. [Guide to D'Line by J. B. Mackie P.117]

- 23) 1861- Chalmers Street Church, the old Anti-Burgher Church was removed, and the foundation stone of a new and more commodious place of worship was laid in July. [D'line Press 100 years]
- 24). The spell of immunity from serious fires which Dunfermline for many years enjoyed seems to have been entirely broken. Within the last few years a series of disastrous outbreaks have occurred, and even during the last twelve months at least three destructive conflagrations have taken place. On Monday night, a Serious fire in Woodhead Street, The Globe Bottling Works destroyed, the damage £3,500. The Hose Defective on the south side of the premises there was a long range of buildings, composed chiefly of wood and brick. Situated at the west end was a boiler house, in which also wood chopping and the making of fire-lighters were carried on. Immediately to the east of this was the refrigerating department in which there was a large gas engine used in connection with the manufacture of block ice, and on the flat above was what was at one time a joiner's shop but which had latterly been used as a store for boxes and bottles. Adjoining this section were an ice store and then stables, with a hay loft above both. On the north side, running parallel with the boiler house, engine and refrigerator room, and ice house, was a large square building, composed of brick with some wood lining, where beer was bottled and aerated waters were manufactured and between the two there was something of the nature of a "pass," with wood-cutting machinery fitted up at one side. To the east of this again was a small and narrower wooden erection, occupied on the ground flat as an office and packing cellar, and on the first flat as a syrup room. The open space between this and the stables was utilised as stations for the lorries and was known as "the yard." [D'Line Journal 17.9.1898]
- 25). The Trustees in 1912 purchased property at the junction of Chalmers Street and Bridge Street, where a temporary entrance to the Glen was formed. [100 Years D'Line Press P.59]
- 26). Mr Robertson, referring to Chalmers Street and Woodhead Street, said he would he would like it to be Woodhead Street the whole way down. Bailie Norval said that Chalmers Street had been called after Dr. Chalmers. Mr. Robertson said it had not. It was called after Chalmers of Pittencrieff who had spoiled the Glen. Mr. Craig - Would you perpetuate Woodhead Street because he destroyed our Glen. (Laughter) The Provost expressed the view that it was a mistake to alter the committee's suggestion, and the proposal in the minute was approved. [D'Line Journal 17. 5.1913]
- 27). An interesting discovery has been made in connection with the digging of the foundation for the ornamental gate-way which is to form the entrance to Pittencrieff Glen. At the east side of the semi-circle and beneath the site of one of the shops that were demolished a circular air shaft, about four feet in diameter, has been disclosed. At first sight the circular shaft was thought to

Be a well, but a closer inspection of it showed that it was quite dry and undoubtedly a ventilation outlet. Some 40 feet deep there was a current of clean fresh air rising from it, so strong as almost to blow out a light which the officials lowered into it in the course of investigations. The suggestion is made that there must be some secret passage from somewhere in the Glen leading towards this well-built air shaft, obviously created hundreds of years ago. The probability, however, is that it is an air shaft in the monks mine, which crossed Pittencrieff lands from east to west. Care is being taken to preserve its situation on the edge of the structure. [D'Line Journal 8.9.1928]

- 28). South of the Glen Bridge - the scheme that sparked off a controversy when it was first proposed, mainly over the effect it would have on the historic Cave of St Margaret - has been started. Officials are so far not able to give an indication of when the new park will be ready for use however the first stage of the scheme, which will provide Dunfermline with parking accommodation for something like 250 cars is on the move with the fell of trees in the ravine which is to be infilled. [D'Line Press 31.7.1965]
- 29). Dunfermline Town Council's £30,000-plus car park south of the Glen Bridge - the scheme that sparked off a controversy when it was first proposed, mainly over the effect it would have on the historic Cave of St Margaret - has been started. Officials are so far not able to give an indication of when the new park will be ready for use. [D'Line Press 19.2.1966]
- 30). . A 1962 view of St Margaret's Cave from the North-West before the offertory was entombed during the infill of the Glen ravine and resurrected this year as a magnet for later-day pilgrims and tourists. [Bygone D'Line P.IV 1993]
- 31). The first house at 100 Chalmers Street, which was taken over by the Abbeyfield Society to accommodate old people who would have the advantages of having their own private bedsitters as well as the caring attention of a paid housekeeper - was opened on 17 March 1966, by the Countess of Elgin, then Lady Victoria Bruce, after whom "Victoria House" was named. [D'Line Press 21.5.1976]

CHAMBERFIELD ROAD

- 1). Situated at the top of Townhill Road opposite Kingseat Road. (there is a footpath leading to round Townhill loch here)
- 2). Named after - Chamberfield. The chawmer or chamberlain's field. [The Place names of Fife & Kinross P.15]
- 3). A good many right-of-ways have been quietly taken from the people of Dunfermline within the last quarter of a century. The alleged right-of-way through Chamberfield meadows to the Town Loch. The late Mr Hunt of Pittencrieff denied that there was any right-of-way through his property of Chamberfield. [D'Line Journal 19.9.1896]

CHAPELFAULD GREEN

- 1). Situated at Abbeyview
- 2). Named after Chapel. Place of Christian worship other than parish church (probably here St John's Chapel) Faul; Fauld - A sheep fold - to Fold sheep - A section of a Farm manured by folding sheep or cattle on it. A fold; a curve; to fold. [Oxford & Chambers Scots Dictionary]
- 3). It was customary in ancient times for every great proprietor to have a private chapel on his property and accordingly there are vestiges of sever of those chapels in the parish. There was one about a mile and a quarter east from the town dedicated to St. John. The property on which it stood is still denominated from it and from a well near to the site of it. "Chapel-Well," and belongs to the Guildry of Dunfermline. There were connected with it also a manse and a glebe, part of the land there being still styled, in the dispositions to the property, "The Gleib of St John's Chapel," or "St. John's Gleib." A Sir John Grant was chaplain of it after the Reformation, and gave a tack of the land to a David Hutcheson and his spouse in 1558. The chapel, in all likelihood, was mainly intended for the use of the proprietor of Gavock and his dependents and neighbours. He had a large mansion-house close by, on what are described as the lands of the mount of the wood of Garvock, from its elevated situation and the quantity of wood, which then grew upon it. As late as 1785, there was to be seen a massive wall of this house, terminating in a circular staircase or tower, adorned with swivel arrow ports. [Chalmers Vol.1 P.158]

CHAPEL STREET

- 1). Situated off Carnegie Drive.
- 2). Named after Chapel. A chapel dedicated to a saint whose name had now disappeared. [The Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.15]
- 3). 1396 - Burgh Ports were erected not for defence, but for the protection of burghal rights, receipt of toll, dues, etc although they would do for a slight defence when necessary. The Rottenraw Port was near top of South Chapel Street. [Annals of D'Line P.146]
- 4). 1739 - A Preaching Tent, erected for the Rev. Ralph Erskine, "in Clerk Wilson's yard" (the ground now occupied by St. Andrew's Church North Chapel Street) Near at hand there was a large barn, in which worship was frequently conducted in inclement weather until early in June 1741, when "the New Church" was opened. [Annals of D'Line P.433]
- 5). Chapel Street (North) 398 ft. average breadth 28feet, an old Street. The Chapel Kirk on west side, (now St. Andrews Church) and 'The Relief Kirk' on the east side (now Gillespie Church). Chapel Street (south) 203 ft. average breadth 29 feet. A modern Street opened up 1801-2. Not holly built up. Goes from Rotten Row to High Street. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D. C. Lib.]

- 6). The Council purchased, through Robert Scotland. for £2.15.7d a four foot entry form the High Street to the Rotten Row as a public entry of the burgh. (Burgh Records 27th July 1769.) This "four-foot public entry" became South Chapel Street in 1804 "by adding other purchases to it." Named originally "Coal Road" "Damside Row" "North Chapel Street" T. C. 25 May 1809. [Annals of D'Line P.489 & Notes]
- 7). South Chapel Street - "The Provost reported in council this day 4th April 1800 that Mr. John Kirk had informed him that it was proposed to purchase that subject presently belonging to David Morris, late George Angus's for the purpose of opening a communication by a public street betwixt the High Street and Rotten- row. The Council agree to pay £25 of the purchase money, and also to pave the street upon the same being declared a public Street." (Burgh Records) Between this period and 1803, South Chapel Street was opened and causewayed. [Annals of D'Line P.542]
- 8). Names of the Streets in Dunfermline between 1480 and 1812. The Coal Road, Damside Row. New Name - North Chapel Street. Names of the streets to be painted on the corner houses - 25th May 1809. South Chapel Street. From Mr. Kirk's to Rotten Row, and North Chapel Street from Mr. Black's Barn to the Dam, or Old Tannage. [Annals of D'Line P.566/7]
- 9). Rotten Row (Chapel Street) the origin of the name Rotten Row is obscure but is most probably a corruption of Routine Row. This was possibly the route taken by the monks on their routine procession through the burgh. [Short History of D'Line P.12]
- 10). St. Andrews Church North Chapel Street 1833. [Historical & S.A.TP D'Line P.312]
- 11). Church of Christ Meeting-place in Chapel Street. [Guide to D'Line by J.B. Mackie P.117]
- 12). Agnes Ross innkeeper of George Hotel in South Chapel Street. c1839
- 13). Trade orders in consequence fell rapidly away, the resolution of the weaver became absolutely useless, and hundreds would soon gladly have taken webs on any condition, but these were not now to be had. The defiant weavers became despondent instead, and the direst possible distress set in (1837) among the community. Subscriptions were raised on all hands, soup kitchens opened and street, improvements started to feed and employ the starving idle men. It was then that the "hirst" in North Chapel Street was levelled down. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.330]
- 14). Over 50 visiting Germans cheered when Provost James Cameron told them part of the new superstore precinct in Chapel Street, was to be named after their home city. The Germans were from Wilhelmshaven, Dunfermline's twin town. A new walkway created by the former Fife and Forth Valley Co-operative supermarket would be named Wilhelmshaven Way. [D'Line Press 24.6.1988]

CHAPELWELL PLACE

- 1). Situated in Abbey View
- 2). Probably named after-1390 - St. John's Chapel, Garvock-terra, It is not known by whom or when this Chapel was erected. It is alluded to in some old deeds, which refer to 1390. Its site is still to be traced at Chapel Well, one-and-a-quarter miles east of Dunfermline. [Annals of D'Line P.142]
- 3). It was customary in ancient times for every great proprietor to have a private chapel on his property and accordingly there are vestiges of several of those chapels in the parish. There was one about a mile and a quarter east from the town dedicated to St. John. The property on which it stood is still denominated from it and from a well near to the site of it. "CHAPEL-WELL" and belongs to the Guildry of Dunfermline. There were connected with it also a manse and a glebe, part of the land there being still styled in the disposition to the property, "The Gleib of St. John's Chapel", or "St. John's Glibe." A Sir John Grant was chaplain of it after the Reformation and gave tack of the land to a David Hutcheson and his spouse in 1558. This chapel in all likelihood was mainly intended for the use of the proprietor of Garvock (see Garvock) and his dependents and neighbours etc. Parts of these lands as well as of Touch came into the possession of the ancestors of the present Wellwood family immediately after the Reformation for a charter was granted by the Abbey on the 10th April 1566 to John Wellwood in liferent and to William Wellwood in fee of half of the lands of Touch with Forrester Leys, close to Chapelwell and Wood Acre. [M.S. Register of Charters in the General Register House referred to at P.76. 77]
- 4). John Todd, Brewer in Dunfermline, son of Robert Todd a Farmer in Chapelwell, dated 7.9.1808. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline]

CHARLES STRET

- 1). Situated off Woodmill Terrace Brucefield.
- 2). Names after Charles Robert Beveridge born 1910, son of Mr Erskine Beveridge who was the Textile Manufacturer of Erskine Beveridge & Co. Ltd., of St Leonard's Street. Members of the Beveridge family gave their Christian names to a number of the streets built on their land. [D'Line Press 10. 4.1970]
- 3). Another of the name - Charles I born in Dunfermline. Charles was the second son of King James VI was born in the Royal Palace of Dunfermline on the 19th November 1600. Charles was a very peevish child, and used to annoy his parents dreadfully by his cries during the night. He was one night puling in his cradle, which lay in and apartment opening from the bed-room of the King and Queen when the nurse employed to tend him suddenly alarmed the royal pair by a loud scream followed up by the exclamation 'Eh! my bairn!' The King started out of bed at hearing the noise, and ran into the room where the child lay, crying 'Hout, tout, what's the matter wi' ye, nursie?' 'Oh!'

exclaimed the woman, `there was ane like an auld man came into the room and threw his cloak owre the Prince's cradle, and syne drew it till him again, as if he had t'en cradle, bairn and a' awa' wi' him. I' m fear'd it was the thing that's no canny.' Fiend nor he had ta'en the girnin brat clean awa!' said King James, whose demonological learning made him at once see the truth of the nurse's observation, `gin he ever be King, there'll be nae gude I' his ring; the deil has cussen his cloak owre him already!' [Annals of Dunfermline P.252]

- 4). Abbot George Dury was succeeded in Craighluscar by his son Henry, who married Margaret McBaith (Macbeith). From the family papers to we gather that she was the daughter of a Highland gentleman, an excellent botanist and particularly skilled in the treatment of children's troubles. She was a favourite of Queen Anne, and was present at the birth of the royal children in the palace at Dunfermline, being instrumental in saving the life of Charles I when the physicians had despaired of him. [History of Cannock by J.M. Webster P.337]
- 5). In 1624, the closing year of the reign of James VI Dunfermline was devastated by fire. (See Bruce Street ane Queen Anne Street). Throughout the country Town Councils and Kirk Sessions made generous responses to the appeal for the "poor inhabitants" of Dunfermline, and even Prince Charles (Charles I), who was born in the Palace by the Tower Burn, contributed £Scots, "Dunfermling being his ain toun." [D'Line Press 1.3.1930]
- 6). Dunfermline was the favourite domicile of James VI and Queen Anne of Denmark. There were born to them their children Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia (from whom descends to us our present Queen Victoria), and Charles I who came to an untimely end. There also a certain other man, Charles Stewart, kept rather reduced Court. "This 18th day of August 1650, at our Court at Dunfermline," the future merry monarch (not yet in actual kingship) signed the "Dunfermline Declaration" lifting up (the pious young man) his godly testimony against his father's malignancy and giving the world to know he (the wanton Prince) was a true blue Presbyterian and Covenanter. When at last he got raised on the throne of Great Britain as the restored Charles II amid the universal intoxication of the nation, we know how well he kept his Royal word, and what indisputable proofs h gave of his devotion to the Solemn League and Covenant, and his loving attachment to the hunted and slaughtered Covenanters that had fought and bled for his right of sovereignty. It may also be worth while noting how the ground near Pitreavie House was in July 1651 the scene of a battle between Cromwell's army, which had crossed the Forth at Queensferry and were on their northward march to Perth, and the army of Charles II. The battle, disastrous to the Scots, is variously called "Battle of Fife," "Battle of Inverkeithing," Battle of Pitreavie." [Cracks Wi' Flutorm by John Allan P.15-6]

CHERRY BANK

- 1). Situated off Halbeath Road on Garvock Hill.
- 2). Named after Cherry, Pulpy drupe of certain species of *Prunus*, esp. of the cultivated tree, *P. cerasus*; (wood of) tree bearing this; - brandy, dark-red liqueur of brandy in which cherries have been steeped. [Oxford Dictionary]
- 3). Mr. R.W. Mc Crone, Pitliver, who founded Metal Industries Limited in 1922. A former chairman of the local Hospital Board, he has generously given to the city among other gifts one of the houses for disabled ex-Servicemen at Cherrybank, Dunfermline. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 4). 1948 - The Welcome Home and Commemoration Fund was officially classed in November when a cheque for £13,146 was handed over to the Earl of Roseberry, president of the Scottish Veterans' Garden City Association, for the erection by the Association of cottages at Cherrybank, Halbeath Road, for disabled ex-Service men and women. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 5). 1950 - The scheme of houses for disabled ex-Service personnel at Cherrybank Halbeath Road was completed. [D'Line Press 100 years]

CHESNUT GROVE

- 1). Situated in Pitcorthie estate beside the Pitreavie Golf Course.
- 2). Named after the Chestnut tree (also called Spanish or sweet, *Castanea sativa*, native of Asia Minor and South Europe, bearing a large edible nut enclosed in a prickly pericarp or burr; this nut Horse-chestnut. [Oxford Dictionary]

CHRISTIE STREET

- 1). Situated between Ross Street and Bellyoman Road.
- 2). This street was named after local builders "Dick and Christie."
- 3). William Christie bailie of regality (See Limkilns Road). [Regality of D'Line Court Book by J.M. Webster P.182]

CLAY ACRES

- 1). Situated opposite Castle Blair Park. Inglis Lane is on the north side built 1998. (See Pilmuir Street)
- 2). Humida acra, evidently what is now known as Clayacres. [D'Line Burgh Records E. Beveridge P. 174]
- 3). Clayacres was almonry land (Reg.370, 10th March 1327-8). At the time of the court it was held by a member of the Welwood family. There was a loch in the neighbourhood known as Clayacres Loch. [Regality of D'Line Court Book by J.M. Webster P.174]
- 4). An old note says that "Clay-acres Loch ws much resorted to the curling, sliding, and skating and had been so from time immemorial until 1794, when it at last became so dry that it became useless." These acres are called the

Humid acres in the Register of Dunfermline. [Annals of Dunfermline P.531]

- 5). A tannage begun in Clay Acres by Mr. Forfar 1799. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.265]

CLEISH PLACE

- 1). Situated off Duncan Crescent at Abbey View. (Named as below)

CLEISH ROAD

- 1). Situated off Duncan Crescent at Abbey View.
- 2). Cleish - Clais = a hollow or trench, a name very descriptive of the locality.
[Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.16]
- 3). Cleish (Cleische, Cles, Cleth) Church or Chapel 8 miles north from Dunfermline. Granted by Malcolm, the 7th Earl of Fife, between, 1203 and 1229. Gilbert of Cleish agreed to pay annually to the house of Dunfermline 10 shillings for land between Cleish and the forest of Vueth (Outh) according to a precept of King Alexander II in 1231. The abbot George Durie presented a ministry, who is named, to the perpetual vicarage of the church of Cleish, in March 1553. It was rated at 10 marks. [Chalmers Vol.1 P.222]
- 4). Cleish parish and village in county of and 2 miles south east of Kinross, Cleish Hills and Cleish Castle. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.76]

CLERK GROVE

- 1). Situated in Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Possibly named after Alexander Clerk, Provost of Dunfermline 1640 to 1641.

CLUNIE ROAD

- 1). Situated, Abbeyview. There is a footpath to the recreation ground where the shows come regularly now.
- 2). Named after James Clunie, Born 20 March 1889, married 1912, Elizabeth Stewart. Educated, Lundin Links, Lower Largo. House Painter and Decorator. Member Executive of Scottish Painters' Society for 18 years. Member of Dunfermline Town Council 1933-50, Magistrate 6 years, MP (Labour) Dunfermline, 1950-Sept. 1959. Publications: First Principles of Working Class Education, 1920, The Autobiography of a House Painter, Labour is my Faith, 1954; The Voice of Labour 1948. [Who was Who 1971-80]
- 3). James Clunie, an employee of the society's works department, later Member of Parliament for Dunfermline Burghs, was chairman of the Central Committee for the Dunfermline area and a member of the Council of Action for the Fife area. [The Story of the Century. D'Line Co-operative Society Ltd. P.35]

CLUNIEVAR STREET

- 1). Situated in Parkneuk Milesmark Rumblingwell.
- 2). Named after Clunievar - Cluain + fear = meadow of the men. [Place names of Fife & Kinross P.16]
- 3). Clunievar Quarry is shown west of Swallowdrum Quarry on the Dunfermline 1896 map. [D'Line Public Library]

CLYDE CRESCENT

- 1). Situated north of Don Road.
- 2). Named after the Clyde, rising among the hills of Tweeddale from Glasgow, and descending the headlong falls at Lanark in its North West course, reaches Glasgow as a broad and shallow stream, but has thence been made navigable by an expenditure of millions. Below Dumbarton it becomes the Firth of Clyde, which turning south beyond Gourock, expands into a wide and beautiful estuary between Kintyre and the Ayrshire coast, embracing the islands of Bute, and Cumbraes, and Arran, and sending many narrow sea-lochs northwards deep into the Argyllshire highlands. It is this estuary, with its picturesque and varied scenery, its shores dotted with summer resorts and the mansions of the wealthy, and its admirable steamer services that is the 'Clyde' in tourist parlance, a glorious outlet for the people of Glasgow and for their visitors. [Muirhead's Scotland P.137]

COAL ROAD

- 1). Situated south off Pittencrieff Street towards Lovers Loan, Pittencrieff Park on the east.
- 2). The gates to the Pittencrieff Estate, near the middle of the Coal Road was the site of the original Torryburn Road to the west it went through the fields in a direct line towards the Urquhart bridge. [This road is shown on Estate Map of Mr. Chalmers.]
- 3). The road to Dunfermline from the west found its track, in these days, through the flat fields eastward from Urquhart Brig, through the Pittencrieff Woods, over the glen and into the town by the Palace yard. The mad and melancholy project of making Urquhart "Cut" and filling up our beautiful glen with rubbish, was not then thought of, and instead of the ugly and inconvenient approach from the west which we have to "put up with" now, the road was then easy, natural, tree-shaded, and lovely. It was accordingly along this road, by the old crooked Kirkgate, St. Catherine's Wynd, the Tower Brig, and so Westward, that Provost James Reid, the Prince, the bailies and council, visitors and towns folk, took their processional way to see the race on the Torryburn road. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.117]
- 4). Outside stairs and odorous Streets still offend both eye and nose. There is no drainage to speak of, and the gutters overflow with every shower. Grocers

and publicans are one and the same, and the hours of business run often into the small hours of the morning. There are no coaches, no means of public conveyance, scarcely anything for travel but "shanks' naigie." There are no railways, no tramways even, and the streets are noisy with long, interminable strings of rude, coal carts, mingled with horses carrying bags of coal slung over their backs. With ceaseless cracking of whips, rattle of wheels, and rancous shoutings of the carters and drivers, the long, worn-like procession moves daily down the Collier Row and Kirkgate, or down the long swing of the Coal Road, making its way to Limekilns harbour. [Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.216]

- 5). Nevertheless in 1793 Lord Elgin had briefly returned to the scheme, originally suggested to his father by George Chalmers of Pittencrieff, of constructing a wagon way direct to Dunfermline, which would run through Pittencrieff parallel to the Coal Road to the Colton coal depot, to enable him to convey the coal from his mines beyond the Carnock Road, which now included those which had belonged to George Chalmers, as well as several workings in Baldrige leased from Pitfirrane. In 1793 therefore he signed a contract with Captain Phin, who now owned Pittencrieff to construct a railway or wagon road between Pittencrieff Toll at the foot of the Coal Road. [The Elgin or Charlestown Railway by D. McNaughton P.19]
- 7). The rail road from the Elgin collieries north west of the town running alongside the Coal Road (renamed William Street) and so down to Charlestown was built by Lord Elgin. The steep tunnel at Charleston near the Elgin Arms Hotel and leading to the harbour formed part of it. It was still possible in the 1920's to trace the rail road beside the Coal Road. [Some recollections of Old Dunfermline Dunf Public Lib]

COCHRANE WALK

- 1). Situated east of Henryson Road, in Garvock Bank.
- 2). Probably named after The Hon. John Cochrane, M.P. his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 6th June 1796.

COLDINGHAM PLACE

- 1). Situated off St. Johns Road Garvock.
- 2). Named after Coldingham Priory was erected by Edgar, son of Malcolm Canmore and Queen Margaret, in 1098, and a colony of Benedictine monks was transported to it from St. Cuthbert's Cathedral at Durham as soon as the buildings had been so far completed as to admit of accommodating them. King Edgar was personally present on the day of its consecration and richly endowed it with gifts "for the souls of his father and mother, for the salvation of his own soul and that of his brothers and sister." [D'Line Abbey by J.M. Webster P.191]

- 3). 1487 - Coldingham Priory withdrawn from Dunfermline Abbey, and bestowed by James III and his Parliament on the Chapel-Royal, Stirling 1487 - It had been 109 years under the protection of Dunfermline Abbey. 1509 - This year, by order of Pope Julius II., the Priory of Coldingham was again and finally withdrawn from Durham, and annexed inalienably to the Abbey of Dunfermline under jurisdiction of which it continued till the Reformation in 1560. [Annals of D'Line P.167& 185]
- 4). This large village with a market cross, is noted for the ruins of the Benedictine Priory, founded c. 1147 on the site of the 7th cent, nunnery of St. Ebba (who gave her name to St. Abb's Head) ruthlessly burned by the Danes in 886. The priory was much damaged by the Earl of Hertford in 1545 but its present condition is due mainly to neglect; the choir has been restored as a parish church. The discovery, early in the 19th cent., of the skeleton of a woman, immured upright in the walls has been turned to account in Scott's 'Marmion.' The visitor should notice, on the outside, the Romanesque arcade and string courses surmounted by lancet windows, at the east end, and within the church, the E.E. arcade, with foliated columns, that forms a gallery round the north and east walls. Fragments of the South transept and ruins of the monastic refectory remain. [Muirhead's Scotland P.4]

COLLISTON ROAD

- 1). Situated off Kinnaird Place east end off Alderston Drive off Robertson Road.
- 2). A new access road in Belleoman has been given the go-ahead. The new road, which will serve as an extension to the existing Colliston Road, is to be built as part of a housing development. [D'Line Press 29.3.1996]
- 3). Colliston - Collinstoun = Collins' toun. [Place names of Fife & Kinross P.17]
- 4). Named after Colliston Castle. This most interesting house, standing on the Brothock Water four miles north-west of Arbroath, is a 16th-century fortalice on the Z-plan, consisting of a main block with round towers projecting at diagonally opposite corners etc.- Colliston is one of the many castles associated with the potent Cardinal Beaton. As Abbot of Arbroath he gave a charter of the lands to John Guthrie and Isabella Ogilvy his wife in 1542. His own most favoured mistress and 'chief lewd' was Marion Ogilvy, and quite likely Isabella was their daughter. A room in the house is still known as Beaton's Room. Sir Henry Guthrie sold Colliston in the late 17th Century to a Dr Gordon, and in 1721 it was acquired by George Chaplin, with whose descendants it remained until comparatively modern times. [The Fortified Houses by N. Tranter Vol.IV P.106]

COLTON COURT

- 1). Situated off William Street, was originally part of Colton Farm.
- 2). The long saga of the completion of the wagonway link with Dunfermline ended in 1820 when agreement with James Hunt permitted work to start on the controversial inclines to the Colton, despite continued legal wrangling as to whether Lord Elgin had to make retrospective payments of feu duties on the land allocated for the railroad in the agreement with Captain Phin in 1793. Robert Stevenson, the engineer grandfather of Robert Louis Stevenson, made a final survey in 1820 of the terrain between the terminus at Pittencrieff Toll and the Colton, and approved the plans, suggesting once gain a gravity inclined plane with parallel tracks. [The Turnpike Network in Fife P.23]
- 3). Built in conjunction with Link Homes and Scottish Homes, Colton Court new development off William Street, was officially unveiled. The development comprises 32 homes for rent and sale is on the site of a former railway siding. [D'Line Press 7.7.1995]

COMELY PARK

- 1). Situated off the New Row east towards the Public Park.
- 2). The house of Mr. Rolland, writer, Comely Park House, New Row, Dunfermline, was destroyed by accidental fire in May 1782. "This fire, and the fury of the wind during its continuance were long remembered; burnt papers, and the leaves of burnt books were flying about the Streets in all directs." [Annals of D'Line P.511]
- 3). The Dunfermline and Edinburgh Railway were opened for traffic on 1st November 1877. The station is at Comely Park. [Annals of D'Line P.706]
- 4). 1878 - A Coin found - a silver penny of Edward I of England (1272 -1307) was found in a worn out condition, in the grounds of Mr. George Robertson, Comely Park. It is probably a relic of one of the visits of that monarch to Dunfermline, between 1290 and 1304. [Annals of D'Line P.707]
- 5). It is now some years since a proposal was made to the effect that a new street, running from Viewfield Place to the centre walk of the Public Park, should be formed through Mr. R. Taylor's property. The purchase of a site for the new Episcopal Chapel has once more revived the proposal, and by those most interested the matter is likely to be taken up more heartily than it was in days gone by. It is proposed that the street should strike between the Baptist and Episcopalian Chapels, and, running into the centre walk of the Park, should form a direct route to Comely Park Station. Hitherto the Council have stood out strongly against breaking the walls of the Park; but the new street proposal is one which would result in material benefit to the public at large, and any scheme will doubtless have earnest consideration. [D'Line Journal 28.9.1889]

- 6). 1924 - The junction of Comely Park and New road widening. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 7). Fife County Council are to negotiate for the purchase of "Rannoch Moor," 2 Comely Park, which they intend to convert into a home for old people in West Fife. [D'Line Press 24.10.1953]
- 8). The opening of the new County Council Home for old people was opened on Wednesday at 2 Comely Park Dunfermline. [D'Line Press 28.1.1956]
- 9). Comely Park, the only Dunfermline residential thoroughfare laid out in the grand style, used to be referred to locally as "Millionaires' Row." The tree-lined thoroughfare was much broader than any of the town's shopping streets, and flanked by pavements of impressive width. The pavements, in turn, bordered the gardens which fronted the handsome sandstone mansions on either side. The avenue derives its name from Comely Park House, now the headquarters of the Carnegie UK Trust, its near neighbour etc. Comely Park proclaimed loud and clear, at a time when it was fashionable for wealth to proclaim itself, that here resided wealth. To the visitor to the town, Comely Park must seem to have been created to form an impressive entrance to Dunfermline's unique and beautiful Public Park. Not so. The first houses built on the avenue pre-date the laying out of the Public Park by some 15 years. Building began on the south side in 1851, and on the north side in 1857. The building of Comely Park was inspired by the pioneer movement among the wealthy of Dunfermline to quit the cramped confines of the once-walled city, and live in spacious surroundings. Although it has all the appearance of a well-designed unit, Comely Park was not the work of one architect, but of several etc. Rannoch House, now an old men's home, and entered from New Row, was the first house to be built on the north side. [D'Line Press 25.4.1975]

COMELY PARK LANE

- 1). Situated off the New Row. (See above)

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL LANE

- 1). Situated off East Port Street.
- 2). In the summer of 1816 the Commercial School was founded. It is situated south of the east end of Viewfield and consists of three storeys. It was erected by The Guildry. [Annals of Dunfermline P.590]
- 3). It had long been felt that while the cause of education had been kept alive, and served fairly well, in its more antique forms, by the Grammar School of the burgh, yet was there something wanted for growing modern needs - for the equipment of a sound commercial training. It is to this feeling we owe the existence of the Commercial Academy in Viewfield Place, and which served its proper purpose excellently and well from its opening in 1816 to its close,

On the advent of the present National System of Board Schools, when buildings were handed over free to the Burgh School Board by the Guild Brethren. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.310]

- 4). 1816 The Commercial academy founded, with a Masonic Procession on the occasion. [Reminiscences of D'Line p. 267]
- 5). At the east end of the town is the Commercial Academy found in 1816 a high building of three flats the lowest on containing two school rooms but inconveniently small for the number of scholars in usual attendance etc there is also an excellent dwelling house above for the principal teacher. [Historical & S.A of T.P D'Line P321]
- 6). Dunfermline's Commercial School moved to its present site on the other side of the Public Park circa 1970.

CORBETT PLACE

- 1). Situated north of Mckay Drive in Abbeyview and named 18.2.1974.
- 2). Named after Alexander Corbett, Dunfermline District Councillor 1974-88.

CORPACH DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Limekilns Road beside the McKane Park.
- 2). This drive is named after the small village of Corpach (for William) or `corpse-field, grave-yard).
- 3). Corpach village 1 mile west of Banavie Inverness-shire. [Gazetteer Scotland P.82]

COULPORT PLACE

- 1). Situated near McKane Park.
- 2). Probably named after - Coulport, a hamlet with a pier, Dunbartonshire on east shore of Loch Long 4 miles North West of Cove. A Ferry between Coulport and Ardentiny. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.84]

COUPER GROVE

- 1). Situated off Aberdour Road south side.
- 2). Probably named after John Couper, Provost of Dunfermline 1464 to 1465.
- 3). David Couper, Provost of Dunfermline in 1488, 1490 to 91, 1494 to 98 and 1500 to 1505.

COUSIN'S LANE

- 1). Situated off North part of Bruce Street.
- 2). Burt Street of Old - The ground occupied by this Street once belonged to a Mr. Cousin, and up to about the year 1835 was called Cousin's-Lane, but in this year had the name of Burt-Street given to it in compliment to Mr. George Burt and family who had long been the `largest feuars` and oldest residents. The

street lies in a direction nearly north-west and south-east, is bounded on the north by Harriebrae-mill road and Castleblair, and on the south east by the west end of Foundry-street. Houses on east side only of two storeys and are of no note. The house situated on the extreme north point of the Street. Mr Burt's appears to have been built 1798 partly from stones from the then recently demolished house of Queen Anne of Denmark which down to this year stood adjacent to the West Port of the Burgh. [Viagraphia Dunfermlynensis Dunf Public Lib]

- 3). In Burt Street 'the house adjoining the Messrs Burts' property, near the close of last century was known far and wide as `CLOAK-BAG-HOUSE` it being believed to be the temporary earthly abode of a trouble some ghost called 'CLOAKBAG'. It was his chief delight to keep the door of the weaving shop swinging to and fro on its hinges all night. No matter how it was fastened, cloakbag found out the way to make the door creack on its calm stane and rusty hinges. The ghost was conjured at last, in the following way. A certain sharp man well known in his day finding the house empty and for sale at a very low price in consequence of its spiritual character; offered to buy it when the simple owner asked if he was aware that it was haunted by a ghost. The reply was 'oo that's naething, naething at a' man, for I have a family sae wild that they would fecht the vera deil himsel. 'He became the owner of the property and his heroic family conquered old Cloakbag for he has never been seen or hear of since'. Old Cloakbag was supposed to be the spirit of a murdered English Traveller. [Viagraphia Dunfermlynensis Dunf Public Lib]
- 4). Mr Robert Flockhart, weaver, Burt Street previously known as Cousins Lane, a man of some local renown in his day being known as a clever politician and poet. He poses an excellent little library of books on history travels biography philosophy poetry, divinity etc. Here he wrote and in 1798 published an octavo tract of 31 pages entitled `Sketch of the Times a Dialogue between a Weaver and a Smith contrasting the new light with the days of old By R. Flockhart. Printed in Edinburgh 1798 and a pamphlet entitled 'The Water is ours' on a law-suit in 1810 at the instance of David Bonnar and others against the late Mr. George Burt in reference to Strachan's well. He was also the author of some other tracts and fly-sheets. Robert Flockhart died here on 30th December 1833. It seems that `the Strachan's-well affair made a great noise at the time much ill-blood and public interest being excited. The inhabitants of the locality freely contributed to defray the necessary law expenses that terminated to the discomfiture of Mr. Burt but to the unbounded joy of Mr. Bonnar his friends and the inhabitants generally. The ground occupied by this Lane once belonged to Mr Cousin, and up to about the year 1885 was called Cousin's Lane but in this year had the name of Burt Street given to it in compliment to Mr. George Burt and family, who had long been the `largest feuars' and oldest residenters. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis Dunf Pub Lib]

- 5). Douglas Cousin became an eminent missionary, and died at Karass, in Russia in 1804. [Annals of D'Line P.544]

COUSTON STREET

- 1). Situated due south off Appin Crescent.
- 2). Possibly named after the lands of Couston belonged to Robert of Rosyth, and were thirled to the Mill of Aberdour. That is to say, those who farmed the lands of Couston had to get all their grinding done at this mill, and no other, and settle with the miller for his dues. The failure of any of the parishioners to bring their grain to the parish mill would in any case, effect the monastery's income from multures. The compromise effected ensured that in the case of Robert de Rossive, the commutation of the multures of Couston for an annual sum of eight shillings would secure the monastery's interests, while he gained the valuable right of having a mill of his own. [D'Line Abbey by J.M. Webster]
- 3). There was erected on the site of what is now Couston Street, Park Place, Transy Place and Tansy Grove the workshop of the East of Scotland Malleable Iron Company. (See Park Place). [D'Line Press 1961]

CRAIGLUSCAR COURT

- 1). Situated east off Craigluscar Road and named as below.

CRAIGLUSCAR ROAD

- 1). Situated off Carnock Road and leads in the direction of Craigluscar Hill.
- 2). The place derives from the British and Irish Craig 'rock' and the Gaelic luscar or luscair 'a cave, or person who lives in a cave'. The Dark Age fort on Craigluscar Hill was excavated in 1944 and is dated from 2000 years before present until the Pictish period. [A.H.A. Hogg 'The Defences of Craigluscar Fort' Pro Soc Antiq. Scot. lxxxv. pp.165-70]
- 3). George Durie, Commendator of Dunfermline 1539-60, was first proprietor of Craigluscar House, built 1520.
- 4). George Durie, the last abbot of Dunfermline, was appointed 23rd May 1526, but as already noted, the appointment was in some ways more or less nominal, his uncle, the Archbishop, retaining many of the perquisites of office and continuing to act as Administrator General of the monastery. There was an Abbot's House within the precincts, but it is doubtful if, latterly at least Durie lived much in it, for he had an official wife and family at Craigluscar. When he took over the house and lands there, for his personal use is not known, but that he and they did live there is beyond question. On the approach of the Reformation, not only did he secure Catherine Sibbald, the mother of his children, in possession of Craigluscar; she received feu-charters of East Baldrige, East Pitcorthie and a quarter of South Fod. The last mention she held conjointly with her son John Durie. The two older sons, Henry and Peter, were legitimated by Queen Mary. (R.M.S. 2963 29th September 1543)

John became 'Jesuit Durie' and Henry succeeded to Craiguscar and for close on 400 years the estate, was held by representatives of the family. [Regality of D'Line Court by J. M. Webster P.192-3]

CRAIGMYLE STREET

- 1). Situated off Townhill Road.
- 2). Probably named after Lord Craigmyle, formerly Lord Shaw of Dunfermline. Mr. Shaw was made an honorary Burgess of Dunfermline June 1907. A native of the City, his first home was in the High Street, his father was a master baker. It was no secret that Mr. Carnegie was largely influenced by him when he decided to give £2,000,000 for the assistance of the Scottish Universities and constituted the Carnegie University Trust. Perhaps no Lord Advocate won more personal popularity than Mr Shaw. His call to the Upper House quickly followed that of Mr Sinclair. In February 1909 he was appointed Lord of appeal in London in succession to the late Lord Robertson, and as a loyal son of Dunfermline he has adopted as his title "Lord Shaw of Dunfermline." [Eminent Men of D'Line P.3]

CRAIGSTON DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Robertson Road due south before the St. Margaret's Hospital.
- 2). Named after - Craigston Castle stands on the level pat of Aberdeenshire about four and a half miles north-east of Turriff. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of a small stream, and is surrounded with fine trees. Craigston was built by Urquhart, well known as "the Tutor of Cromarty," to whose descendants it still belongs. A description on the wall narrates that the castle was "found it the fourteen of March ane thousand six hounder four yeiris and endit the 8 of December 1607." From the latter we learn that the interior of Craigston is peculiarly interesting from its carved oak panelling of the same date as the castle, representing a miscellaneous assemblage of heroes, Kings, cardinal virtues, and evangelists. [Architecture of Scotland V.II P.484]

CROSS WYND

- 1). Situated between Queen Anne Street and the High Street at the Cross.
- 2). 1396 - Burgh Ports were erected not for defence, but for the protection of burghal rights, receipt of tolls, dues. Although they would do for a slight defence when necessary. The Crosswynd Port was situated at the Top of Crosswynd. [Annals of D'Line P.146]
- 3). 1483 - The Cross Wynd mentioned in a minute of Council this year. [Burgh Records]
- 4). The Cross of 1620, with Stone Pillar and Small House 12 ft. in diameter. It stood opposite "Croce Wynde." [Guide to D'Line by J.B. Mackie P.118]

- 5) 1626 - The Cross Wynd "Fire Stane" Inscriptions - This house already alluded to occupies the north-west angle of the Cross Wynd, and stood contiguous to the Cross Wynd Port. The previous house, which stood on the same site, was destroyed by the great fire May 25th 1624. The present building appears to have been erected or completed in 1626, as indicated by an old stone which was once on the West wall of the house. On the East wall of this house, in the Cross Wynd, and about ten feet above the pavement of the street, there is to be seen a dilapidated stone, about four feet square having on it several references from Scripture regarding the great fire. The initial letters M.R.D. on the left appear to refer to Master Robert Dury. About 25 or 30 years ago, during the process of stone alterations being made on this house, three triangular stones were removed from its west wall. 1. Stone had cut on it a circle floriated with bar across the centre. Above the bar were two arrows; below it, one arrow with all heads pointing down-wards the initials I.D. mutilated, were in the lower corner angles (John Dury). No. 2 Stone had on it 1626, etc. the 3. stone had on it Mr. W.D. built this house. These stones along with many other Dunfermline sculptured stones were long in the possession of the late Mr. Joseph Paton, Wooser's Alley Dunfermline. They are now to be seen at the west end of the Nave of the Abbey Church. "Cross Wynd Stone" referred to in. [Annals of Dunfermline P 293, .296]
- 6). The East and Crosswynd Ports in a ruinous state "August 22 1702 The council ordained the thesaurer to cause mind the east and crocewynd ports with all expedition, they now being ruinous and like to fall." [Annals of Dunfermline P373]
- 7). 1727 Death of Elizabeth Halket, reputed Authoress of the Ballad, "Hardy-Knute." - She was married in 1696 to Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, and according to Fernie, was interred in the Pitreavie Burying-vault, on the South-East angle of the Auld Kirk. It would appear from the following extract from an old title-deed which the writer (Henderson) in 1855 received from the late Mr. Souter, writer, Dunfermline, that Elizabeth Halket at one time (during the latter period of her widowhood) resided at the head of the Cross Wynd, Dunfermline - "All and hail that tenement of land and houses within the libertie of ye burgh of Dunfermylne, upon the East side of the Wynde, called ye Cross Wynde, purchased by the sayed deceasit Robert Anderson from David Wilson, which was formerly ruinous, and lately rebuilt by the said deceasit Robert Anderson, which tenement was lately possessed by Dame Elizabeth Halket, relict of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie." Date of title-deed 30th June 1736. This talented lady, for some years previous to her decease, resided in an old house which stood in the north-east corner, at the top of

Cross Wynd. After her decease in 1727 the old property was purchased by M. Robert Anderson who removed the ruinous house, and built the present one on its site. There is a stone on the front wall of this (second) house, which bears the initials "R. A. E. M." and date "1727," being the initials of Robert Anderson and that of his wife and the date when the present house was built as noted in the fore-going title-deed. "Probably Elizabeth Halket died in the old house top of Cross Wynd." [Annals of D'Line P.416]

- 8). There is a site which should be indicated by memorial stones or plates, viz., the house situated at the north corner of the Cross Wynd, stating that on the site stood a house in which Elizabeth Halket, authoress of the celebrated war like poem *Hardiknute*, for sometime lived, and there she died, in 1727. [Annals of D'Line P.765]
- 9). Cross Wynd - 158 feet, average breadth 28. An old Street. Some old houses and carved stones over doors. The Fire-stane over the door of old house at top west side. The old guard house East side. The Cross Wynd Port was at the top, and removed in 1752: also the Cross at foot of Street. The top a wynde is the highest ground in the town being they say at least 320 feet above the water at Limekills. When ye have sought, The City round, Yet still thir is, The highest ground. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.P.Lib]
- 10). 8th October 1752 "it was ordered that "the Remains of the Old Ports at the head of the Crosswynd to be taken down.(Annals of Dunfermline P.462) (1752 Old Port at head of Cross Wynd adjoining house of James Inglis to be taken down. [Hendersons Annals Script]
- 11). 1793 -The Crosswynd a "Confused" Street and in bad condition - 5th Jan 1793: The Council considering the state of the Crosswynd Street to be in a bad and much confused in breadth, they appoint a committee of their number to converse with the heritors of the houses on each side of the Street about purchasing their fore shots and report (Burgh Records) An old note informs us that at and after this period "the off-shot stairs in the Crosswynd projected from the fronts of the houses so far upon the street, as to leave only about six feet of a space in the middle for traffic". This being the case, Burns' "*twa wheel-barrows*" would tremble when they met". [Annals of Dunfermline P.529]
- 12). Old Tenement foot of Cross Wynd Removed. This curious old tenement at the foot of the Cross Wynd, with its crooked out-side stair, as removed in 1796; it belonged to a Mr. Cusine, and was next house above the corner of the Wynd, west side. [Annals of D'Line P.535]
- 13). David Hatton was yet another citizen whose inventive faculty was strongly developed. He lived in Cross Wynd where he did weaving and kept a grocer's shop. Among other strange things, he had made his own coffin. He charged a penny to see this and two pence to those who wished to see how well the coffin fitted him. [Short History of D'Line J. Ritchie]

- 14). From out the low-browed portal of a Cross Wynd shop, above which, slanting heavenward in multi-coloured glory, is a long, slender pole, a man of the period had just emerged. For it is a barber's shop he has been patronising. The methods are primitive and in some ways curious also; for the bailie had sat down in the operating chair, the shaver rubbed the lather all over his face with his bare hands ere touching him with the razor. Then he trimmed and combed the rebellious locks into fashionable order, what time he rattled his shears and snapped his thumbs.* (this snap-thumb habit was a mark in these times of the true professional in hair-cutting and shaving.) [The Dunfermline Hammerman by D. Thomson P.129]
- 15). 1909 - This property at the Cross, standing on the corner of High Street and Guildhall Street, now occupied by Hepworths Ltd., was an integral part of the business until the early 1920s. Apart from stationery requisites being sold there, Messrs A. Romanes carried out book-binding and besides taking orders for letter-press printing and advertising. [D'line Press 100 years]
- 16). A curious situation developed this week in regard to the controversy on the subject of the old property in Cross Wynd purchased sometime ago by Dunfermline Town Council, and which it has been provisionally decided to demolish to provide a site for public toilet rooms. After three representatives from H. M. Office of Works, Edinburgh, had a meeting in with the Streets Committee, the Office of Works officials and Town Council representatives repaired to the Cross Wynd. The Edinburgh visitors at once concentrated their attention on the old property forming the north-west corner of the thoroughfare, and which is also destined for early demolition by a trading company, who intend to erect business premises on the site. It was pointed out by the Office or Works, representatives that was the building in which they had been interested, and in regard to which they as well as the National Trust for Scotland, had expressed the hope that every effort would be made to preserve it. In letters sent to the Town Council some time ago, it was explained, it was this western property, and not the building on the other side of Cross Wynd, which has been described as one of the only remaining examples in Dunfermline, apart from the Abbot's House, of early domestic architecture in the city. The visitors made thorough examination of the building on the west side of the street, externally as well as inside and indicated their intention to communicate with the purchasers with a view, if at all possible, to securing its preservation. In one of the rooms of the property the visitors evinced keen interest in the discovery of a seventeenth century fireplace and grate. H.M. Office of works and the 'Streets Committee had a meeting at which, in the light of what had transpired, they decided to recommend to the Council the demolition of the old property of which they are owners. [D'Line Press 24.4.2937]

- 17). 1943 - It was disclosed that the Royal Observer Corps centre in Dunfermline was the first to be operated in Scotland. Original headquarters were in Cross Wynd. Later the centre was in part of Pilmuir Works. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 18). On the subject of the fate of the property in Cross Wynd. In the Press of 6th March there is a description of the fire stone set into a wall on the west side of the Wynd, also an extract from Henderson's "Annals of Dunfermline." With all due respect to the memory of that historian, I think it may be said that the doctor was not very happy in his heraldry. The "Scriptural Solution" which was hinted at is hardly attributable to the shield on this stone. It is, in fact, a shield bearing the Arms of Robert Dalgleish, or, at least, so I believe. While writing on the matter of Dunfermline's ancient stones, I may also mention that on page 266 of the "Annals" dealing with "The Golden Rose," Dr Henderson says "it is not known to what the sculptures refer. I believe that the shield on that stone bearing the Arms of Simon Dalgleish." Then, on page 295, the same page on which the account of the fire stones is given "I think that I am correct in suggesting that No., (1) stone with the initials "I.D." inscribed doubtfully to John Dury, should be ascribed to John Dalgleish." Further, the "Mr W. D." referred to at the foot of the page is probably Walter Dalgleish, a minister whose "beautifully-written sermon" is, on page 322, said to be "still extant." By Maurice J. H. Wilson. [D'Line Press 20.3.1937]
- 19). City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Section 12 of the Roads (Scotland) Act, 1970 (Stopping Up) Order, 1972. Cross Wynd, from its junction with High Street, for a distance of 10 meters in a northerly direction. [City & Royal Burgh of D'Line Roads (Scotland) Act, 1970]

CUIL GROVE

- 1). Situated off Parkneuk Road, Milesmark Rumblingwell.
- 2). Probably named after a loch 2 miles east of Altnabreac, Caithness. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.92]

CYPRESS GROVE

- 1). Situated in the Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after Coniferous tree, of genus Cupressus with hard durable wood and dense dark foliage formerly used for coffins and hence symbolic of mourning. [Oxford Dictionary]

DALCROSS WAY

- 1). Situated off Halbeath road south in 'Birchwood'.
- 2). Churches and Chapels attached to Dunfermline Abbey - Shown on the map. [D'Line Abbey by J.M. Webster P.192]

- 3). Dalcross is situated about 8 miles east of Inverness and has a commanding view of the Moray Firth. It was here that the Royal troops were marshalled before the battle of Culloden. A castle was built at Dalcross in 1621. [McGibbon & Ross The Castles and Domestic Architecture of Scotland ii.179]

DAVID HENDERSON COURT

- 1). Situated west off Foundry Street Built in 1997.
- 2). Named after David Henderson. The Henderson Family from America visited Dunfermline to see the location of the home of their ancestor who resided at 21 Knabblie Street, Dunfermline, and (now Carnegie Drive). It would appear that David Henderson emigrated from Dunfermline to America at the age of 8 years and subsequently rose to the position of Superintendent of the Seattle Street Railway System. [Burgh Engineers Office Records]

DAVID MILLAR PLACE

- 1). Situated Baldridgeburn south side.
- 2). Named after Mr David Millar Director of Finance to the new Dunfermline District Council Died April 1975 age 60 years. In 1952 was appointed senior accountancy assistant and four years later, became the town's Depute Burgh Chamberlain. Mr. Millar had two great loves the Scout movement and the Church. [D'Line Press 1975]

DAVID STREET

- 1). Situated between Bannerman Street and Alexandra Street.
- 2). Probably named after - 1153 - David I interred at Dunfermline. "David I the King, was the sixth and youngest son of Malcolm III and Margaret his consort, he died in the Castle of Carlisle, on 27th May in the 30th year of his reign about the 76th year of his age and was buried at Dunfermline honourably, on the day of St. Mark the Evangelist near his father (Malcolm) before the Great Alter." [Annals of D'Line P.53]
- 3). 1280 - David (Prince), Son of Alexander III died at Stirling and was interred in the Abbey of Dunfermline. [Annals of D'Line P.97]
- 4). 1324, 5 March. In the same year David the future king was born at Dunfermline, at whose birth the whole kingdom rejoiced. Hence these lines: You will grant one thousand, three hundred and twenty-three years and the month of March will give its fifth (day) with light to itself. In this year of the Lord the grace of Christ gives to the Scots in Dunfermline, where a two-fold offspring has been given, fortunate David, whom King Robert has fathered. He has heartened the doubters and raised their spirits. Rejoice therefore, Scots, and have no fear, you are safe to laugh, always steadfast in your hoped;

for England remains in confusion, deprived of hope, bewailing the fates regarding the gentle offspring recently born. May he be granted a pleasant life, I pray and widespread fame. This year the English sought a truce from the King of Scotland, and this was granted to last for a year on account of the rejoicing over this new birth. [Scotichronicon Vol.7 P.13-15]

- 5). 1323 - David II. the second son of King Robert I. was born at Dunfermline on 5th March Winton informs us that - "De Kyng Robertis swn Daiiy Wes borne in-til Dunfermelyn." At the time of David's birth, the poets of the day were very fulsome in their praises of him, declairing that he would one day rival his father's fame; but this was not to be. [Annals of D'Line P.122]
- 6). 1343 - King David II and his Queen Joanna residing in Dunfermline. From several old documents, it would appear that King David II and his Queen resided for a short time in the Palace of Dunfermline, in November and December 1343, during which period several Royal Charters are dated from Dunfermline. [Annals of D'Line P.136]

DAVIOT ROAD

- 1). Situated with in 'Queens Gardens` north off Halbeath Road.
- 2). Churches and Chapels attached to Dunfermline Abbey shown on the map. [D'Line Abbey by J. M. Webster P.192]
- 3). Daviot, on the river Nairn, the road quitting the railway, leads straight over the Muir of Drummosie to Inverness. The road ascending Strath Nairn leads to Inverfarigaig on Loch Ness. [Muirhead's Scotland P.24]

DEE PLACE

- 1). Situated in Abbeyview area.
- 2). Named after River Dee issuing from the wild Cairngorms a true impetuous Highland stream, in its narrow, rocky and impressive channel, flows down the widening valley through the forests of Mar and Invercauld, passing Balmoral Castle, and below Ballater gradually loses its Highland character. It is a famous salmon stream but it used to be said "ae fit o' Don's worth twa o' Dee, unless it be for fish or tree." The range of hills to the south of the lower Dee used to be called the Mounth; the more isolated summits to the north afford fine views. [Muirhead's Scotland P.292]
- 3). Dee river rising among the Cairngorm mountains running east by northward to the sea at Aberdeen. Length about 96 miles; forms above Castleton a series of falls called the Linn of Dee. The main source of the Aberdeen water supply. Also a Dee River Kirkcudbrightshire, formed by conflux of the Ken and Black Dee, flows 50 miles south east and south to Solway Firth. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.100]

DEMPSTER PLACE

- 1). Situated off East Baldrige Drive.

- 2). The surname of Dempster, is of great antiquity in Scotland, it was assumed from the honourable office of Dempster of parliament, which was long heretably enjoyed by this family. They were free barons. David Dempster lived in the reign of King David Bruce 1370. Sir John Dempster of Pitliver had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King Charles I. [Baronage of Scotland P.533]
- 3). George Dempster (1732-1818), agriculturist, was born at Dundee in the country in which his grandfather and father had amassed large fortunes by trade, and which Dempster inherited while young etc. He received his earlier education Dundee, St Andrews University, and Edinburgh, where he became in 1755 a member of the Faculty of Advocates. In 1762 he was elected Member of Parliament for Forfar and Fife burghs. He served in parliament for twenty-eight years, and was appointed 1765 secretary to the Scottish order of the Thistle. He was provost of St Andrews in 1780. In 1786 Dempster purchased the estate of Skibo Sutherland, in 1790 he retired from parliament, and turned his attentions to Scottish agriculture and fisheries. His best poem, 'Musca Recidiva,' went through three editions in the author's lifetime. He also published a tragedy in five acts. [Dictionary of National Biography Vol. XIV P.334]
- 4). At this time, the "penny waddin" was an institution of great renown, and promotive of immense fun and long hours of revelry - Sandy Dempster the fiddler, being, according to Dr. Henderson, the presiding genius of these hilarious and uproarious gatherings. Late wakes were also a dearly cherished custom of the time; and from the "streikin" of the corpse to the burial and "dairgie" the occurrence of a death in a family was the signal for the beginning of a series of bacchanalian excesses that must have spent resources of many a family. In Dunfermline, after the Fire, the gaiety of the community one more returned. We gathered our subscriptions, and went on with vigour, rebuilding the town. Sandy Dempster played his fiddle, and uproarious penny weddings waked the night s and roused the mornings of Dunfermline in these, restored old time. The King came (1633) down from London to see us. The glories of the old palace were renewed for a time, to lapse again into silence and neglect till, twenty years after, the second Charles came to wriggle over and at last to sign the Dunfermline Declaration, both Kings went away in due time. [The Weavers Craft by D. Thomson P.107, P.122]

DEVON TERRACE

- 1). Situated in Abbeyview area.
- 2). Named after - Devon river Perthshire, Kinross-shire and Clackmannanshire. Rising in the Southern Ochils, enters the Forth at Cambus, two and a half miles north of Alloa; length thirty three and a half miles. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.102]

DEWAR STREET

- 1). Situated off William Street.
- 2). Dewar Street was opened from Woodhead Street to Maitland Street in 1894 and at present only a couple of houses are erected on the north side. On the south-west corner (Buffies Brae) Treasurer David Wardlow (Grocer by trade) erected a fine cottage on the grounds of the north bowling green in 1894-5. The same bowling green was removed to Dewar Street where it formed a very excellent feature of relief on the south side of that street. [Anent by D. Thomson Vol. 2. 1068]
- 3). May have been named after William Dewar, tailor in Dunfermline, son-in-law of James Gilmour a labourer burgess 26.11.1807. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 4). West Baptist Church was erected at the corner of Dewar Street and Woodhead Street (Chalmers Street) was opened for worship on 17th September 1899. [100 years D'Line Press P.41]
- 5). Pittencrieff Primary School is situated on the south side here.
- 6). A block of houses at 115-119 in Dewar Street is to be evacuated because substantial cracks have appeared in the walls caused by underground subsidence. [D'Line Press 15.5.1983]

DICK STREET

- 1). Situated off Christie Street. This Street was named after local Builders "Dick and Christie."
- 2). Others of the name of this street - John Dick, weaver, son-in-law of James Alison a weaver burgess, 19.9.1794. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 3). Possibly named after Police Judge William Dick, chairman of Dunfermline and District Savings Bank former chairman of the Carnegie and Hero Trusts 1953-56. [1992 Bygone D'Line P.IV]

DICKSON COURT

- 1). Situated off Dickson Street, as below.

DICKSON STREET

- 1). Situated off Elgin Street, the origin of this street is still unknown.
- 2). The name however is associated with a local girl who has already made good, made even beter last week, Barbara Dickson came home, and in three short hours, made up for her six years absence as a performer in her home town. For the eighth in a series of 10 gigs, making up her first major British tour, the Dunfermline singer bounced on to the stage of Carnegie Hall last Wednesday and set about showing 1000 people why Barbara Dickson is one of the most sought after female vocalists in Britain today. [D'Line Press 10.6.1977]

- 2). After an absence of almost 20 years, singing star Barbara Dickson returns to Dunfermline next Saturday for long awaited home town show. Her performance at Carnegie Hall is perhaps the most eagerly anticipated event in this year's Dunfermline Arts Festival. [D'Line Press 15.9.1995]

DOLLAR COURT

- 1). Situated at Baldridgeburn.
- 2). Named after the Rev. Robert Dollar B.D. New Abbey, Dumfries-shire. He began his ministry in Dunfermline Abbey on 16th May 1937. On 18th December the Rev. Robert Dollar, B.D. who had been assistant in the Abbey during the illness of the Rev. J.W. Baird, was inducted as colleague and Successor. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 3). Dollar is mentioned in 1236 "Alexander by the grace of God King of Scots, to all the good men of his whole land, greeting. Let them know that we have granted to the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline, that they hold their land of Dollar in free forest for ever. Therefore, we strictly forbid any one without their leave to cut wood or hunt in the said land, upon our full forfeiture of ten pounds." [Annals of D'Line P.75]

DONALD STREET

- 1). Situated east off Townhill Road, built, between 1928 and 1930.
- 2). Probably named after Robert Donald Manufacturer who was Provost of Dunfermline 1883 to 1890.
- 3). The drinking fountain in the Public Park, was the gift of Provost Donald and was inaugurated on 22nd October 1887. [100 D'Line Press P.30]
- 4). Mr. Peter Donald first captain of Carnegie Swimming Club had the honour of swimming the first two lengths of the pond at the New Carnegie Baths which opened on 31st March 1905. [100 Years D'Line Press P.51]
- 5). Andrew Donald, son of John Donald a weaver burgess 25.11. 1801, there are another seven Donald entries listed. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

DON ROAD

- 1). Situated south off Tweed Street in Abbeyview area.
- 2). Named after River south Aberdeenshire; rises on the west border of Aberdeenshire and flows east to the sea, one mile north east of Old Aberdeen, length, eighty two miles. [Gazetteer Scotland P.104]
- 3). See Wedderburn Crescent. [D'Line Press 5.10.1963]

DOUGLAS DRIVE

- 1). Situated off east Baldridge Drive
- 2). Possibly named after Mr. John Douglas, Depute Town Clerk, Motherwell and Wishaw, he was appointed Town Clerk of Dunfermline in 1946. [D'Line Press 100 years]

- 3). Mr. John Douglas, who was Town Clerk of Dunfermline for 29 years, had died at his home at Pitbauchlie Bank aged 64 years. Mr Douglas, who spent most of his life in local government, came to Dunfermline as Town Clerk in 1946. In a distinguished career, Mr. Douglas served as Session Clerk to Dunfermline Abbey for 16 years as a representative of the Convention of Royal Burghs on the Police Council for the UK; and as a member of the Police Advisory Board for Scotland. He was Governor of the Scottish Police College at Tulliallan, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Scottish Central Library. In 1971 Mr Douglas was awarded the OBE for his services to Dunfermline. [D'Line Press 11.11.1977]

DOUGLAS PARK

- 1). Situated off Douglas Drive Dunfermline.
- 2). Possibly named after - R.B.T. Douglas Sheriff-Clerk & Justice of the Peace Depute circa 1850.
- 3). Andrew Douglas, Adjutant Lieutenant of the Scots Brigade 4.6.1795 B. & G. There are another seven entries listed. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

DOUGLAS STREET

- 1). Situated between the High Street and Pilmuir Street at the General Post Office.
- 2). Named after James Douglas Esq. Writer and Propriety here.
- 3). Reservoir Close now (Douglas Street) - 156 feet by 5/ A narrow close from Queen Anne Street to High Street has 'the toon's reservoir's water'. [D'Line Journal Supp. 25 May 1855]
- 4). Mr. Stewart then moved that the whole street from High Street northwards be called Douglas Street. The Provost - "Anyone prepared to second that?" After a pause Mr Wilson - "I will second it." [D'Line Journal 17.5.1913]
- 5). The name of the Street indeed still suggests the old Court life and the old ecclesiastical domination. [The Journal Guide to Dunfermline by J.B]
- 6). 1829-Douglas Street -During the spring of 1829 a venerable specimen of "Grey Dunfermline" was removed to make way for the thorough opening up of Douglas Street. It had a pended front of three large arches, with peaked windows above them; the middle arch covered the common entry which led up from High Street to "the toun's mercate." Traditionally, it was known as the French Ambassador's House. [Annals of D'Line P.627]
- 7). The old tenement and adjacent house on the East, noticed under date 1829 being removed along with some old back-dikes, the street was in May this year opened for passengers and traffic and had the name of Douglas Street given to it in compliment to the proprietor of most of the property her viz. James Douglas Esq. Writer. [Annals of Dunfermline P.628]

- 8). 1830 Douglas Street was opened. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.272]
- 9). There was a Well at the Horse-market, now Douglas Street. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.120]
- 10). 1851 - The Old Reservoir, Douglas Street was converted into The Water Office, and for the storage of pipes. [Annals of D'Line P.665]
- 11). Alexander Turnbull innkeeper, landlord of the Commercial Hotel Douglas Street 1853-68.
- 12). Sir Robert Somerville remembers about 1920, the open "feeing-market" for farm labourers. They stood about in Douglas Street waiting for farmers to hire them. [Some Recollections of Old D'Line P.8]
- 13). A somewhat disastrous fire occurred on Tuesday night in the shop in Douglas Street, occupied by Miss Henderson, milliner etc. It is thought that the fire was caused through over-heated paraffin. [D'Line Press 5.2.1898]
- 14). Mr. James Hill Douglas, Procurator-Fiscal at Dunfermline, was retiring after more than 30 years in the Fiscal Service. [D'Line Press 17.9.1982]
- 15). The Dunfermline branch of the Union Bank was established in July 1910, when the Iron mongery premises of Messrs Kay & Simpson, Douglas Street, then situated where David Watt & Sons, printers, now have their establishment, were acquired for the conduct of the business. The late Mr. Robert Husband, of Stenhouse, Husband & Ried, Solicitors, High Street, was first agent. [1995 Bygone D'Line P.II]

DRUM ROAD

- 1). Situated east off Tweed street in Abbeyview area.
- 2). Named after Drum Castle two miles north west is a 17th century mansion attached to a square tower c 600 years old with walls 12-15 ft. thick. The Irvines of Drum played a conspicuous part at Harlaw. [Muirhead's Scotland P.293]
- 3). See Trondheim Parkway. [D'Line Press 23.1.1998]

DRUMMOND PLACE

- 1). Situated off Robertson Road south side.
- 2). Possibly named after 1403. Queen Annabella Drummond, consort of King Robert III died at Inverkeithing, and was interred in "holy sepulture" in the Abbey of Dunfermline, but whether in the original building or in the Choir is not known. This was the last Royal Interments at Dunfermline, excepting the infant son of James VI in 1602. [Annals of D'Line P.149]
- 3). Drummond Castle is built on a rocky eminence about three miles from Crieff. It is situated in an extensive and beautiful park, and commands a fine view over Strathearn. Sir John Drummond purchased this property in 1487 and built the original castle. The castle is said to have suffered greatly at the hands of Cromwell in the middle of the seventeenth century. The old castle

being ruinous, a modern mansion was erected to the eastward about 1689. The beautiful terraced gardens on the south side of the castle are of world-wide fame. The estate now belongs to Lady Willoughby d'Eresby. [Architecture of Scotland Vol. I. P.288]

- 4). John Drummond, son of Robert Drummond, a weaver burgess 5.9.1791, and Robert Drummond, son of Robert Douglas, a weaver burgess, 5.9.1791. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

DUNCAN CRESCENT

- 1). Situated at Abbeyview north part has a Bowling Green, Tennis courts, and Community Centre.
- 2). Probably named after - 1094 Duncan 11 bequeathed as a free gift to the Church of the Holy Trinity Dunfermline "Two villas" called "Luscar" and in 1095 Duncan II was assassinated and is said by some old writers to have been buried at Dunfermline. [Annals of Dunfermline P.25]
- 3). James Duncan, Lieutenant of the Sutherland Fencibles, 5.12.1794 B. & G. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 4). 1939 - Mr A. H. Duncan appointed Chief Sanitary Inspector in succession to Mr. Wm. Kennedy. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 5). Residents in the Aberdour Road housing area have been provided with a handsome suite of shops which have been erected in Duncan Crescent. [D'Line Press 4.1.1958]
- 6). By 1958 the Abbeyview housing estate was growing rapidly and Dunfermline Co-operative Society decided to have a major presence in the area by opening a store with an adjoining chemist shop. Sadly the Co-op's presence in Dunfermline rapidly dwindled and early in November this year the Abbeyview branch which was opened by CWS's Scottish retail group closed its doors for the last time. [Bygone D'Line Press P.VII 1991]

DUNIPACE CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off Daviot Road.
- 2). Named after Dunipace Tow and Parish east Stirlingshire. The town forms part of the police burgh of Denny and Dunipace. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.113]

DUNN CRESCENT

- 1). Situated in Abbeyview area beside Woodmill High School.
- 2). Named by three boys Jim Woods brother Jack and Jimmy Dunn. The boys used to play in this area before the streets were named. They went round them on their go-carts playing in the scheme of houses. One of them stuck a board up at the end of a street and on the board he put Dunn. We understand that's how Dun Crescent got its name. When last contact Jimmy Dunn was a Police man in London.

DURIE PLACE

- 1). Situated in Garvock Bank area.
- 2). Probably named after 1541. George Dury, Abbot and Commendator of Dunfermline, was "on July 2nd 1541, chosen an Extraordinary Lord of the Articles." [Annals of D'Line P.195]
- 3). William Durie, depute bailie f regality, William Durie and his wife, Jonet Gourlay, had a quarter of the lands of Newlands and the lands of Medow End (between Craigs Farm and Galorig). They had also certain lands lying to the north of the Hospitium of St Catherine. (R.M.S. 4th March 1579). [The Regality of D'Line Court Book, by J. M. Webster P.175]
- 4). 1558 - John Durie one of the "conventual brethren" of Dunfermline was brought to trial for "heresy" by the Abbot, ws found guilty, and condemned to be immured, i.e. built up between two walls till he died. By friends, who interceded with the Earl of Arran, he was set at liberty. [Annals of D'Line P.199]
- 5). George Dury, of Craiguscar, his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline on 24th May 1624.
- 6). George Durie was Provost of Dunfermline in 1687.
- 7). Charles Durie of Craiguscar; Bourshall: East Baldridge: Dunfermline Mills and Lands. [A Dictionary of Landownership in Scotland c. 1770 by S.R.O. P145]

DYMOND GROVE

- 1). Situated in Pitcorthie next to the Pitreavie Golf Course.
- 2). Probably named after Jonathan Dymond, Born at Exter, England Dec. 19 1796, died May 6, 1828. An English author, he followd the occupation of a Linen-Draper at Essex, where in 1825 he founded an Auxiliary Society of the Peace Society. His chief work is "Essays on the Principles of Morality" (1829). [Cyclopaedia of Names P.347]

EARN GROVE

- 1). Situated off Linburn Road.
- 2). Named after the River Earn and loch in south Perthshire, the loch twelve miles west of Crieff. It is six and a half miles long by an average breadth of half a mile; the river flows out of the loch and turns into the Tay's estuary, forty six miles eastwards. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.117]

EAST AVENUE

- 1). Situated east off South Drive in the area of Pitreavie Castle.

EAST BALDRIDGE DRIVE

- 1). Situated direct north from William Street. See Baldridgeburn.

EAST PORT

- 1). In 1298 - The Ports of the Burgh were supposed to have been built. [Historical and Chronological History of Dunfermline Dunf Public Lib]

- 2). Named after, 1396 - Burgh Ports were erected not for defence, but for protection of burghal rights, receipt of tolls, dues etc., although they would do for a slight defence when necessary. The East Port was situated near the east of High Street. [Annals of D'Line P.146]
- 3). 1488 - East Port, and Almshouse. In the first, or oldest volume of the Burgh Records, mention is made of an Almshouse, under date 4th August 1488, which stood "without ye est yet (or Port) on the north side of ye Causey." This is the third notice of a Port of the burgh on record. Tradition points to the site of this old Almshouse, as standing on ground at the foot of Shadows Wynd (now Bonnar Street). [Annals of D'Line P.168]
- 4). The East Port of 1488 stood across the Street here and was removed in 1752. [Annals of D'Line P.765]
- 5). 1578 - Hector Greg in a tenement in Dunfermline outside the East Port on the south side of the way. [Protocol Book of David Kinghorn]
- 6). 1585- The town ports or yetts were opened in the morning by two sergeants or officers at five o'clock, and shut in the evening by the same officials, on the ringing of the curfew bell at eight o'clock. The ringing of the curfew bell continued to be observed in Dunfermline until 1844, when it was disused, and began to be rung at six o'clock evening, to suit factory hours. The curfew bell was an institution in Dunfermline for some hundreds of years. [Annals of D'Line P.228]
- 7). 1602 -The Gallowgaite. In the Regality Court Records, and also on an old title, mention is made of a toft or croft "lyand without the East Port, in ye Galowgaite;" called the Gallowgaite obviously because it led to "the toun's gallows," three-quarters of a mile distant, nearly opposite the entrance to Headwell. [Annals of D'Line P.261]
- 8). 1605 - East Port. It would appear from the following item in the Burgh Accounts, that this Port was "secured by lock and key" as late as this period - viz., "To John Turnbull for mending the lock of the East Port vis." [Annals of D'Line P.262]
- 9). Repairs of the East Port and East Port-House - On the East gable, near the top, there is a "date-stane," having cut on it the initials "W. G.," a rose, and date "1609." [Annals of D'Line P.267]
- 10). What may be accepted as one of the oldest, if not the oldest dwelling-house in Dunfermline, was removed last week. The building is referred to in Dr Henderson's "Annals" as one, in some way, connected with the great fire of 1624, which destroyed about three-fourths of the town. The house stood in the East High Street north side about, about thirty yards westward from the site of the Old East Port, now Bonnar Street. Above the door was a triangular tablet running to a sharp angle at the top and having rosettes at the lower corners. In the apex of the triangle was a small flew-di-lis, and immediately under these the figures 1624. Below the year date was "25 Maii," and this again was over the initials, AL.WM.MM. the lowest line of all being filled in

with "Praise God for." The whole of the inscription - in alto relieve - was enclosed in the triangle mentioned. The front wall, which carried the inscription stone, was evidently of much later date than the remainder of the house. This had originally been built some six or eight feet back from the line of the street, and to bring this in line with the contiguous houses, a new wall seems to have been built, and, doubtless the inscription stone would then be removed from over the original doorway, and placed where it has been an object of curiosity to numerous generations of citizens. The central door-way of the house, as it has long stood, opened upon a short stone stair, at the top of which the first front wall of the house could readily be seen. The original narrow form of the house was also easily inferred from the double angle of the roof. This roof would, almost certainly be at first of thatch, as most of the house of this early date were, and it probably received its covering of tiles when the alterations were made on the front. To whom the home belonged we have no means of knowing, but the owner was evidently a man of passing reverence as his inscription proves. This inscription would doubtless read when full - "Praise God for all his giftis," a common enough one in these kirk and scripture times. In the list of elders of the abbey Church in 1646, occurs the name of William Mudie maltman, possibly the WM of the inscription. [Anent Vol. VI. by D. Thomson]

- 11). 1645 was another year of Plague in the burgh. Hundreds died and in the outlying districts they were buried in the field with a covering of stones to mark the place. In the town, buying and selling came to a stand still, for "the handling of gear and money was dangerous." At the town ports plague-stones or dishes were filled with water and all the money carefully washed. Two of these stones can still be seen, built into a wall in a close at 98 High Street. They are of grey stone and are rare memorials of Dunfermline in olden times. Besides washing the coin of the realm, clothing and bed clothes were fumigated. These articles were put into a closed apartment and "smockit with peat reek." [Short History of D'line by Jean Ritchie]
- 12). 1670 - King's Birth-Day and Bonfires. "29th May: The Solemntie of the King's day being to be keped, and falling on the nixt Sabbath, being the Lord's day, appoints only two fyrs to be put on at the toun end." The town's end refers to the locality of the East Port. The town's end is noticed in Henryson's Poems, circa 1490-1500. [Annals of D'Line P.341]
- 13). "22nd May 1705: This day the Councill ordained James Meldrome to cause repair the East port." [Annals of D'Line P.376]
- 14). 1714 - An old note states that King George I. was proclaimed in August this year by the Magistrates and Council at the Tolbooth Stair, at the Cross and at the Gate of the East Port. "A deal of drinking followed the ceremony." [Annals of D'Line P.394]

- 15). 1716 - An old account notifies that "the inhabitants of Dunfermline, as everywhere else, were taken by great surprise, and many by terror, at the sudden appearance in the North-East sky of meteoric flames (the aurora borealis, now so frequently seen), which occurred on the evening of March 6th. Many of the pious portions of the lieges were in terror; many went out to the toon's (East Port Street) to get a wider and better view of it. This grand meteoric display was every where long remembered. [Annals of D'Line 20].
- 16). East-Port to be Re-built. It would appear from the following minute in the Burgh Records that the East-Port had either become so ruinous, or had fallen, that it had to be re-built - "9th April 1718. The Counsell appoints the dean of Gild Conveener and the treasurer with any of the baillies to agree with workmen for laying the causey betwixt the Cross and the Port, and for building the Port again." [Burgh Records] [Annals of D'Line P.399]
- 17). Boring for Water Near the East Port - "23rd March 1721: The counsell after voting, ordered the treasurer to pay James Anderson six pounds Scots as a help to him and ye neighbourhood about ye East port in defraying ye charges lately made by ye neighbourhood in setting down for water at the east port." This boring for Water for the supply of the town, proved abortive. [Annals of D'Line P.404]
- 18). On 8th Oct 1752 it was ordered that " the Remains of the Old Port at the East port adjoining William Bonnar's house, to be taken down" probably the remains of these ports were fragmental and likewise encumbered the streets. The South pillar of the East Port connected with an old house remained until 1787 when this last vestige of "the principal Port of Dunfermline" was removed. This port is mentioned in the Burgh Records as early as the year 1488 when it is mentioned as the "east yett" i.e. the East Gate. [Annals of Dunfermline P.462]
- 19). East Port Street. 857 feet average width 40, an Ancient Way. The port at top of Newrow, removed in 1752 'span'd the Street, archway was about 23 feet wyde, and 12 feet high, and had a clock which struck the `oors upon the yett.' On the north side, in 1488, stood an old `Almshouse with oot the east yett.' [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.P. Lib]
- 20). The Old Ports and Market Cross Stones. Money received for part of them "5th May 1753 - This day the Council appointed William Dickie, Treasurer, to be recharged with Sixteen Shillings and Eight pence Sterling, as the price of some Stones sold to Sundry persons -from the Cross and Old Ports." [Annals of D'Line P.465]
- 21). East Port had a well. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.120]
- 22). The Michaelmas meeting of 1755 was held 25th September in the house of "John Harley at the East Port." [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson 229]

- 23). Near the end of the year 1784, "Pye Betson," who resided in a small hut of a house, on a rising ground, a few hundred yards to the east of the East Port, Dunfermline, was a baker of mutton pies, which he hawked about the streets in the evenings, bawling out, "Hot mutton pies, a hapenny a-piece!" He also took in lodgers for the night. A woman took lodgings with him and his wife one evening, end of 1784. Next morning she was found, not far from Betson's house, lying on the road murdered. Betson and his wife were arrested and, etc. and sent to Perth to be tried for the crime. They were tried as usual by the Circuit judge and a jury of fifteen. The verdict given was culpable homicide (instead of murder). The sentence dealt out to them was, that "they should be publicly whipped and banished." [Annals of D'Line P.513]
- 24). The Old East Port House - This curious example of seventeenth century domestic architecture stood until 1834, at the junction of Shaddo's Wynd (now Bonnar Street) and High Street. Here stood "the principal port of Dunfermline." the last traces of which were removed in 1787. The "East Yett" or Port is referred to in the Burgh Records as early as 1488. [The D'Line Hammermen by D. Thomson Illustrations P.113]
- 25). Names of the Streets to be Painted on the Corner Houses 25th May 1809 - East Port Street (known as the Town's End) - From, East Port to Stobies. [Annals of D'Line P.566]
- 26). A Baptist Church, Episcopal Church and one Roman Catholic Church in Viewfield Place. [Guide to D'Line by J.B. Mackie P.117]
- 27). About the same period (the early years of the 19th century), the Horse-Market was transferred from the Eat Port to the Nethertown. [Sermons in Stone XI. by N.M. Johnson 1941]
- 28). St. Margaret's Church, East Port Street - "The foundation of this church was laid in the summer of 1826. It was finished and opened for the public worship on Sunday 2nd Sept. 1827. (M.S. Note) [Annals of D'Line P.624]
- 29). The new Roman Catholic Chapel in Martyr's Place, was opened with great ceremony on March 23 1873. [Annals of D'Line P.697]
- 30). The Dunfermline Savings Bank, East Port Street, was built this year 1873. [Annals of D'Line P.697]
- 31). The first Picture-house built in Dunfermline, the Cinema, East Port was opened 19th September 1913. [100 Years D'Line Press P.59]
- 32). In 1918 the Prime Minister and Mrs Lloyd George visited Dunfermline on 24th May as the guests at Benachie of Sir William and Lady Robertson. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 33). In connection with the proposal by the Town Council to widen East Port, the Council have agreed to offer Mr Copland a price not exceeding £200 for the whole his vacant land at East Port, and that Mr Reith boot-maker, had intimated his willingness to relinquish the corner property on condition that

new premises are built for him on another site. In regard to the proposed widening of Holyrood Place, the Roman Catholic Church have offered to give the ground necessary free of charge if the work is satisfactorily carried out by the Town Council, and re-instatement made as good condition as at present. Mrs Paterson has offered to give the ground from her property for a payment of £27 10s. [D'Line Press 9.9.1922]

- 34). With reference to the question of street improvement immediately east of Lorne House, East Pot, there was submitted to the Streets Committee on 12th ult. [D'Line Press 14.10.1922]
- 35). In 1924 extensive road widening and improvement schemes were carried out at the junction of East Port and James Street. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 36). The Streets Committee at a meeting, approved of a plan submitted by the Burgh Engineer, of the further widening of the carriageway in East Port which the Sub-committee recommended should be carried out opposite the residence of Sir John Ross. [D'Line Press 19.5.1928]
- 37). In 1933 - The Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees purchased Benachie, residence of the Late Sir William Robertson, to be utilised, after conversion, as the headquarters of the Music Institute, then housed in old property in New Row. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 38). 1933 - Members of the British Legion, in co-operation with the Town Council, completed a street improvement at the junction of East Port and James Street. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 39). In connection with the house now being rebuilt in East Port Street, a singular and somewhat barbarous incident occurred towards the end of the last century. The incident was told me by one who was an occupant of the house at the time, but who has years ago gone to the mighty majority. The house had been erected for a brewery about the close of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century; but at the time referred to in the story had been long occupied as a public-house or hostelry. The eastern part of the building projected a gable far into the street, and had one or two windows that looked straight west the High Street. At right angles to this part was a longish dwelling running east and west, having another gable portion jutting into the street and looking east. [D'Line Press 11.1.1936]
- 40). 1937 - Carnegie Hall which was opened in 1937 by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees. This theatre adjoins the former mansion house of Benachie, acquired by the Trustees in 1933 and converted into Music Institute. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 41). The transformation eastwards from the top of the New Row. East Port Street and Viewfield is so complete as to make me feel as a stranger in a strange land. "The well's awa' there are new houses, new churches an Episcopal Church and Baptist Church, and a Roman Catholic Church. [When We Were Boys P.3]

- 42). Bennoch. Beannaichte = blessed lands; beannaichte is a loan word from Lat. benedictus. [The Place names of Fife P.9]
- 43). In 1939 a Y.M.C.A. Social Club and Canteen was opened at Benachie on 30th September. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 44). Warden's Post. Carnegie Hall - 1940-44. The Post was built on top of the bank a little to the west of Carnegie Hall. (The area has since been landscaped). Alex Ramsay recalls (in his Oral History at Abbot House) "My job as a schoolboy during the War was to sit in the Post to answer the telephone, while the Wardens took part in a Darts match with another Post from another area of the Town. The match took place in the basement of Carnegie Hall where I had to run with any important messages. My Father was Chief Warden for this Post, which served Townhill Road and surrounding Streets. The Wardens were also resident in this area". Mr. Alex Ramsay also recollects "whilst playing the Public Park by the cannon with my Pals, Sandy Fernie and Alex Beveridge in the summer of 1941 we saw a Heinkel Bomber flying from the north east towards either the Forth Bridge or Rosyth Dockyard. The Weather, was clear and sunny and we could see every detail of the Plane and Pilot. [Alex Ramsay]
- 45). Holyrood Rope Works, which were to have been exposed for sale by public roup on 28 November at a upset price of £5,000 have been withdrawn from the market having been sold privately. [D'Line Press 18.11.1950]
- 46). St. Margaret's Parish Church, now the site of Dunfermline Building Society's head office, itself shortly to re-locate to Carnegie Campus. [1992 Bygone D'Line P.XVI]
- 47). For the planning and construction of public shelters, and the strengthening of basements in private dwelling-houses, public buildings, and other premises, practically all the architects, contractors, and building trades operatives in Dunfermline were mobilised in the early days of September 1940. Employers of labour also went ahead with preparations for the protection of their workers. One of the large underground shelters was constructed in the grounds of Fife Electric Power Co. in East Port. [1995 Bygone D'Line Press P.XX]

EAST WHITEFIELD

- 1). Situated south of Queen Margaret Fauld, see Whitefield Road.

EDEN ROAD

- 1). Situated in Abbeyview estate.
- 2). Named after - Eden. Edyne. Aodann = brow; so called, probably, because the river rises at the brow of the W. Lomond Hill. [The Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.25]
- 3). Eden river in Fife, flowing for thirty miles Eastward through Stratheden to reach the sea at St. Andrews. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.118]

EDWARD STREET

- 1). Situated between Arthur Street and the top of Victoria Terrace. Probably named after Edward VIII who abdicated the Crown.
- 2). Prince Edward died of a mortal wound, in the 22nd year of his age, and was interred at Dunfermline November 1093. [Annals of D'Line P.22]
- 3). King Edward I of England, in his route from Berwick to Perth, arrives in Dunfermline 17th July 1291 (his first visit), as he had done at other places, to ascertain the disposition and strength of the people, and imperiously calls upon persons of all ranks - Earls, Barons, Bishops, Abbots, Burgesses, to sign his roll of homage as his vassals. The "Ragman Rolls" gives the following account of Edward's visit:- "In the year of the Lord, and indication MCCXCI.), upon 17th day of the month of July, there came to the Lord King at Dunfermline, Randulph, Abbot of the same place, and noble men, Sirs Andrew Fraser, William of Hay, Andrew of Moray, and Constantine de Loghor, Sheriffs of Fife, and to the same Lord King of England, as over the immediate lord of the kingdom of Scotland, made fidelity, and swore, some of them upon the High Alter of the said Abbey, and some in the Chapter, in the presence of the venerable fathers in Christ, Sir Antony of Durham and Alan, Bishop of Caithness, along with noble men Sirs John of St. John, Patrick of Graham, and Galfrid of Moubray, knights, and many other nobles, clergymen, and lay men." [Annals of Dunfermline P.104]
- 4). Edward I. King of England spent winter of 1303-4 at Dunfermline, and the monastic buildings were burnt by his troops before they left in February 1304, while we elsewhere learn that the refectory was being rebuilt in the year 1329. It is recorded that the queen of Edward I. and his son Edward (the first Prince of Wales and afterwards Edward II), each gave a jewel to the shrine of St. Margaret at Dunfermline. Other traces of King Edward's occupation are noted from the same volume (Calander of Documents Vol. iv pp 486-7), viz, a house being built at his command 'extra, magnam portam abbacie de Dunfermelyn,' and forty men employed in making an entrenchment round the town. [D'Line Burgh Records E. Beveridge P.xxviii]
- 5). The people of Dunfermline have no cause to be grateful to the memory of Edward I of England. 'The Hammer of the Scots' was more than once in residence at the Palace which stood adjacent to the Abbey and which, according to one recorder, Matthew of Westminster, could have accommodated three kings and their retinues. He rested there on his way south with the Stone of Destiny from Scone, and the last occasion of his unwelcome royal patronage was in 1303. After wintering in the north the Court moved out the following spring, and the last the invades had not embarked on the Forth before flames were roaring to the heavens engulfing the labour of centuries. Edward himself gave he order for this final cruel vandalism. Yet the task of reconstruction was not long delayed and the

Scottish royal household, were installed within its walls again by 1323, in which year David, the son of Robert the Bruce was born there. [The story of the Century D'Line Co-operative Society Ltd. P.1]

- 6). 1861 - The marriage of the Prince of Wales, (later King Edward VII.) to Princess Alexandra was celebrated on 10th March with a banquet in the Music Hall, a review of the Volunteers, and illuminations at night. [D'line press 100 years]
- 7). King Edward VII b.1841 -1910 son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, reigned only briefly in a splendid twilight of a now vanished age.
- 8). 1936- Dunfermline mourned the passing of His Majesty King George V, on 20th January. A memorial service was held in the Abbey on 28th January, Provost D. J. McKay, proclaimed Edward VIII, as successor to the Throne on 22nd January. On 15th December, following the abdication of Edward VIII, the proclamation of King George VI, was read at the Cross by Provost James Hoggan. [D'Line Press 100 years]

EGLINTOUN DRIVE

- 1). Situated in Baldridgeburn area.
- 2). Probably named after - The gude Syr Hew of Eglintoun - Poem - Syr Hew of Eglintoun. Married a half-sister of Robert II and died about 1374. Not known as a poet unless he is to be identified with "Huchown of the Awle Ryale," mentioned by Wyntoun with a list of his works. (Lament For The Makaris by William Dunbar). [D'Line Public Library]
- 3). Eglinton Castle (1798) now utilised as a hospital, lies one and half miles South East of the town. Here in 1839 was held the 'Eglinton Tournament,' a romantic attempt to revive on a large scale the forms and ceremonies of ancient chivalry. Lady Seymour, a grand-daughter of Sheridan, was 'Queen of Beauty.' The shields and armour of the 'knights,' among who figured Napoleon III, are preserved in the castle. [Muirhead's Scotland P.161]

ELDINDEAN COURT

- 1). Situated off Blackburn Avenue Parkneuk Milesmark, Rumblingwell.
- 2). Named after an abandoned mine. Edin: Ean - Lasswade. Coal; Parrot Rough; Jewel. Williamson Miller & Currie. Eldin; Dean; Maggie Mar; Pendrich - Lasswade; Dalkeith. Coal; Parrot Rough; Jewel; Splint (1806). John & G. H. Geddes. [Catalogue of Plans of Abandoned Mines Vol.5 P.12]

ELGIN COURT

- 1). Situated off Elgin Street. See below.

ELGIN STREET

- 1). Situated South off Moodie Street Named after the Earls of Elgin.

- 2). The Elgins, the family which claim direct descent from King Robert the Bruce. Was regularly producing members whose were standing in Governments of peace almost equalled the greatness of their ancestor in War. The estate and home of the famous Earls of Elgin and Kincardine are situated in the valley between central Dunfermline and the Firth of Forth within sight of the square tower of the new Abbey which carries the name of the great Scots patriot. Almost their line and the family burying vault are enclosed by the walls under which Bruce lies. Twice during the 1800's Dunfermline conferred upon members of this illustrious family the freedom of the City, in December 1846, the Right Hon James, Ear of Elgin, was appointed Governor of Canada and later Governor General of India, and the citizens showed their pride in him by making him a Free Burgess. In December 1893 the R. Hon Victor Alexander Earl of Elgin Thomas, who, while he was Ambassador-Extraordinary in Turkey, collected the famous Elgin Marbles. The collection, which is now in the British Museum, represents a very great deal of painstaking toll and indicated a love of noble antiquity, which only a few great men have possessed with lifelong sincerity. The seventh Earl's son, James, who succeeded to the title in 1841, inherited his father's high sense of public duty. Three great leaps in an outstanding diplomatic career made him Governor-General of Jamaica, Governor-General of Canada, and then Ambassador in China. At home he became Postmaster General in 1859, and later his foreign, service was crowned by his appointment as Governor-General of India in 1863. Dunfermline duly honoured this distinguished statesman but it had, probably, more heart in paying tribute to the man, who succeeded him in the title. Victor Alexander Bruce, the son of the foreign diplomat devoted a great share of his life to the works which lay to his hand, around the City in which the revered bones of his great ancestor had, quite recently been uncovered. In 1894 he was persuaded by, friends, one of his greatest ws the Earl of Rosebery to accept the proffered appointment as Viceroy of India. Surely, no man has ever held that onerous post under more heartbreaking conditions. He earned the esteem of the country, and added another frill of diplomatic silk to a family whose parchment had first been hacked by a liberating sword. Another of the Bruce family, the Hon. Robert Preston Bruce, was the Member of Parliament for Fife from 1880 to 1886. The present holder of the ancient title of the Bruces occupies the family seat Broomhall. [Form a Web Begun. By W. T. Barr P.138]
- 3). There were several bleaching fields in the town and neighbourhood, the principal one being Mr. Ralph Walker's at the foot of Elgin Street and extending to the burn side. [When We Were Boys P.27]

- 4). Right Hon. James, Earl of Elgin, his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 16th December 1846.
- 5). Dunfermline Linen Factories, Bothwell Works Elgin Street J Mathewson & Co Ltd formerly D. Dewar, Harriebrae, date of building June 1865, scale of operations circa. 1913 - 600-700 Looms (est.) Closed autumn 1932. Building used for government purposes during the war. Demolished in the 1950's. Only the office building, Bothwell House remains. [By Hugh Walker, D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 6). Right Hon Victor Alexander, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 16th December 1893.
- 7). A Drill Hall, erected for the Dunfermline and Charlestown detachments of the Highland (Fife) Royal Garrison Artillery, was opened in Elgin Street on 21st October 1912. [100 Years D'Line Press P.59]
- 8). 1917 - The death took place on 18th January of the Earl of Elgin, who had occupied high office under the Crown as Viceroy of India and subsequently as Secretary of State for the Colonies. He is succeeded by the present Earl, who was then on military service, stationed at Aldershot. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 9). Lord Elgin appointed Lieutenant of Fife. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 10). The decision by Messrs R.W. Stewart & Co Ltd., to close Elgin Bleach works was announced this week. Founded by the late Baillie Walker, Elgin Bleach works are among the oldest of the kind in Fife. In the hey day of the linen industry, cloth bleaching and the finishing process were carried on an extensive scale in the works. Latterly, the staff of employers has been reduced to between forty and fifty, a few of whom are women etc. Messrs R.W. Stewart & Co. Ltd. are proprietors of the extensive rubber works which adjoin the Elgin Bleach -works. [D'Line Press 11.1.1936]
- 11). Bothwell Works is shown on the east side of Elgin Street. [The City Key Plan of D'Line]
- 12). The rubber works was in Elgin Street where all types of rubber footwear and other garments were manufactured. [A Boys Life in Townhill by Robert Wilson P8]
- 13). In 1944 - No. 1/7 Company, 1st Fife Cadet Battalion. The Black Watch, installed in new headquarters at Drill Hall Elgin Street. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 14). Known as the Bruce Youth Club (Brucefield Area), the building is situated in Elgin Street, and was officially declared open at a ceremony on Saturday afternoon attended by parents and representatives of local organisations interested in youth welfare. [Rosyth & Inverkeithing Journal 5.12.1945]
- 15). When he opened the Corporation's new £124,000 cleansing depot at Elgin Street on Thursday, Provost John Allan expressed his profound satisfaction with the improved working conditions. "The men working at Market Street

- (the present depot) were not working in conditions which the Town Council approved of, said the Provost." [D'Line Press 2.3.1957]
- 16). 1957 - Elgin Works, the rubber manufacturing factory of R.W. Spowart & Co., Ltd., Elgin Street, was closed at the end of the year. Two hundred workers were affected. [D'Line Press 100 years]
 - 17). A New Transport Department is to be Established to centralise Transport Service with Depots in Elgin Street are. [D'Line Press 17.3.1962]
 - 18). Muir Houses want to convert the existing disused office building in Elgin Street into 12 Flats, and to build 16 other flats alongside. [D'Line Press 4.11.1983]
 - 19) The junction with Moodie Street and Elgin Street will be improved with new traffic signals and an additional turning lane in Moodie Street. [D'Line Press 14.7.1995]

ELIZABETH STREET

- 1). Situated off Blacklaw Road Brucefield.
- 2). 1327 - Elizabeth the Queen consort of King Robert 1. (Bruce) died at Cullen Castle near Cullen on 26th October and was interred shortly afterwards in the Abbey Choir Dunfermline. [Annals of D'Line P.124]
- 3). 1596 - The Princess Elizabeth eldest daughter of King James V1, was born in the Palace of Dunfermline on the 19th August 1596. [Annals of Dunfermline Page 124 & 247]
- 4). Probably named after - Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon a daughter of the Earl of Strathmore married in 1923 the Duke of York and future King George VI. (Now the Queen Mother)

ELIOTHILL STREET

- 1). Situated between Brucefield Avenue and Elliot Street Brucefield.
- 2). Named after Elliot's Hill. On the east side of Bothwell Street, the ground rises to the height of about 12 feet and according to Regis de Dunfermline was called Elliot's Hill. Here stands the old house called Rhodes, (or Roods), according to tradition, it was here the keeper of the Roods and Alters of Dunfermline Abbey resided. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis Dunf Carnegie Lib] (See Rhodes Street]
- 3). 1539 -A Charter of the Abbot of Dunfermline relating to the lands in and near Dunfermline - and those of Elliotshill on the West part. [Annals of Dunfermline P.195]
- 4). 13 August 1566 Allan Cowttis, Chamberlain, Bailie in that part of Robert Commendator of the Monastery and of the Convent, holding in his hands a Feu Charter dated at Dunfermline 20 March1565-6 of 2 acres Elliotshill, gave sasine to Anthony Rutherford. In 1575 Two acres of arable land called Elliotshill lying near the gate of the hospital of St Leonards. [Protocol Book of John Cunyinghame P.19 & P.51]

ELLIOT STREET

- 1). Situated off Mill Hill Street and facing Erskine Beveridge Court and named after Elliot's Hill.
- 2). The 193 Arcon prefabs in Dunfermline could disappear by the end of 1969, if effect is given to a phased programme of clearance at present tentatively projected for the six prefab sites in the burgh. Millhill/Elliot Street, 17 houses by late 1968. [D'Line Press 13.11.1965]
- 3). Ground problems have led to delays in a £1 million project to prevent pollution of Dunfermline's Lyne Burn. Work on the storm water retention tank being built at Elliot Street by East of Scotland Water was due be completed by the end of March. It was running four weeks behind schedule, they had expected to hit rock where they could establish foundations after about four metres of digging, but have had to go down to 14 metres. The ground conditions aren't what they expected and it's taken longer to get a level where they can put in suitable foundations. After the work is finished it will be fully reconstituted and there will be full landscaping etc. with 20 mature trees to replace 10 cut down to make way for the tank. [D'Line Press 16.1.1998]

ELLON PLACE

- 1). Situated off Alderston Drive, and named after Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire. "This castle," says Pratt, "had, with the exception of a tower left standing a picturesque object in the grounds (of the new mansion adjoining), now entirely disappeared. Ellon ws formerly called Kermuchs, and under that name was possessed by Forbes of Waterton, and before him by Kennedy of Kermuchs." [Castellated & Domestic architecture of Scotland Vol. IV P.391]

ELM GROVE

- 1). Situated in Pitcorthie estate and named after a large tree of genus *Ulmus*, usually with suckers, esp. in England, *procera*, tree with small rough doubly serrated leaves and rough bark; in U.S. the white elm. [Oxford Dictionary]

ERICA GROVE

- 1). Situated in the Pitcorthie estate close to the Pitreavie golf Course.
- 2). Named after Erica Heathers. A Bush, of between one and three m. in height that grows in siliceous soils of the low mountains and flat lands. Here it forms heath communities together with *cistus* and other shrubs. In addition, it often forms an important part of the undergrowth in the cork oak forests. Its leaves are extremely small (between three and four m.m.), are linear and fall easily from the plant. The perfumed, bell-shaped flowers are also small and are white or pink in colour. They grow in racemes at the end of vertical, hairy stems. This plant can grow in relatively poor soils, surviving by the

development of a very thick bole under the ground. This wood has traditionally been used for making small tools and smokers' pipes.

ERSKINE BEVERIDGE COURT

- 1). Situated in Bothwell Street beside the Spittal Bridge.
- 2). Named after Erskine Beveridge of Messrs Erskine Beveridge, St. Leonard's Mill, the first successful power weaving factory in the burgh etc. see St. Leonards Street. [Dunfermline Heritage P.11]
- 3). Erskine Beveridge, Manufacturer was a Provost of the City from 1853 -1854.
- 4). Erskine Beveridge (1803-64) was one of the largest linen manufacturers in Dunfermline. He was one of the founders of Canmore Street Congregational Church and he founded the Dunfermline Press in 1859. Erskine Beveridge LLD of St Leonard's Hill Dunfermline as a great antiquary of his day. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1809 and later served on its Council. H built a home on the tidal islet of Valley of North Uist and carried out a number of Hebridean excavations in the early part of this century. His book North Uist ws published in 1911 and is a beautifully compiled volume including many photographs of the island's monuments. [Ian Armit, The Archaeology of Skye and the Western Isles. 1996.8.10]
- 5). St. Leonards Mill (weaving linen and cotton goods) of Messrs Erskine Beveridge was the first successful power weaving factory in the burgh. It opened in 1851 on a flat site, then outside the town. (see St. Leonards Street). [Dunfermline Heritage P.11]
- 6). Erskine Beveridge lived in Priory House on the corner of Priory Lane, east, New Row. This building was taken over by The Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital etc. Erskine Beveridge - He was twice Provost in the turbulent period from 1842 to 48, and for many years argued strongly for better rail links. In 1859 he founded the Dunfermline Press, partly to expound his Liberal ideals for political reform. In 1860 he built the handsome St. Leonard's Works School for the education of workers' children, the older children would have worked part-time in the factory. [Dunfermline Linen by Hugh Elder P.13]
- 7). The Episcopal Church, which bears the name Trinity, adopted by Malcolm and Margaret, is adorned with a stained glass window, erected as a memorial of the late Mrs. Erskine Beveridge. [Guide to D'Line by J. B. Mackie P.118]
- 8). The derelict St. Leonard's Works was demolished in April 1990. All that now reminds us of what was probably the greatest damask factory in the world is the fine Italianate office building called Erskine Beveridge Court. [Dunfermline Linen by Hugh Walker P.49]

- 9). Torrential rains left Bothwell Street closed for four hours after the Lyne Burn burst its banks, leaving the road under a foot of water, sandbags prevented flood damage to nearby flats at Erskine Beveridge Court. [D'Line Press 22.3.1991]

ERSKINE SQUARE

- 1). Situated off Howard Crescent Brucefield.
- 2). Named after Mr Erskine Beveridge, who was the textile manufacturer of Erskine Beveridge Co. Ltd., of St. Leonard's Street. [D'Line Press 10.4.1970]
- 3). Others of the name - 1916 - Sergeant John Erskine, 5th Scottish Rifles, whose home was at Park Avenue, Dunfermline was awarded the Victoria Cross. Dunfermline's first V. C. Sergeant John Erskine, Scottish Rifles, was killed in action on 14th April 1917. Mrs. Erskine attended an investiture on 2nd June and was presented by the King with the Victoria Cross awarded to her son. [D'Line Press 100 years]

EVERSHED COURT

- 1). Situated in the Pitcorthie estate off Evershed Drive and named as below.

EVERSHED DRIVE

- 1). Situated in the Pitcorthie Estate, Canmore Primary School close by.
- 2). Named after Rear Admiral W. Evershed, D.S.O. appointed Admiral-Superintendent, Rosyth Dockyard 1957. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 3). Canmore Primary School was relocated from the New Row it was originally the Dunfermline High School Primary. It is now situated on the north side of the Drive.

FAIRWAYS

- 1). Situated off Townhill Road, named 15th April 1981. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named Fairways, because it looks out over the Fairways of the Canmore Golf Course.

FARNELL WAY

- 1). Situated off Alderston Drive Belleyeoman.
- 2). Named after Farnell Castle. Farnell, four miles south of Brechin, is particularly interesting because its eastern portion represents the original palace of the Bishops of Brechin. In 1512 Bishop Meldrum refers to it as "Palatium Nostrum" and a tiny palace it has been. The remainder of the main block and the stair-tower were added after the Reformation when the building became a secular fortalice for the new owner of the lands, Catherine, Countess of Crawford. Farnell came eventually to the family of the Earl of Southesk by purchase. [The Fortified Houses of Scotland by Nigel Tranter Vol. IV P.118]

FERGUS PLACE

- 1). Situated on the north side of Aberdour Road, beside the Scout Hall and Nursery School.
- 2). Named after Fergus a loch in county of the four miles south east Ayr. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.127]
- 3). David Fergus, weaver, son of David Fergus innkeeper in Dunfermline. 23.9.1807. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

FERNIE PLACE

- 1). Situated in Baldridgeburn behind the Bowling Green.
- 2). Fernie, Farnie. Fearn = alder. I. Farnagh. Fernie. [The Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.26]
- 3). Probably named after John Fernie one of the Ministers Dunfermline Author of "A History of the Town and Parish of Dunfermline" with copper plate engravings. Printed and sold by John Miller 1815. Mr Fernie wrote the History of Dunfermline in the year 1814 in Canmore Street, the last house at the east end of the Street (South side corner). [Annals of D'Line P.587]
- 4). Reverend John Fernie, Dunfermline 7.9.1789. B & G James Fernie, son-in-law of William Beveridge a burgess 1.7.1808. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

FIR GROVE

- 1). Situated in Pitcorthie Estate near Pitreavie Golf Course.
- 2). Named after Fir tree, evergreen coniferous tree of genus Abies, or of various other geners with needles arranged singly on the shoots; Scotch, silver, spruce. [Oxford Dictionary]

FODBANK VIEW

- 1). Situated off Garvock Bank
- 2). Named after - Fod. Fold = a peat. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.27]
- 3). Fod, north and south, were confirmed as property of Dunfermline Abbey in Charter of William the Lion of circa 1166. (As Foet). [D'Line Reg. No.50]
- 4). See Fod Street Halbeath.

FORESTER'S LEA CRESCENT

- 1). Situated at Garvock.
- 2). Named as this chapel in all likelihood was mainly intended for the use of the proprietor of Garvock (See Garvock.) Parts of these lands as well as of Touch came into the possession of the ancestors of the present Wellwood family immediately after the Reformation for a charter was granted by the Abbey the 10th April 1566 to John Wellwood in liferent and to William Wellwodd in fee of half of the lands of Touch with Forester Leys, close to Chapelwell and Wood Acre. [M.S. Register of Charters in the General Register House referred to at P.76, 77]

FORMAN GROVE

- 1). Situated off Evershed Drive Pitcorthie.
- 2). Probably named after David Forman was Provost of Dunfermline in 1662.

FORTH COURT

- 1). Situated off Forth Street.

FORTH STREET

- 1). Situated south off West Nethertown.
- 2). Named after the River Forth, to which the road on leaving Dunfermline leads onto the Limekilns Road to the village of the same name on the river Forth.
- 3). The commerce of the Forth was chiefly with France and the Low Countries, but also with the ports of the North Sea and the Baltic. At these towns, or on the opposite coast of the firth, most of the Scottish ships were built. Bruce had made the first experiment of a Scottish navy with the foresight, which marked his character, anticipating the later day when the seas were to bring Scotland a more plentiful harvest than its soil. He had a few imitators, till Bishop Kennedy built his barge, the St Salvator, which cost as much as his college of the same name and his too ostentatious tomb, and James IV the St Michael. The woods of Fife were now largely used for shipbuilding. The men of Fife were amongst the hardiest sailors Sir Michael of Wemyss was the first Scottish Admiral. [Fife & Kinross by Mackay P.446]
- 4). A disastrous fire occurred on Tuesday night at the premises in Forth Street, occupied by Robert Lessells, Wood-turner. Forth Street is a comparatively new street, and it was only at the recent extension of Municipal boundaries that it was brought within the Burgh. It forms the extreme south-west portion of the town. Forth Street may be better known to many as the road leading to Limekilns, or as Lady's Mill, the cricket park being in the immediate vicinity. The premises in which the fire took place were situated on the east side of the road, adjoining the Charlestown railway. There is a new cottage to the north of the premises, and one also to the south. The row of dwelling-houses in Forth Street stands on the opposite or west side of the road. As already stated, there was a very large stock of wood on the premises. There were also numerous finished articles. The entire stock was destroyed, together with a large quantity of machinery, including circular saws, turning lathes as well as tools. The damage is estimated at £1000. [D'Line Press 11.6.1898]
- 5). The Streets Committee, at a meeting on 8th instant, were informed of the opening of tenders for the widening and construction of Forth Street and West Nethertown. [D'Line Press 19.3.1927]

- 6). In order to remove what had long been regarded as a dangerous corner for vehicular as well as pedestrian traffic, the Council purchased land on each side of Forth Street, part of which was utilised to widen the highway, the other part being used as a site upon which a re-housing scheme has been completed. The widened portion of the roadway extends from Mr. Manclark's boundary on the south-west side of Nethertown almost to Moodie Street on the east etc. It should be added that in connection with the widening of Forth Street, advantages was taken of an opportunity dealing with part of Lovers Loan, which, from a narrow lane, has been widened to an overall width of 40 feet, so that, at a future date if necessary, the road may be developed as a "by-pass" connection with Pittencrieff Street via Coal Road. [D'Line Press 1.10.1927]
- 7). In Forth Street, leading to Limekilns, Mrs Morton, long a bookseller, near the Cross Dunfermline, and once Known as a poetess being the author of the "Broken Bowl" erected a nice little cottage in which to pass in quietude the years of her somewhat stern and girning widowhood. [Anent by D. Thomson Vol. 2. 1068]

FOULDEN PLACE

- 1). Situated off St John's Drive Garvock, named 9th February 1983. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Foulden. Churches and Chapels attached to Dunfermline Abbey.
- 3). A Parish and village on the Whitadder and four miles south east of Chirnside, east Berwickshire. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.134]

FOUNDRY STREET

- 1). Situated off Pilmuir Street, and named after the factory where weaving was founded.
- 2). St Margaret's Works. Steam Power Weaving Factory erected by the Firm of Messrs Robertson & Hay, Foundry Street and was put in motion on 21st January 1870. [Annals of D'Line P.692]
- 3). Dunfermline Linen Factories. St Margaret's Works Foundry Street, Hay & Robertson (founded 1874). Date of building 1870 extended 1882, 1893, 1900, 1914. Scale of operations circa 1913, 800 looms, 850 employees (east). Bought by Rubber Improvements in 1957, and returning to local control in 1966. Made canvas for industrial use, shoes mail bags, closed circa 1982. Damask business bought by Enfield, Oswaldtwistle. 1879 factory demolished 1984 and in 1901 part used by Castleblair. [By Hugh Walker D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 4). On the west side of Pilmuir Street lay works of Hay and Robertson. By 1900 this covered an immense site on both sides of Foundry Street, connected by the little bridge built in conscious imitation of the Bridge of Sighs in Venice. The works stretched right along Foundry Street on the north side for over 200 yards. Most of the western end of the giant mill was demolished in 1984. [D'Line Heritage Booklet P.12]

- 5). In 1924 extensive road widening and improvement schemes were carried out in Pilmuir Street. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 6). A correspondent to-day directs attention to the proposal to erect an overhead bridge in Foundry Street or the purpose of connoting the linen factories of Hay & Robertson, Limited, viz - St Margaret's Works and their recently acquired Pilmuir works etc. The erection of an overhead bridge in a narrow thoroughfare that carries a vast amount of vehicular traffic surely demands a little more consideration. [D'Line Press 13.3.1926]
- 7). 1931 - Clayacres Works, Foundry Street where the process of cloth bleaching and finishing had been carried on for many years, were closed down. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 8). Take a walk along Foundry Street on a fine day and you will be in no doubt that nearby there exists a site of considerable industrial activity. The smell, not unpleasant, of hot oil, the sight and sound of whirling machinery, glimpsed through a partly opened door arouse one's curiosity as to what goes on within these grey walls. An indication to the nature of this activity can be fouled by going to the south side of the building, where a large sign bears the legend "Dunlop Textiles Ltd." Textiles indeed, but what type of textiles? The clue lies in the name "Dunlop" a name synonymous with an essential aspect of late 20th-century life. For here in the building, erected in 1849 to house the first successful power driven looms of Messrs Andrew Reid & Co, linen manufacturers -can now be found weaving of a somewhat different nature; namely, the production of fabric for use in motor-car tyres. Pilmuir Works, one of two such plants, run by Messrs Dunlop - the other is situated in Rochdale, has been working away, almost unremarked, in Dunfermline for almost 50 years. (See Pilmuir Street) [Bygone D'Line Press 1996 P.XII]
- 9). Work has begun on a £1.6 million housing development in Foundry Street etc. [D'Line Press 3.10.1997]

FRANCIS COURT

- 1). Situated north of Carnock Road.
- 2). Named after the Francis Pit - Pitferrane, No. 5 Francis, Dunfermline. [Listed in Plans of Abandoned Mines Col. V.P.50]

FREDERICK CRESCENT

- 1). Situated in Brucefield beside the Lyne Burn at the Rex Park and built in the 1920's.

- 2). Named after Frederick, Spencer Beveridge. Born 1896, Lieut. 3rd R. Scots, son of Mr Erskine Beveridge who was the textile manufacturer of Erskine Beveridge & Co. Ltd., of St Leonard's Street. Members of the family gave their Christian names to a number of the streets built on their land in the first phase of the Brucefield scheme. [D'Line Press 10.4.1970]
- 3). Another of the name, Archibald Frederick was Provost of Dunfermline from 1958 to 1961.

FREE SCHOOL CLOSE

- 1). Situated northward from Canmore Street on a gradient upwards to High Street.
- 2). Originally in 16th Century this area was known as The Open Yards and this close a public right-of-way was named Open Yards Close which after the opening of the Abbey Free Church Academy or School in 1847 was by use and wont named Free School Close. [Carnegie Dunf Trust 1969]
- 3). In October 1937 the defenders (The Town Council) carried out certain street widening operations in Canmore Street and as incidental to these, they introduced a flight of six steps at the entrance to the Free Church close, with the result that access to the pursuer's property. A tenement of four dwelling-houses can now be obtained only by ascending or descending the steps at either end of the close. Until recently the access from Canmore Street was by means of a rising gradient without steps. The value of his property has been seriously depreciated, and the estimated damage is £200. [D'Line Press 9.4.1938]

FREW COURT

- 1). Situated east off Keir Hardie Terrace near the Recreation Ground, named 2nd February 1979. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Miss Martha Frew. In 1958 Dunfermline's first woman councillor, 82 year-old Miss Martha Frew M.B.E. J.P. was the recipient of the Dunfermline Week Citizenship award for 1958. [D'Line Press 100 years]

GARDENERS COURT

- 1). Situated north off Gardeners Street, see below.

GARDENERS STREET

- 1). Situated between Townhill Road and Hill Street.
- 2). Named after, The Ancient Society of Gardeners, Francis, Earl of Moray, elected Chancellor of the Society. [Annals of D'Line P.452]
- 3). 1817 "The Gardener's Land" was feued for buildings. [Reminiscences of D'Line p.268]
- 4). The Albany Steam-Power Weaving Factory was erected in Gardener's Street in 1874. [Annals of D'Line P.700]

- 5). Dunfermline Linen Factories. Albany Works in Gardner Street, Walker, Reid & Co. (founded in 1874). Date of buildings, 1874 extended 1882. Scale of operations circa 1913, 640 looms, 700 employees (est.) it was closed in 1936 and reopened in March 1937 for the manufacture of silk and artificial silk. Was closed in 1957 with the loss of 200 jobs then bought in 1959 by The British Wool Marketing Board as a store. Large part destroyed by fire in January 1974. [By Hugh Walker D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 6). The Ancient Society of Gardeners revived an old custom on 5th September by walking the marches of their property in Gardeners' Land 1908. [100 Years D'Line Press P.53]
- 7). One of the most spectacular fires ever seen in Dunfermline, the British Wool Marketing Board's warehouse in Gardeners' Street was totally destroyed on Saturday night, causing damage estimated to be well over the £1 million mark. [D'Line Press 1.2.1974]

GARVOCK BANK

- 1). Situated coming off Garvock Hill onto the Woodmill Road.
- 2). Named after Garvock. Garbh = rough. I. Garvagh = rough land. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.29]
- 3). Touch Primary School situated opposite Halbeath Drive.
- 4). Kingdom Hall (Salvation Army) is situated off Garvock Bank.

GARVOCK HILL

- 1). Situated of south of Halbeath Road.
- 2). Named after Garvock or Garvoch, an abbreviation of the Gaelic garbh-cnoc; garbh, rough; cnoc, a hill - "the rough hill." [Annals of D'Line P.762]
- 3). 1390 St. John's Chapel, Garvock-terra. It is not known by whom or when this Chapel was erected. It is alluded to in some old deeds, which refer to 1390. Its site is still to be traced at Chapel Well, one-and-a-quarter miles east of Dunfermline. [Annals of Dunfermline P.142]
- 4). 1558 - St. John's Chapel Lands Let in Tack. St. John's Chapel Lands, east of Garvock, near Dunfermline, were this year let in tack, by Schir John Grant, the Chaplin, to David Hutcheson and his spouse. [Annals of D'Line P.199]
- 5). The Chapel of St. John the Baptist stood at Garvock, a mile east of Dunfermline, and its lands are mentioned, in Reg Mag. Sig. 6 Sept 1584. [D'Line Burgh Records E. Beveridge P.xxix]
- 6). Original Feu Charter to Andrew Melville Master of his Majesty's Hospital, of the Wood of Garvock never before bringing any rent or profit to the Abbey, with lands, fields, trees, and with the teinds included - Red Ten merks. Dated 28 March 1595. [S.R.O. RH11.27.2/38]

- 7). It is known that for many years there was on the lands of Garvock a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist, with a Chapel-Well in the immediate neighbourhood. [Early Masons and Carpenters J.M. Webster P.3]
- 8). This chapel in all likelihood was mainly intended for the use of the proprietor of Garvock and his dependants and neighbours. He had a large mansion-house close by on what are described as the lands of the mount of the wood of Garvock from its elevated situation and the quantity of wool, which then grew upon it. As late as 1785 there was to be seen a massive wall of this house terminating in a circular staircase or tower adorned with swivel arrow ports. Parts of these lands as well as of Touch came into the possession of the ancestors of the present Wellwood family immediately after the Reformation for a charter was granted by the Abbey on the 10th April 1566 to John Wellwood in liferent and to William Wellwood in fee of half of the lands of Touch with Forrester Leys close to Chapel-well and Wood Acre upon the resignation of Robert Richardson treasurer of Scotland and Commendator of St Mary's Isle (a priory near Kirkcudbright dedicated "Sanctae Mariae de Tray'll" founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway, and the seat of the present Earl of Selkirk). This John Wellwood got also in the preceding month a procuratory of resignation by Mr Richardson to the several part of the Grant or East Barnes of Dunfermline in the same vicinity in which last deed he is styled Portioner of Touch and regality officer of Dunfermline. After him and his son William there were a Lawrence and Abraham another John and a Robert Wellwood all 12 proprietors of the same lands, which last possessed them in 1616. [M.S. Register of Charters in the General Register House referred to at P.76, 77]
- 9). 1614 - The south bank of Garvock wood belonged to Sir Henry Wardlaw. [Pitreavie Writs]
- 10). In 1624 Dunfermline was almost wholly consumed by fire - a calamity, however, which though a terrible one, was not so appalling an occurrence in those days, when houses were often in great part constructed of wood, and could be more easily restored than they would be at the present time. Yet with all the experience of such disasters there was something very dreadful in the suddenness and violence with which this was accomplished. One hundred and twenty tenements were destroyed and 287 families rendered houseless in the space of four hours, whilst, in addition, a number of granaries, containing five hundred bolls of grain, were destroyed. The town people had the privilege of cutting timber in the wood of Garvock, a little to the east of the town, and this they availed themselves of to such an extent in rebuilding their habitations, that the wood itself disappeared, and now exists only in memory. [Between the Ochils and the Forth by D. Beveridge P.127]
- 11). 1624 - The burgesses having a right to the wood of Garvock near the town, completely denuded of its old streets for the purpose of rebuilding the town,

- the proprietor, in consequence, removed his residence to Pitliver. [Historical and Chronological Table of Dunfermline Dunf Public Lib]
- 12). In Dunfermline, after the fire, we gathered our subscriptions, and went on with vigour, rebuilding the town. The burgesses might then be seen, from morning to night, cutting down the Garvock woods, and shaping the trunks and branches into couples and rafters, while wrights and joiners sawed and planed, and put together the doors and floors and fronts and windows. Within four years we had re-erected our burned-out schools, houses, dwellings; and made the town once more as it had formerly been. [The Weaver's Craft by D. Thomson P.122]
 - 13). The mansion-house of Garvock, which crowned Garvock Hill, being thus shorn of much of its natural beauty, the proprietor, Mr. Wellwood, afterwards removed his residence to Pitliver, besides losing Garvock Wood. [Annals of D'Line P.288]
 - 14). 1730 -During a great part of this year "there raged a coal and causey toll war between the Council of Dunfermline and the Laird of Garvock." [Annals of D'Line P.421]
 - 15). New Road to Kirkcaldy. "The council considering that seeing the town had got the liberty of a way along the south side of their parks, and on the east side so far as Garvock's ground goes, they therefore resolved to turn the high way along the south side of the town green; and because it cannot be a good way unless it be mended, they empower the baillies to employ men to call rubbish from Garvock to sd way, And also empowers them to apply to the justice of peace to get the sd way declaired the high way from the town to Kirkcaldy." (Burgh Records, 7th Oct 1730) Previous to this period the high way to Kirkcaldy went along from the foot of the Witch-loan by the north of the town green." [Annals of D'Line P.422]
 - 16). Listed under Dunfermline is Robert Wellwood of Garvock, Pitliver, £1867.1.3 - [A Directory of Landownership in Dunfermline c 1770, S. R. O. P.145]
 - 17). 1786 The ruins of Garvock house were removed. [Historical and Chronological Table of Dunfermline Dunf Pub Lib]
 - 18). The Powder Magazine on Garvock Hill, built at the expense of the Burgh, was finished in June, this year, and all those who dealt in powder were ordered to store it in the new Magazine, they being allowed to retain a few pounds' weight on their premises for sale. [Annals of D'Line P.669]
 - 19). In response to a circular letter inviting their attendance, 16 of the 25 frontagers affected in Garvockhill met the Streets Committee on 8th inst. regarding the question of formation of foot-pavements on both sides of Garvockhill and repair of the carriageway. [D'Line Press 19.3.1927]
 - 20). Plans for a private building project costing close on £40,000, in Garvock Hill area were approved. Plans were submitted for the erection of eight cottage-type houses on the east side of Garvock Hill, at the summit of the hill. Each house will consist of a dining-room, lounge and kitchen on ground floor,

with three bedrooms on the upper floor, and the estimated cost of this scheme is £24,000. [D'Line Press 8.11.1958]

- 21). The proposed site for houses on land south of Garvock, east of the loop in the railway line to Dunfermline Lower Station. It is bounded on the south by Woodmill Road. [D'Line Press 13.11.1965]
- 22). The northern slope of the superbly situated Garvock Hill, not far from the Public Park and handy to the town's shopping and business centre, is almost completely built up with bungalows and villas. After the great fire of 1624, which almost wholly destroyed Dunfermline, the homeless people had the privilege of cutting timber in the woods of Garvock, to such an extent did the citizens avail themselves of this privilege that the wood itself disappeared. Close on three and a half centuries later, the "rough hill" as its Gaelic name has it, is once more thickly clothed, this time, not by trees, but by the houses of the largest private residential area in Dunfermline. [D'Line Press 9.9.1967]
- 23). George Bald (Contracts) Ltd., have won a £150,000 contract to build the main access road to a new luxury housing estate at Garvock Hill. The 400 metres long, tree-lined avenue will give access to the new private development. The first phase of the Garvock Hill development consists of 12 houses. [D'Line Press 13.7.1981]

GARVOCK TERRACE

- 1). Situated off Garvock Hill and named as above...

GELLATLY ROAD

- 1). Situated off Whitelaw Road, Abbeyview.
- 2). Named after John Stewart Gellatly, was Provost of Dunfermline from 1948 to 1952.

GEORGE STREET

- 1). Situated at the south end of Millhill Street, between Charles Street.
- 2). Named after George Beveridge born 1891 Lieut. Gordon Highlanders son of Mr Erskine Beveridge who was the textile manufacturer of Erskine Beveridge & Co. Ltd., of St Leonard's Street. Members of the Beveridge family gave their Christian names to a number of the streets built on their land. George Street was named in the first phase of the Brucefield scheme. [D'Line Press 10.4.1970]
- 3). Others connected with the name, King George V 1936 - Dunfermline mourned the passing of His Majesty King George V on 20th January. A memorial service was held in the Abbey on 28th January. Provost D. J. McKay

proclaimed Edward VIII, as successor to the Throne on 22nd January. On 15th December following the abdication of Edward VIII, the proclamation of King George VI, was read at the Cross by Provost James Hoggan. [D'Line Press 100 years]

- 4). 1923 - King George V. and Queen Mary accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York, visited Dunfermline on 13th July. It was the first visit of a reigning monarch for 300 years, and the occasion was made one of great rejoicing in the city. A triumphal arch was erected in Kirkgate and an estimated 30,000 town's people and visitors lined the route of the Royal procession. The King and Queen planted trees in Pittencrieff Park. [D'Line Press 100 years]

GIB GROVE

- 1). Situated in Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Possibly named after 1588 John Gib was groom of H.M. Chamber. In 1588 the King made him Keeper of our place and yairds of Dunfermline as lately possessed by Robert Pitcairn and the late monks except those possessed by the monks still in life. [D'Line Burgh Records by A. Shearer P.60]
- 3). 1592 Act of Parliament, "said Johnne gib and James gib his sone and apperand air and the langest levair of thame tua fucceffiue during all the dayis of thair lyftymes. Makand constituand Ordinand thame keparis of the place and yardis of dum'ling alfwell vacand be deceif of umqle Robert commendater of dun'ling / and monkis departit this pnt lyff." [S.R.O. Acts if Parl. Vol.3 P. 607.] (See Maygate)
- 4). John Gib, his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline June 1609.
- 5). James Gib was Provost of Dunfermline in 1629.
- 6). Charles Gib, son of Lawrence Gib a merchant burgess 4.8.1794. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 7). The family of Gib was once one of considerable importance in Dunfermline, and in earlier centuries the name frequently occurs in the records of the burgh and regality. Its history in Fife goes still further back, but it was probably not until the sixteenth century that Gibs were actually living in Dunfermline itself, the first noteworthy member being perhaps Robert Gib, subsequently called of Caribber, near Linlithgow, who was attached to the Royal Household, bang stirrupman or Squire of the Stables to James V. One of his sons, John Gib, served in the Royal Household for close on fifty years, dying in 1626 as Sir John Gib Kt. He lived for most of his life in that part of Dunfermline Place known as "The Queen's House," having been appointed Keeper of the "Place and Yaird of Dunfermline" in 1592. There is a reference to him in John Taylor,

the water-poet's "Pennyless Pilgrimage" (1518) where he says: - To Dunfermline, where I was well entertained, and lodged at Master John Gibb his house, one of the Grooms of His Majesty's Bed-chamber, and I think the oldest servant the King hath withal." John Gib acquired a small property at Kock, and is subsequently referred to as "Sir John Gib of Knock." [D'Line Press 17.12.1927]

GILFILLAN ROAD

- 1) Situated south off Henryson Road, Garvock Bank Touch.
- 2). Named after Robert Gilfillan the author of 'Oh why left I my hame' and of many other sweet lyrics was born and reared in Pittencrieff Street and for some time kept a shop at the corner of the Kirkgate and the Maygate. [The Journal Guide to Dunfermline by J.B. Mackie]
- 3). Robert Gilfillan (1798-1850) was a poet and song-writer. He was born in Dunfermline on the 7th July 1798 and died of apoplexy at Leith on 4 December 1850. His father was a Master Weaver of Dunfermline and Robert worked as grocer in the town from 1818 to 1821, and then moved to Leith. He published his Original Songs first in 1831 by 1839 it ran to three volumes. [Supplied by Dr J. Burt]
- 4). This street was possibly named after Robert Gilfillan an amiable poet of domestic life and popular song-writer, was born Dunfermline on 7th day of July 1798-1850 and ws the second of three sons. His father was a Master Weaver and kept several looms. [Fifeshire Biography 193]
- 5). The Kingsgate. The Corporation Buildings are on the right, and opposite is the Maygate, at the corner of which Robert Gilfillan, the author of "Oh, why left I my hame?" for some time kept a grocer's shop. [D'Line Sketches & Notes by R. Somerville P.XIV]
- 6). "Original Songs, by Robert Gilfillan" Published 1831. Mr Gilfillan died 4 December 1860 age 52 years. [Annals of D'Line P.632 & 664]
- 7). It is a Fife song the work of dear, homely Robert Gilfillan, the Dunfermlinite.

Oh! why left I my hame? why did I cross the deep?
 Oh! why left I the land where my forefathers sleep?
 I sigh for Scotia's shore, and I gaze across the sea,
 But I canna get a blink o' my ain countrie.

[The Kingdom of Fife by Robert Boucher Jun. P.6.]

GILLIE COURT

- 1). Situated off Hoggan Crescent.
- 2). Named after Dr. Thomas A. Gillie, who became obstetrician at Dunfermline Maternity Hospital in 1938 soon after its opening and later he began gynaecology work at Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital. When the National Health Service came into operation in 1948 he was appointed consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist to the Dunfermline and West Fife

Group of Hospitals. In may1962, he completed 25 years service at the Maternity Hospital. A native of Glasgow, Dr Gillie was educated at Glasgow University. He became a member of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologist in 1942 and was appointed a Fellow of the College in 1960. While working in Dunfermline Dr Gillie met his wife the former Dr Isla Jamieson, who was then a house surgeon at the wartime Emergency Medical Service Hospital, which was accommodated in the Carnegie Clinic. Dr Gillie died age 56, after his car collided with a lamp-post at Touch, he may have had a heart seizure which caused him to lose control of the vehicle. [D'Line Press 17.3.1966]

- 3). Mum's debt, I wonder if you can tell me if there is a street or a housing complex in Dunfermline named after the late Dr. Gillie of The Maternity Hospital Dunfermline. It seems a shame that a man of such great skill should be forgotten. When I had my sons in the early fifties, it was due to his knowledge and skill that they survived. Now that the Maternity Hospital is away perhaps some new housing estate in that area could be called after him. I'm sure many other mums will be feeling the same. Mrs G. Nikolic. [D'Line Press 10.11.1995]
- 4). Another seed in the regeneration of Dunfermline's Abbeyview area sprouted on Friday with the official opening of a £3 million housing development on former allotments at Hoggan Crescent. The 63 homes at Gillie Court have been designed to meet a broad range of accommodation needs for both young and old including a 10-person care house for the frail elderly and 22 sheltered flats. [D'Line Press 2.5.1997]

GIPSY LANE

- 1). Situated east off the Linburn Road, at the Sub Station.
- 2). Named Gypsies Lane, and known as the "Padding Grund", a Parking place with water. This area was used by travelling people, and as a Gypsy encampment until well into the 1960s or later, when the Farmer (lost his head) and put his tractor through the water supply. The old fit road went east to the village of Halbeath, where there were main roads going north south and east. [M.S. Jock Horn]

GLASTONE PLACE

- 1). Situated off Edward Street.
- 2). Named after Gladstone, who was four times Prime Minster, he lived for nearly eighty-nine years.
- 3). William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98) was Liberal Prime Minster 1868-74, 1880-86 and 1892-94, Gladstone visited Dunfermline in 1879 addressing 9000 people at a speech at the Railway Station. [Supplied by Dr. J. Burt]

34. In 1886 The Press contained full reports of speeches made by Mr. Gladstone on the subject of Irish Home Rule during the famous Midlothian Campaign. [100 D'Line Press P.30]
- 4). The death occurred suddenly on Monday of Mr James W. Gladstone, Burial Grounds Superintendent to Dunfermline town Council who was due to retire from that post yesterday. Mr Gladstone was a former Parks Superintendent in Dunfermline and was responsible for the creation of Rosyth Public Park and many other pleasant open spaces in the town, including the floral effects in the St Margaret Street Bus Station area. He had close on 30 years service with the Council and had been Burial Grounds Superintendent since 1940. [D'Line Press 28.5.1940]

GLEN BRIDGE

- 1). Situated west from Carnegie Drive over the glen Bridge in a direct line to Pittencrieff Street.
- 2). Dunfermline Town Council is at last bestirring itself to the urgency of finding a solution to the traffic problem. The Streets Committee are presently considering a proposal to throw a bridge across the Glen between Damside Street and Pittencrieff Street, giving a thoroughfare from the east to the west of the city without the necessity of traffic passing down the High Street. The construction of this roadway is long overdue, for the congestion on the principal streets of Dunfermline on a Saturday is almost beyond description. and the wonder is that so few accidents occur. What with bulky tramcars situating their way through he crowds and motor vehicles dodging from side to side to make headway and avoid a collision, there is conjured up in the mind a little bit of London. However fascinating the sight may be to the philosopher, t the calm and co individual who looks upon the seething mass of humanity and the nervous scamper to protection on the approach of a mechanically or horse-driven vehicle as an indispensable part of modern civilisation. As to the nature of the structure, we hope the Council will not make the blunder, which a former owner of Pittencreiff Glen committed who ruined the amenities of the city by raising an embankment and obliterated one of the finest nature prospects in broad Scotland. The bridge should be of arched stone-work and kept free of buildings. [D'Line Journal 3.11.1923]
- 3). 1932 - The Glen Bridge, erected at a cost of £40,379. It was opened by Provost T. Gorrie on 10th April. A. Masterton's Furniture Shop in Chalmers Street, was demolished to make way for the approach to the west end of Glen Bridge. Buildings in Bruce Street were demolished to allow for the approach to east end of Glen Bridge. [D'Line Press 100 years]

GLEN BRIDGE COURT

- 1). Situated off Grieve Street named as being close to the Glen Bridge.

GLENARTNEY GROVE

- 1). Situated off Birrell Drive Pitcorthie.
- 2). Named after Glenartney Perthshire. A track, diverging to the left a quarter mile short of the falls, goes on up the Keltie and then across the hills to Auchinner Lodge, whence a road descends "lone Glenartney's hazel shade, the opening scene of 'The Lady of the lake'". [Muirhead's Scotland P.199]

GLENBEASDALE COURT

- 1). Situated in Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after Glen Beasdale is shown on Ordnance Survey Map 40 Mallaig Glenfinnan. Beasdale Burn runs close by. Beasdale, district at the head of Loch Nan Uamh S.W. Inverness-shire: Railway Station. [Johnston's Gazetteer of Scotland P.37]

GLENBERVIE GROVE

- 1). Situated off Birrell Drive Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after Glenbervie (Grampian) 'Glen (gleann) of (the) Bervie (Water) the river name may, if it is Brythonic, mean 'boiling', 'seething'. [Dictionary of Place Names by M. Darton P.135]

GLENFRUIN GROVE

- 1). Situated off Birrell Drive Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after Glen Fruin ('the glen of sorrow'), which extends for about 5 m. north-west. This glen was the scene in 1603 of a bloody battle between the MacGregors and the Colquhouns (Pron. 'Co-hoon') in which 200 of the latter were slain, while a number of onlookers, (sons of the gentry of the district), who had been shut up in a barn for safety by the Colquhouns, were massacred in cold blood by the victors. this latter accusation however, was denied. Sixty widows of the Colquhouns appeared before James VI. at Stirling, each with the bloody shirt of her husband in her hand, and the king was so moved that he outlawed the MacGregors and proscribed their very name. The act of outlawry was reversed in 1663 by Charles II. as a reward for services rendered to Montrose, but it was renewed in 1693 by William III., and full legal rights were not finally restored until 1755, under George II. From the head of the glen the road crosses a steep ridge and descends to the Gareloch at Faslane Bay 1. 1/2 miles south of Garelochhead. [Muirhead's Scotland P.134 1949]

GLENGAIRN WALK

- 1). Situated in the Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after- Glen of Gairn (Gairden) - garan -ain, 'a thicket,' or carn, cairn, a cairn. From Ballater via Glen Gairn to Cock Bridge (Strathdon) 15m. a hill-road diverging north from the Braemar road just beyond the Bridge of Gairn, west of Ballater, ascends the west right bank of the Gairn to Gairnshiel Lodge where, turning to the right we cross the stream. [Muirhead's Scotland P.116 & 295]

GLENISLA GROVE

- 1). Situated off Birrell Drive Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after Glenisla, from Alyth to Glen Isla 22 m. The road thence runs north at first at some distance from Isla, to Kirkton of Glenisla (Hotel) and onto Folda (Inverharity Inn). It then becomes poorer and crosses the Isla near the ruined Folda Castle, burnt while occupied by Lady Ogilvy at the same time as Airlie Castle)1640). The road on the left leads o Glen Shee. [Muirhead's Scotland P.273. 1949]

GLEN NEVIS DRIVE

- 1). Situated south off Aberdour Road.
- 2). Named after Glen Nevis, which ranks among the finest glens in Scotland. From Fort William a road ascends the left bank of the Nevis, passing (3m) a log-built youth hostel, at the foot of a wooded hill, the site of the medieval fort of Dun Dige; (5m.) Dunjardil (Dundhairdghal), a good vitrified fort (magnificent view) 1500 ft. above the road. [Muirhead's Scotland P.336 1949]

GLENSHIEL GROVE

- 1). Situated off Birrell Drive Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after a valley in Ross-shire, about 25 miles west of Fort Augustus. It was the scene of a victory of the Hanoverians over the Jacobites and Spaniards, June 10 1719. [Cyclopaedia of Names P.442]
- 3). We begin the descent into lonely Glen Shiel, and through the Pass of Strachel, a magnificent defile, overhung by peaked and serrated mountains cleft by mysterious corries. It was this glen that inspired Dr. Johnson with the idea of writing the 'Journey to the Western Isles.' In 1719 the pass was the scene of a skirmish between a small force of regular troops under Gen. Wightman and a body of insurgent Highlanders, chiefly Macraes and Mackenzies, under the Earl of Seaforth, a supporter of the Earl of Mar. A Spanish fleet of 30 vessels had been despatched from Cadiz in support of the Stewart cause, but only two ships reached Loch Duich, where they landed 300 Spaniards and 2000 stand of arms. The Highlanders fought fiercely but in vain; the Spaniards laid down their arms; and Lord Seaforth was badly wounded. [Muirhead's Scotland P.361]

GOLFDUM STREET

- 1). Situated off William Street east towards Buffies Brae.
- 2). In connection with King James amusements it may be mentioned that the Street Golf-Drum on the north-west side of the town is said to have taken its name from the ridge there, having been the site on which he and his courtiers enjoyed the pastime of golf-playing, GOLF implying the name of the game and drum, (in Lat. dorsum), the back or ridge of a hill - that is, the Golf-hill. [Historical & St. A.T.P. D'Line P.157]
- 3). Golfdrum lies in the north-west district of Dunfermline. It is said, but without substantial evidence, to have been the drum or ridge on which King James and his followers amused themselves at the game or pastime of Golf. Such at least is the traditional account. [Annals of D'Line P.764]
- 4). Local tradition tells us that both James and Charles played golf in Dunfermline. What gives strength to the tradition is the fact that to this day we have a street in the city which is designated Golfdrum Street. The street is built on a ridge which from time immemorial has been called the Golf Hill, and it was upon this ridge that King James and Charles and their courtiers are said to have wielded the driver and the cleek and followed the ball. James did not confine himself to golf as a pastime, in the city of Dunfermline. He converted a piece of ground between the Frater Hall and the Old Church into a bowling-green, and within the shadow of the Palace and the Abbey the game of bowls was played for a long series of years. [D'Line Journal 28.12.1918]
- 5). 1658 Kirk Session Records has the first mention of Golfdrum on record. In this year 1658 it is likely that a few straggling thatched houses were standing somewhere on or near the site of the Golfdrum of the present day. [Extract F.KS R by P. Chalmers]
- 6). 20th April 1658 Jo. Watson in Gouffdrum appeared before the Session and was found guiltie of ordinarie absence fra the kirk. An old M.S. states that "there were only about a dozen of huts and houses built here and there in Golfdrum-fields" in the year 1772, and that there would be "about 50 or 60 souls inhabiting them." After this period Golfdrum began to be built in a regular order, and in a direction with "Boofies-brae brig." [Annals of Dunfermline P.331 & P 494]
- 7). The ancient forest of Dunfermline, tradition informs us that "down to the year 1700, a remnant of the old wood, or forest of Dunfermline was in existence in the neighbourhood of Golfdrum and Boofies Brae." [Annals of D'Line P.366]
- 8). An ancient coal pit discovered. During the summer of 1771, in the park between Golfdrum and Pittencrieff Street, there was accidentally discovered, by a sudden fall of the earth the mouth of an old coal pit. Several persons entered it, when on reaching the back end of it; they found an old man sitting on a piece of coal, with a pick and shovel lying before him. He immediately

crumbled to dust in consequence of the admission of the air. This find caused great surprise and much speculation in the town for a long period. No doubt the pit and the man belonged to a far back period (Newspaper and M.S.) [Annals of D'Line P.492]

- 9). Golfdrum Street, 1387 feet aver. Breadth 29. A modern street of Weavers' one and two storey houses begun about 1777. [D'Line Journal Sup 25 May 1855 D.P.Lib.]
- 10). Golfdrum Spinning Mill was opened by Mr Kinell in 1830. It continued only about seen years. It was purchased by Mr Robert Robertson, and the great Baldrige Works - designed for a combined spinning and weaving concern on a large scale - were begun in this year. These works were never fully started - the firm coming to financial disaster. The engine and many of the looms were purchased by E. Beveridge, manufacturer, in 1850, and these were then transferred to the works at St Leonard's. Government purchased the entire buildings in 1855, and fitted it up at great expense as a military barracks. As such they were never occupied, and Mr Mordaunt Grey, of the North British Advertiser, became the owner in 1859. Mr Gilbert Rae, with his useful aerated Water Manufactory, now occupies part of these wide-stretching buildings. Meldrum's Mill, so named from the owner, Mr Meldrum, ought also to be included in the list of Spinning enterprises connected with the district. It was spinning yarns in 1830, and in 1824 the first experiments in power-loom weaving, clumsy and abortive, were here tried. The Mill was thereafter carried on as a meal mill, and, after being for years in a ruinous condition was lately entirely removed, so that the place which once knew Meldrum's Mill knows it no more forever. [Anent Vol.VI. by D. Thomson]
- 11). At the east end of Golfdrum there has been erected a very large and handsome educational edifice name the Maclean School which was opened in November 1842. It contains two spacious rooms, with two small side-rooms, one for ordinary Juvenile School, the other for an Industrial Female or Infant School with playground for each. There is also an excellent dwelling-house above, for the principal teacher and accommodation for another teacher or class room etc. -The trustees of the late Reverend Allan Maclean, senior minister of the parish, after whom it is named etc. Mr McLean's Trustees, viz. James Hunt of Pittencrieff, Esq., Robert Douglas of Abbey Parks, Esq., and Rev. P. Chalmers, had left to them about £2000, at their discretionary disposal, for benevolent purposes of which the above is part. North Church Golfdrum 1840, quad sacra, built in connection with the Establishment. [Chalmers Vol.1.P.321-2]
- 12). The McLean School, Golfdrum was "opened for scholastic duties, November 1842." [Annals of D'Line P.650]
- 13). Campbell's Brig -396 feet by 26. Is a road leading from Golfdrum to Baldrige Burn. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.C. Lib.]

- 14). Balridge Works, north-west end of Golfdrum was built by Mr. R. Robertson, manufacturer, for the weaving of table linen etc. by stem power. It did not succeed, was given up, and sold to the Government for military barracks in 1855, and re-sold etc. in 1859. [Annals of D'Line P.644]
- 15). 1856 - Soldiers' Barracks, Golfdrum. The Government authorities early in 1855 purchased the old Flax Mill at west end of Golfdrum for the purpose of converting it into military barracks. During the year the Mill under went a thorough revolution in its internal fittings for the accommodation of a detachment of military; by the end of December 1855 it was ready but some unknown hitch occurred and no soldiers were forthcoming. [Annals of D'Line P.672]
- 16). Gilbert Rae, at the end of 1875, acquired premises known as "The Barracks," at the west end of Golfdrum Street, and developed his business on an extensive scale Gilbert Rae Ltd continued at Balridge Works until 1975.
- 17). 1928 - Although there is ground for the supposition that golf was played by royalty in the ancient burgh of Dunfermline centuries ago, for one of the streets, Golfdrum, is situated on a ridge formerly known as Golf Hill the Dunfermline Golf Club dates back less than a hundred years. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 18). Golfdrum Street is another part of the First Ward which has its share of derelict and deserted houses. Next to the building at No. 16 there stands a cleared site. A start gable end stands out in the winter sunlight and a few scraps of wall paper which still cling to the wall flutter in any slight breeze. At the junction of Ross Lane and Golfdrum Street there is a cleared site and from that site to No. 61 Golfdrum Street there stands a row of empty houses with small windows facing the street and grass growing profusely from the rones and from the roof. At Nos. 118 and 116 in the same street there are derelict houses and at 110 a two-storey building stands empty. Numbers 63, 65, and 51 are also derelict. [D'Line Press 22.11.1958]
- 19). The newly-built £250,000 John Douglas Residential Home, Golfdrum Street, was opened on Tuesday. "Because we have someone like John Douglas, who has served the town so well over so long a period, we have no difficulty in naming the home after him." [D'Line Press 11.10.1974]
- 20). Test bores to discover what caused the subsidence in Golfdrum Street early in November when two families had to be evacuated from their homes have now been completed. Foundations shifted and floor boards snapped in both homes, built only five years ago. Cause of the subsidence, is thought to be either an old mine shaft or an air shaft below No.73. "We are not entirely sure yet and there are possibilities that it could have been an old clay pit." When these houses were built there was no record of any shaft, or pit having been there at all and test bores at the time failed to reveal it. We think that the material used in the old days to infill the hole has been eroded away by water." [D'Line Press 10.1.1975]

GORDON TERRACE

- 1). Situated off Izatt Avenue.
- 2). Possibly named after a former rector of Dunfermline High School for 20 years Mr Charles H. Gordon has died in his native Aberdeen. A former life trustee of Carnegie Dunfermline and Hero Fund Trusts, Mr Gordon's enthusiasm lay in the Music Festival organised by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and in the youth, art and music committees in general. Well-known locally as a speaker and lecturer on varying subjects, Mr Gordon was also in demand as a Burns orator and was a former elder of Dunfermline Abbey, and a widely-respected educationalist Mr Gordon died aged 83 years. [D'Line Press 17.4.1992]

GORRIE STREET

- 1). Situated between Beveridge Street and Wedderburn Street, Brucefield, built 1940.
- 2). Possibly named after, the first Treasurer of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust was Mr. Thomas Gorrie, Solicitor. [100 Years D'Line Press P.49]
- 3). Thomas Gorrie, Solicitor was Provost of the City from 1930 to 1933.

GOWANBRAE DRIVE

- 1). Situated as a continuation of Garvock Terrace east, named after Gowanbrae House.
- 3). Gow'an (Sc.) Daisy Dai'sy. A small European composite wild flower, *Bellis perennis*, with small flat flower-heads with yellow disc and white ray (often tinged with pink), which close in the evening; cultivate variety of this; any of various similar flowers. [Oxford Dictionary]

GOWANBRAE PLACE

- 1). Situated off Gowanbrae Drive Garvock, named as above.

GOWANBRAE TERRACE

- 1). Situated off Gowanbrae Drive Garvock, named as above.

GRANGE DRIVE

- 1). Situated west at the round about at the top of Queensferry road leading into the Pitreavie Business Park. There is a footpath leading through to the Grange Road.

GRANGE PARK

- 1). Situated off Grange Wynd.
- 2). Grange Park will form part of the development situated in the Grange area, just to the north of Pitreavie Business Park. [D'Line Press 16.1.1998] (See Grange Road)

GRANGE ROAD

- 1). Situated south off Elgin Street.
- 2). 1526 - A Charter which has the names of many places. "James Archbishop Primate of the Realm, has granted to James Murray the lands etc., to the South, even to the goodly lands belonging to the alter of the blessed Mary, within the Parish Church of Dunfermline, even as far as the water and the King's High Way, which leads to the Grange of Dunfermline. [Annals of D'Line P.190]
- 3). On the 24th January 1560 some Frenchmen came hurriedly to Dunfermline from the east coast, where English ships had appeared, and whose admiral landed at Aberdour. Such was their fear, that they left their roasts at the fire and retired to Dunfermline on the same night, without meat or drink. But the Laird of Grange slew many of them before they reached Dunfermline. Upon the 3rd day of March 1561 Queen Mary came from Edinburgh to Dunfermline and thence went to Dysart and St Andrews. [Rev Peter Chalmers Vol.1.P.267 & 8]
- 4). Because by Brieve of Chancery of the King and Queen (Mary & Darnley?) directed to William Kirkcaldy and his heirs and assignees in the lands of Tynmonth in the Regality we have invested him, We command you to give him sasine, according to the infeftment of the late James Kirkcaldy of Grange his father, signed on the 9th May 1566 at Dunfermline. [Protocol Book of John Cunningham P.17]
- 5). 1565 2/7th part of lands of East Barnis, Barns, Bernis otherwise Grange lands were occupied by Allan Cowttis Chamberlain of Dunfermline. [Abbey of D'line Registrum Assedationum]
- 6). 1566 - Resignation of Abbey Lands. John Wellwood, Senior Officer of the Regality of Dunfermline had resigned to him by Robert Richardson, the seventh part of Grange or East Barns. The Barns here alluded to is probably the same as "Low's Barns," half a mile east of Dunfermline. If so, it would appear that its original name was "The Grange," one of the Abbey Granges. [Annals of D'Line P.214]
- 7). 22 May 1566 - William Kirkcaldy of Grange Knight. [Protocol Book of John Cunningham P.16]
- 8). In the same year of 1571 took place the raid of Stirling, etc. The raid was an attempt on the part of Kirkcaldy of Grange, Murray of Perdews, and others, to get hold of the child-King, then in Stirling Castle. [D'Line Hammermen by D. Thomson P.38]
- 9). Retour of the special service of Wm. Lugton as heir to Thos Lugton portioner of East Barns alias Grange (Over Grange) his father, in a 7th part of the Lands of East Barns - Valent £4.13.6. 11 May 1594. [S. R.O. RH11.27.2/28]

- 10). Charter of Confirmation of a charter of alienation (13 July 1588) therein transcribed by Mr John Pitcairn of Pitcairn, with consent of Henry Pitcairn his son and heir apparent, to James Kinghorn clerk of the Regality of Dunfermline, and Euphemia Murray his future spouse of the lands of Morphiesfauld with the tiend sheaves included then possessed by John Trummil portioner of East Barns -bounded as therein mentioned etc. 20 July 1597. Brief of Division of the lands of Grange alias East Barns addressed to Alexr. Seytoun Lord of Urquhart, principal bailie of the Regality and his deputes one or more, charging them to divide said lands among Gavin Douglas portioner of four 7ths George Turnbull portioner of two 7ths and William Lugton portioner of one 7th.10 July 1597. [S.R.O. RH11.27.2/80 & 85]
- 11). Grange - A moated Grange is a poetic figment, or the word come from Fr. Grange, a barn (to Lat Granum), hence Granger. [The Romance of Names by Ernest Weekley P.132]
- 12). The most ancient peerage in Scottish lists the Earldom of Mar. That title, with the Mar estate, was forfeited in 1715 by John, the eleventh earl, taking part in the Chevalier rising of that year. The rebellious earl escaped to the continent after the battle of Sheriffmuir, in company with the Old Pretender, and died abroad in 1732. His only son, Thomas was Commissary of Stores at Gibraltar at this time, but came home and was returned M.P. for Stirlingshire in 1747, being elected also the same year for the county of Clackmannan. His uncle the Hon. James Erskine of Grange, having amassed a fortune by commerce, bought back from Government the forfeited estates belonging to the Mar peerage. These he presented to his nephew, Thomas, who died in 1766, leaving a daughter Frances who married a son of the uncle James above referred to. The first fruits of this union was the birth of the above John Francis Erskine Esq. of Mar, who was born in 1741, and who visited the weavers of Dunfermline as above related. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.255]
- 13). Mr. Cant: part Grange £385.14.9. Mr. Turnbull: part Grange £143.-0-0 [A Directory of Landownership in Dunfermline c 1770.] [S.R.O. P.145]
- 14). David Tod, Windmylnhill, 1804. The place Windmylnhill, being better known as Drymill, a hamlet which stood on the Lyne Burn to the west of Mr. Stewart's Bleachfield and Cloth-finishing Works, Grange Road. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.266]
- 15). 1822 A new highway to Grange farm in progress of forming [Historical and Chronological Table of Dunfermline Dunf Public Lib]
- 16). On Grange Farm side of the burn there was a clay-hole, from which many a handful of the converted substance for making "bools" was taken. [When We Were Boys P.28]
- 17). Scottish Gas, have applied to Dunfermline District Council's Planning Department for permission to erect industrial warehouse units on a section of

their land. The warehouses, to be sited on the land immediately sited of the Gasworks, Grange Road, will eventually be sold to commercial businesses. [D'Line Press 26.11.1982]

- 18). In 1910, Parliamentary approval was given for Tramways to Rosyth via the Grange Road and Brankholm Lane and then along the New Kincardine Road (later Admiralty Road) to Inverkeithing. [Story of Rosyth P.113]

GRANGE WYND

- 1). Situated east off Grange Drive.
- 2). Grange Wynd will form part of the development situated in the Grange area, just to the north of Pitreavie Business Park. [D'Line Press 16.1.1998]

GRANTS BANK

- 1). Situated west of Pilmuir Street nearly opposite Victoria Street, built 1997. See Pilmuir Street.
- 2). Between Grant's Bank Toll-Bar and Headwell, alias St Margaret's Well, about a mile north, from the burgh, the first fountain from which water was brought into the town in 1765. [Chalmers Vol.1 P.16]

GRIEVE STREET

- 1). Situated between William Street and Chalmers Street.
- 2). Grieve Street was originally a track through fields passing the quarry on which Pittencrieff School was built. [Some Recollections of Old Dunfermline]
- 3). Bailie Lamberton next directed attention to Grieve Street, and suggested that it get another name. Mr Stewart "what would you call it, Lamberton Avenue?" (Laughter). Mr McLeod "what is wrong with Grieve Street?" Mr Stewart "it is a very sad name". Bailie Lamberton "it is a sad name." Mr Stobie "it is the name of a fine old lady belonging to the district." No action was taken with regard to Grieve Street. [D'Line Journal 17.5.1913]
- 4). Grieve Street is 313 feet by 32, a modern street of Weavers' houses.
- 5). Grieve street. Long a short cul-de-sac closed at its west end, was opened out to the Coal Road in, and since taken then had been built over on both sides. The south side was filled with one-storied cottages and the north side (west) with villas till (1895) there is only one or two feus to be occupied. [Anent by D. Thomson Vol. 2. 1068]
- 6). 1920 - The residence known as Davaar, in Grieve Street, as purchased by the Town Council for £1.650 and converted into a maternity home. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 7). 1948 - Administration of the Eventide Home at "Davaar" Grieve Street was transferred to the Town Council. [D'line Press 100 years]

- 8). What must have been one of the most colourful parades to take place through the streets of Dunfermline was held on Saturday when 3000 Orangemen marched in procession to the music of 30 bands from the marshalling point at Grieve Street to the Public Park. The occasion was the 272nd anniversary of the relief of Derry and Dunfermline had been chosen for the parade and demonstration of the Provincial Grand Black Chapter of Scotland. [D'Line Press 19.8.1961]

GUILDHALL STREET

- 1). Situated south from the Market Cross on the High Street and named after The Guildhall.
- 2). The Kings Park. "9th July 1731, which day it was represented to the council by Thomas Cusine, Deacon of he Weavers, that the Manufacturers of Linnen Cloath in this town were under a great disadvantage by reason of a want of a bleaching field, and that the fittest place about the town for that was the King's Park ,(the abbey Park). The councill having considered the said representation, appointed Baillie Wilson to write to the Marquis of Tweeddale in name of the councill, and desire that his Lordship would be pleased to allow the town as much ground in that park as will serve for a bleaching field. [Annals of D'Line P.423]
- 3). "18th February 1744, which day the Council taking to ye serious consideration the hazard that the bleachfield is in, throu the proprietors of houses on the west side of the new raw yr having an entry or door on the east dyek of the bleachfield (Abbey Wall): And that the masters or possessors of ye sd tenements cant account or answer for their servants their fidelity and ordered all doors at the back of such houses to be closed up by the 1st April next." [Annals of D'Line P.441]
- 4). Dunfermline Weavers. Bleachfield. "Retaliation Act!" In the Weaver's M.S. Minute-Book there is the following curious but pugnacious entry relative to their struggles to obtain a site for a bleachfield, 31st March 1732 "the which day David Moresin, Deacon, and Remanent members of the Incorporation of Weavers, being Conveened within the Session-House of Dunfermline (Kirk) and having taken to their consideration the Great hardships they labour under for want of a Bleachfield, and finding that the most Commodious place for Bleaching about this place is the King's Park's, commonly called the Abbey Yards, which place they found they could by no means obtain, not withstanding they had made the most reasonable proposals to Alexander Miller, Tennant on the Heugh-mills, possessor of the park, who rejected all proposals Both of Rent and entry of grassum made to him." [Annals of D'Line P.426]
- 5). 1732 A Gift of £200. "Bailie Wilson informed the Council that Mr. Hugh Forbes advocat desyred him to acquaint yr Council that the 'Trustees and THE

Commissioners for improvement of Manufactures` had agreed to allow the town two hundred pounds sterling to enable them to prepare the Bleachfield.' [Annals of D'Line P.426]

- 6). 1750 Improvements in the town continued. Two new Streets were planned and constructed, Guildhall Street being one. [Short History of D'Line by J. Ritchie.]
- 7). Legat's House to be purchased and a New Street formed. - 2d May, 1752; which day Baillie Wilson represented to the council that James Legat, Baxter burges of Dunfermline, was now about to Expose to Sale by public roup his Tenement and Yeard opposite to and immediately on the South Side of the Mercate Cross; Which, being considered by the Council, they were unanimously of opinion that the Toun should purchase the same if it could be got Reasonable, in order to serve for a Street Southwards from the Cross (Guildhall Street), which would be a Great Ornament to the Toun, etc. The subjects were purchased for 1240 Merks Scots money etc. Shortly afterwards David Wilson's yard, on the south of Legat's old house, was purchased to get the street extended farther to the south. [Annals of D'Line P.458]
- 8). In 1752 the council decided to purchase a property which lay immediately to the south of Mercat Cross. This John Legat's house was to be taken down and a new street made "which would be a Great Ornament to the town." A little later David Wilson's yard on the south of Legat's old house was also purchased to extend the street to the south. Needless to say, the new street became known as Guildhall Street. In 1762, it was also proposed about this time to continue Guildhall street southward through what was then the Bleachfield. This new street was St Margaret's Street, but before it was made a section of the Abbey ground retaining wall was removed. [Sermons in Stone XXXVIII. by N.M. Johnson 1941]
- 9). "I wis like ta forget ta tel ye that yon auld wuden dookit of a hous juist suthe fra whare the cros stuid we the lang cruikit stare ye ken inhanbitat be Gaun Stenhuse the vricht an Charlie Roy the reed makir hes bein taen doon an a new streete openin up tae the southe; sum say its tae tak tae the fery, ithers say that its to lead tae the Lymkills road, sum o the twa i daresay, an yeel mind sum twa hundir feet or sae suthe o the cros is the auld Abbay wa's, weel man thal hae brokin a grate big hole intilt, for till let thys new street gang stracht forrit throod until it meet the South bow or porte. Ye see thers fel impruvments gan on; I dinna ken weel what til think o thaim, but thai may hae left the auld cros, for its beautie wis remarkit on be al strangirs, but the wark o desolashun is door in thame an ye ken Peetir al things hae an end bot a pudin hes twa as auld Jony Cameron the fideler says, so may be oot o al thai impruvments the publik wil, like the pudins, hae sum twafauld advantige sum way or ither, tyme tries al an weel se as blind patie says." [Old Letters circa 1747-1754 Dr. E. Henderson P.36]

- 10). 1758 - Tenement and Yeard of James Legat purchased by T. Council to form a street southwards from the Cross (Guildhall Street). [Hendersons Annals Script]
- 11). In the eighteenth century the site o the building now used as the Sheriff Court as occupied by three very old thatched, two-storeyed cottages. Later they were removed to make way for the Spire Inn.
- 12). 1762 Removal of a part of the Monastery Wall. "A great part of the old Monastery wall, to the east of May Gate, having been for a long time, a dangerous ruin, was removed, another part of the wall which stood in the way of the proposed New Street through the Bleachfield," viz St. Margaret Street. (MS Note) [Annals of D'Line P.477]
- 13). New Street (later -Guildhall Street) 10th April 1754. The Council appointed the act of Council 11 August last, as to the levelling and laying of the New Street, from the Cross to the Bleachfield. New Street name retained until 25th May 1809 when it ws named Guild Hall Street. [Annals of D'Line P.465]
- 14). Guildhall Street ('New Street') - 302 feet by 30 a fine Street, Guildhall piazzas at top. Opposite corner the Pillar Stone of the Old Cross. Half-way down on the east side, Bank of Scotland office. 1818 (now removed to Abbey Park Place). Opposite was 'the Dead Bell Inn' by Tamy Waukir, the bell cryer (1780) now site of the Music Hall. [D'Line Journal Supp. 25 May 1855]
- 15). New streets and Town-House Tax on Ale. The Town Council proposed to put a tax of "two pennies on the pint of ale, in order that they might be enabled properly to finish the whole New intended Streets, and build a proper Town-house, all necessary for the advantage, policy, and ornament of the Burgh." (Burgh Records, 14 April 1764.) These new Streets, since 1811, have been known as Guild Hall Street, Canmore Street, and St Margaret Street. [Annals of D'Line P.481]
- 16). "The Cross Buildings," or Guildhall, founded, "the Guildhall Dunfermline was founded on the 20th July 1807 on the site of two worthless old tenements on the south side of the Cross." The building was completed by end of 1808, but several apartments in it were not floored until about 1817 when it was turned into a hotel (The Spire Inn and Hotel). The Guildhall Tower terminated with the circular stone ledge above the bell-hole pillars in 1808. As it had a stunted appearance in this form, the pillars and coping above them were known as the Guildric-table. A public subscription in the end of 1810 raised a sum sufficient to erect a spire 37 feet in hight upon the Guildric able." This spire, ball and vane were erected and all finished November 1811. According to Fernie the hight of the spire, a very elegant one is 132 feet. [Annals of Dunfermline P.559, P.564, & P576]

- 17). Names of the Streets in Dunfermline between 1480 and 1812. The New Street names to be painted on the corner houses 25th May 1809. Guild Hall Street from Guild Hall to Dr. Davidson's corner. [Annals of D'Line P.566]
- 18). Christon Hill Close, near the Guildhall which turned into Guildhall Street. [Some recollections of old Dunfermline Dunf Carnegie Lib]
- 19). The Old Sheriff Court, this building has had a varied history. Its outer structure was erected in 1809 by the Guildry (an association of local merchants) and a number of individuals as a speculation in Dunfermline's future. They wanted the burgh to become the county town and hoped to sway the decision by putting up a building which could serve both as a Guildhall and as the County offices. Unfortunately Cupar became the county town, not Dunfermline. The Guildry ran into financial troubles and had to sell the building. The new owner completed it in 1816 by adding the floors, doors and windows and leased it out as a hotel in 1820. In 1848 it was turned into the local Sheriff Court and it has recently been renovated and converted into shops and offices. The distinctive spire, 132 feet high, had been added by public subscription in 1811; now it has been cleaned it is even more of a local landmark. [Dunfermline Heritage P.13]
- 20). Robt. Laidlaw died 1864, innkeeper, tenant of Spire Hotel Dunfermline.
- 21). Of late years, says Chalmers (i.e. the early years of the 19th century), a corn-market has been held on Tuesdays in the large apartment under the Music Hall in Guildhall Street, at which grain is disposed of by bulk. [Sermons in Stone XI. by N.M. Johnson 1941]
- 22). There was a Fishmarket in Guildhall Street near "La Scala" i.e. The Music Hall in Guildhall Street was built by William Clark. [The Dunfermline Journal & Clark's Guide to Dunfermline]
- 23). West of Free School Close was another close with a yard, a rather slummy part, and west of this again was Christon Hill Close, near the Guildhall, which turned into Guildhall Street. The Music Hall in Guildhall Street (site of Labour Exchange) was built by William Clark (of D'Line Journal & Clark's Guide to D'Line) He had a room there where he collected curios of various kinds. When installing heating of his own invention in the Abbey he is said to have discovered an illuminated Manuscript. He also made a form of Window blind, used in several shops. There was a Fishmarket in Guildhall Street near "La Scala" i.e. The Music Hall. A room in the Guildhall over the stairway to Guildhall Street was used as Armoury for the Volunteers. [Some Recollections of Old D'Line D.C.L.]
- 24). 1854, early in December a Stock Market was opened under the Music Hall, Guildhall Street, which was inaugurated by a dinner. [Annals of D'Line P.670]
- 25). New Street (Guild Hall Street) had a Well. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.120]

- 26). On 2nd October 1913, La Scala Picture-house was opened in the old Music Hall, Guildhall Street. [100 Years D'Line Press P.59]
- 27). Guildhall Street is not like the "old way doon frae the cross" at all. The buildings are changed, and there are more of them. The old names are no longer on the signboards or the door-plates. Mr. Macbeth, skilliest of pleaders in the Sheriff Court, had his office here in my young days. Further down the road we go and find more changes. The old dwelling house where the brothers Birrell resided - Mr. George, once Provost, and Mr. David, whose business office was attached, was removed long since and the site occupied by the Carnegie Library and Carnegie Dunfermline Trust offices. [When We Were Boys P.5]
- 28). 1924 - The old Music Hall and several shops in Guildhall Street were destroyed in a disastrous fire on Sunday 13th April. The fire was followed on Monday morning by an explosion in the offices of Dunfermline Parish Council, which was partially wrecked. Mr. James Farquharson, captain of the city Fire Brigade and a woman caretaker, received fatal injuries in the explosion. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 29). 1937 - The new Employment Exchange and Inland Revenue buildings in Guildhall Street were opened on 9th July by the Right Hon. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labour. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 30). Shows a picture of Guildhall Street and Abbot Street in 1910 before the Council Offices (later the Registrar's) were built in 1912. [1992 Bygone D'Line Press P.1]
- 31). The contracts have now been fixed for the Government building which is to be erected in Guildhall Street to accommodate the staffs of the local Employment Exchange and the Dunfermline and District Inland Revenue Department, both of which for some years have been located in tenanted premises in East Port Street. The building is to be erected on the site of the old Music Hall. Part demolition of the walls and gables of the old building are involved, together with the complete removal of a dividing wall which runs parallel with Guildhall Street. In the Scots style of architecture, and constructed principally of stone, the new building will be an imposing structure. A rough estimate places the cost of the new building at £15,000. [D'Line Press 2.11.1935]
- 32). The only building in Dunfermline to bear the cypher of the King who was never crowned Edward VIII. Is the former Labour Exchange in Guildhall Street. [Bygone Dunfermline 14.11.1997]

GUILDRY GROVE

- 1). Situated off Scotland Drive Garvock. Possibly named after The Guildry of Dunfermline.
- 2). 1536 - In a minute of a Guild Court, held this year, the selling of hides and skins is noticed. 1624 -The Guildry entered into a contract with the craftsmen

of Dunfermline relating to their trades. 1721 - Shows a list of the Guild Brethren of Dunfermline etc. it cannot fail to be interesting, as it shows forth the holders of wealth and position of that period in the burgh and vicinity. [Annals of D'Line P.192, 308, 405.]

HAIG CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off Adamson Crescent.
- 2). Named after Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Earl Haig, K.T. G.C.B. O.M. G.C.V.O. K.C.I.E. his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 9th July 1920.
- 3). Douglas, 1st Earl Haig (1861-1928) was Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in World War I. [Supplied by Dr. J. Burt]

HAILES PLACE

- 1). Situated Garvock, the street named 10th June 1981 [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Churches and Chapels of the Monastery, Hailes (Hales). The church and lands of Hailes (now Colinton), in Mid-Lothian, south-west from Edinburgh, at the base of the Pentland hills, were the gift of Ethelred, one of the sons of Malcolm Canmore, styled Earl of Fife, and abbot of Dunkeld, which as confirmed by his younger brother David I and by Pope Alexander III in 1163 by Pope Lucius III in 1184 and by Pope Gregory IX in 1234. It seems to have been withdrawn from the monks of Dunfermline, and given to the canons of Holyrood, who obtained a confirmation from David, the bishop of St Andrews. This appears to have been in 1226, and 10th year of the pontificate of Pope Honorius III as given in the charters of Holyrood. "The church was afterwards given to the canons of St Anthony, in Leith, and this gift was confirmed to them by Bishop Kennedy, in 1445. It continued probably, with the canons of St Anthony till the Reformation. The church of Hailes appears to have been always of great value; and it was rated in the ancient taxatio at 60 marks." [Chalmers Vol. I P.224]
- 3). 1104- Royal Gift to Dunfermline Church - Ethelrade, (Earl of Fife?) sixth son of Malcolm (Canmore) about this period bequeathed to he Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, his property of "Hales," Hailes. 1484 The Lands of Hailes. The Abbot and Monks of Dunfermline were the superiors of the lands of the East Hailestill 1560. 1506 - The lands of East Hailes in Collington Parish near Edinburgh, granted by James Abbot of Dunfermline to Thomas Forrester. 1534 - The Mills and Lands of Easter Hailes, James Archbishop of St. Andrews, and George Abbot of Dunfermline granted a Charter conferring to certain parties named part of the lands and the mills of Easter Hails near Edinburgh. [Annals of Dunfermline P.27, P. 167, P184 &P 192]

- 4). 1569 -Feu Tack of the Abbey lands, which are designated as "hail acres and croft lands" near the burgh of Dunfermline, given to Allan Cowts of Bowhill, the Abbey Chamberlain. [Annals of D'Line P.15]

HALBEATH DRIVE

- 1). Situated south off Halbeath Road to Garvock Bank. Named after village of Halbeath.
- 2). The works will also include junction improvements at Halbeth Drive, with all work due to be completed in January - in time for the hospital opening in April. [D'Line Press 18.9.1992]

HALBEATH PLACE

- 1). Situated off Halbeath Drive Touch

HALBEATH ROAD

- 1). Situated East from Appin Crescent towards the village of Halbeath.
The Lyne Burn runs from the north side of Halbeath Road, on its way south past Garvock Bank at Woodmill Road. At the east end situated on the south is the Lauder College, and Lynbank Hospital. On the north, is Halbeth Retail Park.
- 2). East Road. The railway was carried across the east road to Kirkcaldy (and near to Touch) in the month of April 1890, and the cart road opened for traffic on 22nd or thereby. Operations were begun here in August last year over seven months have been consumed in altering levels at this part of road. The cuttings were all through portions of boulder clay and this turned out to be of every possible texture and consisting sometimes requiring to be blasted, sometimes so soft shovels had to be discarded and pails used instead, sometimes a leathery description so tough and elusive that there seemed no way of getting it removed. It was finished as above. [Anent Vol.2. 25 D. Thomson]
- 3). 27.20.1892 - On top of dyke or fence wall at East Road (leading to Kirkcaldy) and near "Lowe's Barns." This is one of many cared stones taken from the Abbey or palace walls, in those times when the public taste and feeling of reverence was dead with regard to these relics of antiquity. There were only a few years ago, three of these carved stones on this same dyke, but two of these being knocked off, were again placed in position after the Masons had "Cluried" them out of shape. [Anent Vol.2 788 by D. Thomson]
- 4). Next to the Football Ground on the east opposite the Poorhouse on the other side of The North British Railway, was a Curling Pond. [Stephens & Mackintosh Map D'Line]
- 5). 1913 - Dunfermline Athletic Football Club erected a new pavilion at East End Park. [100 Years D'Line Press P.59]
- 6). 1924 - Extensive road widening and improvement schemes were carried out in Halbeath Road. [D'Line Press 100 years]

- 7). 1930 - House-building by private enterprise included the erection of bungalows at Halbeath Road. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 8). To most Scottish Catholics the name Dunfermline was synonymous for many years with the National Pilgrimage in honour of St. Margaret. The Shrine of St Margaret and Dunfermline Abbey were a popular place of pilgrimage many centuries ago. This was revived in 1899 with the first modern pilgrimage which opened with Holy Mass in the new Church. This was followed by a procession to St Margaret's cave, then to the tomb of St Margaret before benediction in the chapel of the Sisters of Charity. The next pilgrimage was not until 1930, when it became an annual event. The pilgrims arrived at the Lower Station, and walked in procession to the East End Park where Holy Mass was celebrated. By 1974 the football park had ceased to be available, and the event was switched to Carfin. Subsequent efforts to revive the Dunfermline pilgrimage have ended in disappointment. [Bygone D'Line Press 1996 P.IX]
- 9). Halbeath Road. The old road, it will be recollected had been constructed of Water bound macadam, on a doubtful foundation, and the tramways were carried on a single line, with loops laid on the south side of the thoroughfare. The whole roadway has been reconstructed giving a width of carriageway of 36 feet and a footway on each side of twelve feet. The Dunfermline and District Tramways Company have reconstructed their rack as a double track, in the centre of the carriage way. The length of the roadway already widened and reconstructed is about half-a-mile. It is the intention of the Dunfermline Town Council, partly in order to provide work for the unemployed during the forthcoming winter, to continue the widening of Halbeth Road, to the eastern boundary of the burgh immediately to the east of Linburn Road. A proposal to take up the work where the Darlene Town Council are to leave off, and to widen the highway in an easterly direction toward the village of Crossgates. [D'Line Press 29.8.1925]
- 10). Formed in the end of last year, the Dunfermline Ice Rink Ltd., have now almost reached the realisation of their enterprise to provide Dunfermline with ice skating and other winter games facilities which it hitherto lacked. Erected at a cost in the neighbourhood of £40,000 the Dunfermline rink occupies an easily accessible site on the north side of Halbeath Road, a little to the east of the old Guildry Farm steading. Among those whom the management have booked are Gladys Jagger, the Scottish ladies amateur champion, Freddie Thomlins, who is recognised as the finest man exhibition skater in the world, and who was one of Britain's representatives at the Olympic games, also Tommy Darling a member of the Dunfermline Viking Ice Hockey Club, and who has acquired world-wide fame for his performances of what is known as the barrel-jumping act. [D'Line Press 7.10.1939]

- 11). After a meeting of the Justices of the Peace with a great many of the citizens, it was decided to build a high road leading towards "Kirkcaldie." This road is the present East or Halbeath Road which leaves the town by way of Appin Crescent. In 1756 it let the town to the south of the Town Green, the original exit being to the north of the same (then) open space. The original road is easily traced. [Sermons in Stone XXXVIII by N.M. Johnson 1941]
- 12). Dunfermline Ice Rink which was built just prior to the last war at a cost of £40,000 is to be sold. The premises were placed on the market this week. The Directors decision does not come entirely as a surprise. When they decided in the late summer months not to run an ice hockey team it was anticipated that eventually the Ice Rink might be offered for sale "Due to Economic Reasons." [D'Line Press 21.11.1953]
- 13). The conversion of the former Dunfermline Ice Rink at Halbeath Road into a spacious electricity stores depot, workshops, garage and offices was inspected by Dunfermline Town Council and by the wives and families of the employees last week. [D'Line Press 2.4.1960]
- 14). A number of trees, due to be felled as part of pavement improvements, in Halbeth Road were saved this week after a public outcry by residents in the street. [D'Line Press 5.3.1982]
- 15). A rival plan to the proposed re-development of Dunfermline's Upper Station Yard was unveiled this week and it has the backing of shopping giant ASDA. Plans for a £10 million retail park on a 35 acre derelict site on Halbeath Road, opposite Lauder Technical College. The site would incorporate a total of six retail warehouses and car parking for over 1400 cars. [D'Line Press 16.10.1987].

HALKETT CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off Blacklaw Road, Brucefield, and built in the 1930's.
- 2). Named after the Halkett family. The Halketts of Pitfirrane are said to have settled in Fife as early as the reign of David II, from whom they acquired the lands of Lumfennen and Balligall. In 1350 David II confirmed the gift of the lands of Pitfirrane to the abbot and convent of Dunfermline by Margaret, spouse of Sir Robert de Meygners, and in 1399 Philip Halkett, 'Dominus de Ballingall et Lumfannans', acquired the third part of the land of Pitfirrane from his cousin, William de Scott de Balwearie, Urquhart and another third of Pitfirrane followed later. [D'Line abbey by J.M. Webster P.168]
- 3). Henry Halkett was Provost of Dunfermline from 1511 - 1512
- 4). Adam Halkett, who was killed at the Battle of Flodden in August 1513 had, at the time of his decease, and for long before that 'the right, title, kindness and possession of the lands of Pitliver and Braidley, with the myln and multures of the same'. In virtue of an Act passed in favour of the wives and children of

Those who fell at Flodden, his widow, Helen Mason, received right and possession of the above lands and mill until her death in 1537 or thereby. [The Regality of D'Line Court Book by J. M. Webster P.158]

- 5). John Halkett was Provost of Dunfermline from 1517 - 1532
- 6). Patrick Halkett was Provost of Dunfermline from 1549 - 1552
- 7). George Halkett was Provost of Dunfermline in 1585.
- 8). Sir Robert Halkett was Knighted by James VI in 1595. His brother, John Halkett, a general in the Dutch service, was also Knighted by James VI.
- 9). Sir Robert Halkett was Provost of Dunfermline from 1606 - 608, 1630 - 34.
- 10). 1662 Sir Charles Halket Knight of Pitfirrane created a Baronet.
- 11). Sir James Halket was a Member of Parliament for Fifeshire in 1649.
- 12). 1678 - 1681 Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane elected Provost.
- 13). Sir Charles Halkett was Provost of Dunfermline from 1693-1696.
- 14). 1683 James Halket of Pitfirrane Knighted by Charles I.
- 15). Sir James Halkett was Provost of Dunfermline from 1700 - 1704.
- 16). Sir Peter Halkett was Provost of Dunfermline from 1705 - 1731, 1752 - 1755.
- 17). Provost Sir Francis Halkett of Pitfirrane was killed in Battle - Sir Peter Halket, and his son James, were in the 44th Regiment of Foot, and engaged under General Braddock in an action against the French and Indians near Fort du Quesne, on the river Monongahela, United States, they were both killed on 9th July 1755. [Annals of D'Line P.467]
- 18). Major Francis Halkett was Provost of Dunfermline from 1758 - 1759.
- 19). Frederick Halkett, Lieutenant Colonel of the Scots Brigade 4.6.1794 B. & G., Henry Halkett, Honourable East India Company Service 6.6.1798 B. & G. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 20). See Crossford Village for further information on Halkett Family.

HANOVER COURT

- 1). Situated near Robertson Road Bellyeoman.
- 2). Named after Hanover. Over the last 13 years Hanover has built nearly 3000 homes for older people in Scotland. Where the Hanover Court project differs from any other sheltered housing project is that, adjacent to it, Fife Regional Council's social work department built and furnished their flagship centre for the elderly, which they named in honour of the late ex-Provost of Dunfermline. This sheltered housing complex contains a Day Car Centre with facilities for Respite Residential Care called the 'Jean Mackie Centre' named after Mrs Jean Mackie a relentless fighter for better social condones for the elderly. [D'line Press 25 June 1993]

HARRIEBRAE PARK

- 1). Situated south at Baldridgeburn.
- 2). Probably named after that part of the glen was called Harrie Braes, a corruption of Fleury Braes which referred to the wild roses, whins and broom bushes that covered the steep banks. In 1817 the Harrie Brae flax-spinning mill was erected here and was the cause of a lawsuit later between Mr. Hunt of Pittencrieff and Mr. Rutherford, owner of the mill. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.121]
- 3). Harrie-Brae (from Buffie's Brae Road west to the Spinning Mill) - 805 feet by 28, is a road from Damside Row to east end of Baldridge Burn, at 'Berritch Well.' On the East side, 'Castle-blair,' and between this and Pilmuir is the old 'Malson-dien Lands' now called 'Mason-Lands.' [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855]
- 4). 1817 Hairy Braes Spinning Mill begun. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.268]
- 5). Harrie Brae Mill seems to have been started in 1817 by the Brothers Rutherford, and came to an end as a spinning concern about 1852. [Anent Vol. VI. by D. Thomson]
- 6). 1854, states that James Walls, baker, Chalmers Street, had taken a lease of Harrie Brae Mills, with the intention of converting the old spinning mill into a meal mill. [Dr. E. Henderson P.170]
- 7). 1896 One of the most destructive fires in the town occurred in September when Harriebrae Mills, at the junction of Mill Street and Baldridgeburn were burned to the ground. [100 years D'Line Press P.39]
- 8). Harriebrae Mills have for a long period formed a landmark in the Beveridgewell and Baldridgeburn district. They were long identified with the enterprise of the late Provost Walls and his family and they are now being worked by Messrs Gray and Harrower. Beveridgewell and Baldridgeburn people who have been born and brought up in the district cherish as lively an interest in these mills as though they were a public institution. [D'Line Journal Aug. 1914]
- 9). Mr Wm. Robertson spoke of the desirableness of opening up the "Back Braes" These "Back Braes" are known to the present generation as Harriebrae. That was not always the name. As Mr Thomson pointed out in the article from which we have already quoted, the designation "Flarrie Braes" appeared in the original charter of the ground granted by Archd. Grant to Robt. Flockhart in 1763 and "Flarrie Braes" were thought to be a corruption of the still older title "Flowrie Braes". A witness in the famous well case spoke of living in 1745, and for years before, while a boy of from twelve to fifteen years of age, spent the summer day among the whins and flowers of Flowrie Brae. The glories of the Braes may be revived yet to some extent. If a walk from the Glen to St Margaret's Cave along the course of the Tower Burn is impracticable, there seems to be no insuperable obstacle to the formation of a footpath from the Cave to the once famous Strachan's Well. (See Mill Street) [D'Line Press 14.9.1904]

HARRIS PLACE

- 1). Situated off Keir Hardie Terrace, named 2 August 1979. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Harris. Harris is among the best kept secrets of the British Isles. It is an area of towering mountains, wide white sandy beaches and ancient ruins. People first came to Harris during the Bronze Age leaving many standing stones which can be visited - MacLeod's Stone (Clach Mhic Leoid) is easily reached being at the far end of the beach at Nisabost south of Horgabost. The Lordship of the Isles re-established Gaelic outline and the area became largely the domain of the Macleods until 1834 when Lord Dunmore bought the island. The clearances were especially harsh to Harris though it must be said that the land here was overpopulated and living standards as a result extremely low. Lord Leverhulme purchased Harris in 1919 and in the next six years spent £525,000 on Harris on many development schemes most of which came to nothing. The island has changed hands many times since Leverhulme's death in 1935. North Harris is still in single ownership while South Harris is split into a number of small estates.

HAY GROVE

- 1). Situated north side of Evershed Drive.
- 2). Probably named after Lord Charles Hay, who was Provost of Dunfermline from 1739 - 1752
- 3). Robert Hay, son of Robert Hay 13.8.1796. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 4). Lord Charles Hay of Blanish was elected Provost of Dunfermline in 1739 and re-elected annually until 1732. He was almost assassinated by a highlander in 1745, but the bullet only shot away one of his ear-curls! [Supplied by Dr. J. Burt]
- 5). James Hay Grocer and spirit dealer, was Assistant Actuary in Dunfermline Savings Bank and served on the Town Council from 1883-95. He was Dean of Guild for 4 years.

HAZEL GROVE

- 1). Situated on the Pitcorthie estate near the Pitreavie Golf Course.
- 2). Named after a Bush or small tree (*Corylus*) bearing nuts. [Oxford Dictionary]

HEADWELL AVENUE

- 1). Situated to the west of Townhill Road.
- 2). The need of water for drinking was met by wells, some of which gave rise to street-names Headwell, (sometimes called St Margaret's Well). [The Regality of D'Line Court Book by J. M. Webster P.155]

- 3). St Margaret's Well, until about 1649, this well (like other Saints' wells in the district) was decorated with flowers on St Margaret's day, June 19th. According to Henderson, Kirk sessions about the date mentioned, put a stop to "the holy well annuals" by virtue of the following order of the General assembly held in Edinburgh on 4th April 1649. "The assemblee, being informit that some went superstitionlie to wellis denominat from Saints, ordains Presbytries to take notice thair-of, and to censure those that are guiltie of the fact." Henderson adds that in addition to being decorated with flowers, the well was visited by "a procession" of monks and religious inhabitants in joy, praise and song." In later times St Margaret's Well became known as Head Well, and it may still be seen quite near Headwell Farm etc. In 1764 the well seems to have been used as a source of the town's water supply, for we read that a water-scheme was adopted in October 1764, "and the work of cutting the pipe-way from St Margaret's (or Head) Well, was commenced." the undertaking was in the hands of a Committee appointed by the Town Council, the Guildry and the Deacons of the Incorporated Trades. By 1765 pipes were laid from the Head Well to the Old Mercat, (Douglas Street). [Sermons in Stone XVI by N.M. Johnson 1941]
- 4). The operations now being carried on at Headwell by the Messrs J. & G. Marshal, for the erection of a modern bleaching concern, recalls to the lover of local memorabilia quite a series of ancient connections with the place. The "Lade," or stream of water which bounds the field on the south, and runs with all the liveliness and music of Tennyson's "Brook," is of course, wholly artificial, and has a history if we could unravel it, stretching over a period of probably five hundred years. The town Loch, from which it comes, is itself a sample of the engineering skill of the old monks. The Lade was intended for driving the Abbey Mills on the Heuch Braes, south from the Abbey, and for purposes of the general good. These purposes it has served through many generations; and, though occasionally threatened with extinction, it still rushes on its circuitous and sometimes darksome path with as lively a song as when it fed the fish ponds of the Abbot, and nursed with sedulous lapping the roots of the osiers and alders which fringed their shores. The Commercial Bank, the Free Library, and the St Margaret's Hall now cover the site of those arbours of delight, which helped so much to make joyful the lives of the monks of old." In old pre-Reformation times, when the feast of St Margaret (19th June) came round, there came with it processions of children and lads and maidens fair from out the grey city; and these, we may believe, sang songs of joyous praise and sweetly simple pastoral lays around the Well of St Margaret. They decked it with flowers, and made it gay with their offerings in consequence of some disagreement between the proprietor of Headwell and the Council, he refused to allow the bleachfield to be used any longer as a public bleaching-green. It may be deemed as abnormal proceeding on the of

innocence or devotion. But the General Assembly of 1649 - stirred by a too manifest dislike of joyous human demonstrations - put an end to the annual gaities at Headwell. A consultation of the Burgh records for 1808 shows that part of the Council, to hire or lease a field for purposes advantageous mainly to the weavers, and only secondarily to the public. [Anent Vol. 6 by D. Thomson]

- 5). Headwell, alias St Margaret's Well, about a mile north from the burgh, the first fountain from which water was brought into the town in 1765. [Chalmers Vo.1.P.16]
- 6). Headwell Flax Factory - Complaints by residents - The Headwell Bleach Works at Dunfermline were taken possession of by the application on behalf of the Ministry in the year 1918 by agreement with the owners under a lease which was never finally adjusted and which was intended to extend to Martinmas 1921. The applicants are still in possession of said factory and they have for purposes connected with the recent war, erected and constructed buildings, works, and improvements at the expense of the State, so as to convert the premises into a flax-factory. [D'Line Press 17.7.1920]
- 7). 1951 - A new hall-church at Headwell was dedicated in October by the Right Rev. Dr. W. White Anderson Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 8). 1957 - An occupational centre for handicapped children was erected in Headwell Avenue at a cost of £20,000 was opened in May. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 9). In course of excavations this week is connections with the road making for the Corporation's housing scheme on a field on the north side of Headwell Avenue, the work men made an interesting discovery. It is the remains of what appears to have been an early system of water supply for the burgh. The "find" consists of a stone built cistern, about six feet in width and eight feet in depth. Alongside is a control well with cast iron valve attached to a wooden water pipe which stretches underneath the ground from the control well there is an aqueduct preceding in a northerly direction. Built in dry stone the aqueduct is beautifully arched and is about four feet in height and three feet in width. The full length of has not yet been explored but seems to stretch a considerable distance under ground. There are indications of the presence at one time of a gate of at the entrance of the aqueduct from the control well. Although the cistern and aqueduct were found a distance of only twelve inches below the surface of ground which has been ploughed annually for more than a century, the new stone work is in excellent condition, there are no marks even on the heavy sandstone slabs used as a covering for the aqueduct. On Thursday one of the corporation workmen finds an exploration of the aqueduct with the assistance of a powerful lamp he crawled for the most part

in a trickle of water and silt a distance of about two hundred feet in a northerly direction. at the stone dyke which marks the boundary between the lands of Headwell and Chamberfield he found further progress impeded by an accumulation of earth and small stones which had evidently in the course of the years dropped into the tunnel through a man whole which was discovered after some excavation. Immediately above the point at which he was unable to proceed further. When the workmen returned from his exploration he stated that the only discomfiture which he experienced apart from the slippery conditions was an occasional shortage of air. The discovery has given rise to some speculation as to which part of the earlier water supply system of Dunfermline the Headwell cistern and aqueduct was apart. [D'Line Press 13 5.1939]

10. Wooden water pipes, dating back to 1797 have been discovered during work on the extension to Headwell Junior Occupational Centre Dunfermline. The discovery was made by Mr Robert Carroll, He said "I noticed the joint on the end of the wood and I knew we had a pipe. The rest of the men thought it was a lump of wood from a telegraph pole. I realised it was very old and that it was something unusual" etc. Dunfermline Museum said the pipe was made from a tree trunk. It was drilled right through. The estimated length of piping extended for about a half-mile and it was probably put down in 1797. [D'Line Press 23.2.1973]

HEADWELL ROAD

- 1). Situated off Pilmuir Street at Arthur Street. (There still exists running off the east end of Headwell Road leading into the Playing field, the ancient original road to the St Margaret's Well.
- 2). Named after St. Margaret's Well. This well, like other Saints' wells in the district, continued to be decorated with flowers on their saints' days annually, when they were visited by hundred of persons "with song-singing and superstitious awe," until about 1649, when kirk-sessions interfered and put a stop to the holy well annuals, in virtue of the following order of the General Assembly, held in Edinburgh 4th April 1649. [Annals of D'Line P.320]
- 3). 'Monkswalk' was the name given to a strip of trees converging on the lade north of St. Margaret's well. [Anent Vol. VI. 53 by D. Thomson]
- 4). Tower or Tour-burn rises in the Town Loch, runs west by Headwell, and Spring Bank, and having received the Baldrige burn at Harrybrae spinning-mill, flows down the deep and beautiful ravine between Bruce and Chalmers' Streets, winds round King Malcolm's Tower in Pittencrieff Glen, whence it derives its name; and, after receiving the water issuing from the flour-mill at the Abbey, passes along the west and south sides of the glebe, where it runs directly south, and falls into the Lyne about a quarter of a mile below the town at Drymill. [Chalmer's Vol. 1.P.18]

- 5). 18 June 1763 - The Council appoint the Dean of Guild, to inspect the head well, and give orders for the reparation thereof as they shall see necessary. (Burgh Records.) This well was about a mile north north east from the Cross, and anciently called St. Margaret's Well. [Annals of D'line P.478]
- 6). Headwell Bleach-Green Disused 1808 - The proprietor of Head-well refused to allow the Headwell Field, to be used any longer as a public bleaching-green. [Annals of D'Line P.564]
- 7). 1927 - A new industry of golf club-making was developed at Headwell Works. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 8). 1943 - A unit of the Sea Cadet Corps was formed, with headquarters in premises of the St. Andrews Golf Company, Ltd, Headwell. [D'Line Press 100 years]

HEATHER GROVE

- 1). Situated on the Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after Species of plant or shrub of genus Erica, the common heather. growing on moors and heaths, and bearing purple bell-shaped flowers in autumn. [Oxford Dictionary]

HELMSDALE PARK

- 1). Situated off Abington Road, named 8th November 1984. (Burgh Engineers Office)
- 2). This Street was named after Helmsdale a fishing village (Sutherland) at the foot of Strathullie. The ruined castle, built by the 7th Countess of Sutherland in 1488, was the scene of the murder of the 11th earl and his countess in 1567 at the instigation of George Sinclair, Earl of Caithness. [Muirhead's Scotland P.399]

HENRYSON ROAD

- 1). Situated north of Gilfillan Road in Touch.
- 2). Named after Robert Henryson. 1478 Robert Henryson, Notary and "Schoolmaster of Dunfermline." This eminent man is, for the first time mentioned this year in connection with the Abbey. He appears as one of the attesting witnesses on a charter relating to the lands of Spittlefield near Inverkeithing date 19th March 1477-78. He is styled "Robertus Henrison Notartie." 1485 "Orlege Bell" - Henryson schoolmaister, poet, etc Dunfermline in his "Schir Chanteclair and the Foxe," written about this period alludes to the "Orlege Bell." Probably this may refer to a clock that struck the hours on a bell either in the Abbey or the Monastery of Dunfermline. [Annals of D'Line P 165, P167]
- 3). Robert Henryson was a Licentiate in Arts and Bachelor of Decrees, University of Glasgow, 1462.

- 4). Henry Wardlaw the second son of Cuthbert Wardlaw in Balmule, about three miles North East of Dunfermline and Katherine Dalgleish his wife. Henry was baptised 16th May 1565, and almost certainly, began his education at the extra-mural Grammar School there which is known to have occupied the site of the present Post Office from, at least, the closing years of the 15th century. Beginning in 1570, or thereabout, he would have had as Schoolmaster John Henryson, who held that office before the Reformation and for at least thirteen years after it. Henryson is described as having been both monk and notary; and though now conforming to Protestant beliefs and practices, is unlikely to have made any material change in his method of teaching. The opening Latin prayer would disappear but the master would still teach, and the pupils converse, in Latin. The hours would probably be much the same: - from five or six in the morning till six o'clock at night the school closing on Saturdays at 2 p.m. [Notes on the Lands of Pitreavie etc by J.W. Webster P.7]

HIGH BEVERIDGEWELL

- 1). Situated at the top of Mid Brae, see Beveridgewell.
- 2). The need of water for drinking was met by wells, some of which gave rise to street names Beveridgewell. [The Regality of D'Line Court Book by J. M. Webster P.155]

HIGH STREET

- 1) 1396 - Burgh Ports were erected not for defence, but for the protection of burghal rights, receipt of tolls, dues, although they would do for a slight defence when necessary. The Tolbooth Port was situated at the foot of Bruce Street. Tolls were collected at the Ports, and taken to the clerk at the Booth (a kind of small shop), for entering in his collecting-book -hence the name of Toll-booth; and if the booth was connected with a prison, the prison, through course of time as called the "Tollbooth." [Annals of D'Line P.146]
- 2). 1487 - The Casisagait (He-Gate, or High Street), named in the Burgh Records this year as "Casisagait" and "Causagate," being then the only Street in the Burgh laid with "causey-stanes." [Annals of D'Line P.167]
- 3). 1496 - The Stocks are referred to in the Burgh Records, of date October 6th. They were generally placed near the Pillory in burghs. These Stocks of Dunfermline have not been used for the last hundred years; but they are "still to the fore." They were discovered in the garret of the Town-house in 1841, and evil-doers may yet get a practical knowledge of their use. [Annals of D'Line P.173]
- 4). "St. Ninian's Chapel (sometimes referred to as St. Ringane's) between the High Street and West Queen Anne Street, not far east from Collier Row (now Bruce Street) Fundit and erekit within the burgh of Dunfermlyn be vmquhill

- of gud memour Mastir Johne Cristisone (Vicar of Cleish), and Schir Johne Brovne, Chaplane of the said chapell.'" [D'Line Abbey by J. M. Webster P.63]
- 5). The Tron Well was near it, (a rivulet, burn, lade flowing down past the Collier-row, opposite the Old Tolbooth,) at the south-west end of the High Street, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Clark's present bookshop. There is a woodcut showing a representation of the handle for pumping the water, its outlet, and a pitcher in shade on the right, and a small iron hook, and platform on the left for the pillory. [Historical and Statistical Account P.196]
 - 6). The first notice of a market Cross in Dunfermline is to be found under date 1499; but although not mentioned there would be one as early as 1395, if not much earlier, for the tron and customes are noticed under date 1383. The original Market Cross was probably a tall stone pillar, erected on the top of a few pyramidal steps. Then a new one was erected in the "Hie-Gate" opposite the foot of "Croce Wynde." [Annals of D'Line P.292]
 - 7). 1564 Mr Abraham Crichton had a house on the South side of the High street Patrick Muray was his next-door neighbour. [Protocol Book of John Cunninghame P.12]
 - 8). "By pre-Reformation Canon Law every parish church in Scotland was supposed to be provided with a manse at the joint expense of parson and vicar according to the ratio of their revenues. Where, however, the church was associated with a Cathedral or Monastery there was no need of a manse, the officiating clergy being resident. That was the position at Dunfermline, with the result that, when in July 1560 David Ferguson was appointed Minster, one of the first problems to be dealt with was that of finding a house to live in. In time he acquired a house described in the (Burgh Records 27 Nov. 1606) as lying on the south side of the High Street "be-west the Cross." Guildhall Street was not then in being and the site was probably that now occupied by Hepworth, or thereby. [D'Line Press 27.11.1954 by Dr. J.M. Webster]
 - 9). 1609 - Sculptured Stone. "The Golden Rose," High Street. This sculptured stone, seen over the door of a plain house in the east High Street, appears from the sweep of the curve at the top of the stone to have been originally placed over a much larger door or gateway than which it now adorns. Probably the stone belonged to a house which may have been destroyed by the great fire of 25th May 1624, and on re-erecting a house on the same site, the then proprietor may have placed the stone over the door as a memento of the original house. The Golden Rose appears to have had a Roman origin. The time of blessing the golden rose, since the time of Pope Urban V in 1366,

has been celebrated annually at Rome on March 13. The rose thus blessed by the Pope is then presented to some highly-favoured person. The house is now a tavern, and bears the name of "The Golden Rose." This stone, it would appear, was long unknown; it was accidentally brought to light in 1859 while the house was under going some repairs; It may be noted, that previous to 1828 there stood adjacent to "The Golden Rose" on the east, a very antique house traditionally known as the "French Ambassador's House." [Annals of D'line P.266]

- 10). Dunfermline was ravaged by fire in 1624, and the two remaining relicts of that catastrophe are two fire stones. The triangular one is to be seen above the entrance to No. 122 High Street opposite the Regal Cinema, (The fire seems to have stopped at a point north-east end of the High Street for there is still in position a triangular stone, above the doorway of 122 High Street. No doubt the inscription would originally continue with "All His Gifts." The initials are those of the proprietors at the time - man and wife - and perhaps their heir.) Another interesting stone was for long on a house at the Cross Wynd but was removed and placed towards the back of Messrs Woolworth's new building in recent years. The inscription above the shield may be rendered as follows: - "Seeing that in so brief a space, on the 25th of May, 1624, so much desolation was caused by a fire and the fury of the flaming blast, then O consider the dreadful blazing pyres which the breath of Jehovah, as with a torrent of brimstone, will keep for ever in flames." The first part of this is oddly prophetic considering the times in which we live; the second seems to be Isaiah xxx.33. In 1858 the stones were well into the "vanishing" stage, and in that year the local historian, Ebenezer Henderson LLD., who was collecting material for the Dunfermline Journal," had them copied in black and white by an artist. [Sermons in Stone 1X. by Norman M. Johnston West Fife Journal]
- 11). 1624 -The House in East High Street with Date of the Fire on it. After the town was rebuilt a great many of the pious inhabitants placed on the front walls of their houses, above doors and windows, stones having on them the date of the fire, and mottoes taken from the Scriptures. These "sermons in stones" have since then in course of "improvements" been nearly all removed or destroyed. Only two remained in 1877; one in the High Street (east end, north side), the others on the house-top of Cross Wynd. The house near the east of the High Street (north side), within a few yards of the side of the East Port, according to tradition, was the east most house in that direction which had been overtaken by the flames and only partially destroyed. It would likely be looked upon by its proprietor as a "spiritual gift." Hence "Praise God for all his gifts" was an appropriate motto for his memorial stone over

the door. The triangular stone "1624 25 MAII" below are the initials "AL-WM-MM" no doubt, of the proprietors and heir in 1624 and "PRAIS-GOD-FOR." [Annals of D'Line P.289] (Note this triangular stone is to be seen inside the "Kingsgate" above the main High Street door).

- 12). 1626 - The Ancient "Praetoria" or Tolbooth of the Burgh. This building was probably burnt in 1624. The Burgh Records do not inform us as to whether or not the Town-house of this period was burnt; but that will be no surprise to those who know that these Records do not allude to the fire at all! It is very probable, however that the "Praetoria" was burnt, for a house next to it, on the South, and which was connected with the prison, was destroyed. This house belonged to John Anderson and it was rebuilt two years after the first. [Annals of D'Line P.296]
- 13). A few years ago, on making some alterations on the house of Mr Young, saddler, on the south side of east High Street, "a fire-motto-date stane" was discovered. The date on this stone (1628) refers to the fourth year after the great fire of May 25th 1624 when the greater part of the town had been rebuilt. [Annals of D'Line P.298]
- 14). Old Wooden-fronted buildings, High Street. These houses and shops, the outer shell of which still exists in part, stood on the south side of the High Street, near west end, the present numbers, 13 and 15 indicating their location. Prior to the fire of 1624, most of the domestic architecture of Dunfermline was of wood. These houses give a good idea of seventeenth century Dunfermline. [The D'Line Hammermen by D. Thomson illustrations P.101]
- 15). Aspects of the streets in 1635, "wooden fronts above the first stone storey, many of them projecting; outside stairs, extending to near the middle of the street no pavements, and only part of the 'High-gate' causeway'd." [Annals of D'Line P.301]
- 16). Chalmers figures what he describes as the "Market Cross Pillar" bearing a Unicorn at the top and one stone only at the base. The use of the word pillar leads one to suppose that in addition to other stones at the base there would be a place for some one to stand, elevated above the crowd, when public announcements or proclamation were being made. Henderson says the original Cross was probably a tall stone pillar, erected on the top of a few pyramidal steps (similar to the Cross re-erected in 1869). In 1620 the Original Cross appears to have become so "dilapidated" that it became dangerous and was removed. The new one, resembling the Crosses of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, was erected in the "Hie-Gate" opposite the foot of "Croce Wynde." This new cross of 1620 was an elegant structure. It appears to have been about in diameter, as ascertained by the "wheel-radii" of stones formed in the causeway in the place where it stood. The small house was octagonal, 12 feet in diameter and about 10 feet in height. From the centre arose the "pillar-stone," supporting a unicorn etc. We are told that in 1695 the "Mercat Croce"

was repaired, and a new pillar erected. The date "1695" is still to be seen on the stone pillar, near the foot. Dr Henderson writes that in the Burgh Records for 1752, a minute states: - "On 18th day of Oct. 1752, which day the Council, after a full communing As to the Situation and Bulk of the mercate Cross of this Burgh, Were of Opinion that it was a Great Incumbrance on the Street, and had a bad Aspect." After being removed, the shaft or pillar was built into the corner of an adjacent house, to "paste public notices on it." The old Market, Cross stone-pillar was re-erected, according to Henderson, on August 15, 1878. This makes it clear that the Cross being in the main street, was a recognised meeting point, especially for farmers, and it is interesting to note that, for them at least, market day is still held on a Tuesday though no longer in the vicinity of the Cross. [Sermons in Stone XI. by N.M. Johnson 1941]

- 17). As examples of the power exercised by the kirk-session in early times, in the way of discipline, it may be mentioned that on the 5th March 1648, "They ordainit that Margaret Nicholson, spouse of Alexr. Demster the fiddler, shall stand with the branks on her mouth, the next Friday, being the market-day, two hours before noon, for her common scolding and drunkenness, and that for the public example of others. "And on the 22nd October of the same year, "they enacted, that as Janet Robertson still goes on with her lownerie and profanity, not withstanding the act formerly made against her, that she shall be cartit and scourged through the town, and markit with an hot iron, and to be banished from the paroch, and refers the execution hereof to the Magistrate." [Chalmers Vol. 1. P.436]
- 18). 1645 - "Plague Stones" filled with water, were set up for washing money. Two of these stones were built in an old wall in a close on the north side of the High Street ("up the Tron Close"). These "plague-stanes," or dishes, are of stone of a greyish tint 17 inches in diameter, and 2. 1/2 inches in depth and are rare memorials of Dunfermline in the olden time. Besides washing the "coin of the realm," body-clothes were fumigated. [Annals of D'Line P.313]
- 19) In October and November of this year 1645, the Great Plague seems to have been at its height. In the Kirk Session Records we read that at this tyme meetings were not frequent because of the plague of pestilence which then was in the paroch and increasit in the same, so that many died." etc. Henderson observed that in the November 25th Kirk Session entry, it is states that "the handling of geir and money" was most dangerous. Obviously material and coins would carry infection, and Henderson says that "there is a tradition that all moneys were put into a vessel filled with water and carefully rinsed before being touched." These "plague-stones" or dishes were placed at the ports of the town, and Henderson adds that "two of these stones are still pointed out built in an old wall in a close on the north side of the High Street" ("The Tron Close") Enquiries made recently failed to reveal the whereabouts

of the Tron Close, but it so happened that the writer mentioned the built-in "plague-stones" to Mr John Foggo of the City bakeries, and was informed that some kind of clay vessel was built in the old stone dyke forming the west boundary wall of the close on the west side of the bakery property. This close formerly connected the High street and the eastern part of Queen Anne street. It seems very possible that the close referred to is the old Ton close and that the clay fragments built in may be the remains of one or more of the dishes referred to. [Sermon in Stone XX1. by Norman M. Johnston D'Line & West Fife Journal]

- 20). "18th Nov 1652 That day comperit befor the session margt rotson, spous to Wm Scotland, being summoned to this day for cursing and swearing, wha being dealt with and brot to the sense of hir sin and guiltiness, was sharplie admonished, and she is hereby enactit, with her awn esent, yt if ever she shall be found guiltie of the like againe, she shall stand at the tron wi the branks in her mouth." [Annals of D'Line P.327]
- 21). The Old Town Bell, Dunfermline. Round the upper part of this bell was the inscription: - Henrick -Ter -Horst - Me - Fecit- Daventriae - 1654. Its position in Dunfermline's first Town house can be seen in the drawing of that building in this volume for over two centuries it notified the town's folk of Council meetings, public rejoicings, funerals, and was then removed from its place of honour. It is now preserved in one of the belfry chambers of the present Townhouse. The Old Stocks, Dunfermline, Mentioned in the Burgh Records as early as 1496, these antique instruments of punishment stood in the High Street, in the wide, splayed staircase in front of the Townhouse, and doubtless, recalcitrant members of the Hammermen's Craft would occasionally suffer this mild torture for their offences against local laws and regulations. [The D'Line Hammermen by D. Thomson Illustrations P.239]
- 22). 25th May 1658 - Margaret Campbell set on the Tron, her head clipped. The same record, under date May 25, notifies that the report is made to the magistrates, and to the Session, that they had caused "clipp margt campbells head, an set her on ye trone with a paper on her breast, on the last mercat day, to the example of uthirs of her fornication." [Annals of D'Line P.331]
- 23). The Tolbooth or Townhouse, this interesting building had an outside stair which spread fanwise from the middle storey. Henderson describes the stair as being immense and fan-formed. It led to the entrance of the Council Chamber and rested on an archway or pend which connected the Collieraw with the Kirkgate. At the top landing the steps were about ten feet in breadth but widened to at least double this when the bottom step reached ground level. According to Henderson a gate hung on the northern exit of the arch which thus served as a port which was closed each night in common with the rest of the ports in the town. The Tolbooth Pot is mentioned in the Burgh Records in 1745, and as the "New Brig" or (Bridge Street), was not thought of

until 1765, it is obvious that the Tolbooth itself faced east and occupied a position which if used to-day would block the cross between the Kirkgate and Bruce Street. [Sermons in Stone XXXVI. by N.M. Johnson 1941]

- 24). The streets of Dunfermline at this period (1668) were crowded with outside stairs, reaching from the fronts of the houses on both sides nearly to the middle of the streets, leaving a narrow passage of a few feet in the centre as a highway. [Kirk session Records of D'Line P. Chalmers p.63]
- 25). The town was at this time famous for its ales, the stronger potations of whisky were then less common. We had a brewery at the High Street, in 1695, another on the west side of the Newrow, a little below the entrance to Canmore Street, and built in the same year. Others were in the High Street in Rotten-Row, and at the Heuch Mills. So that there was no want of the nappy ales our forefathers affected to prefer, nor of the penny wheeps when cheaper thirst maulers were wanted. Noting still farther the changing aspects of the linen trade in our town, and the shifiting fortunes of the weaving craft, we reach the year 1761. By this time it has become apparent to the weavers that as their bleaching business had moved by natural causes out of the town, so also must the calendering and finishing leave the hands of the wavers. So urgent had the matter become that the incorporation held a special meeting on 9th June 1762 after ruefully discussing the whole question, resolved "to put their callender and their hot and cold cylinder, with the cylinder-house, to public roup, within the Tollbooth of the burgh on the 30th day of June next to come, and the incorporation appoints a coram," consisting of the deacon, the boxmaster, and three others, to see it carried through. In 1768, the Tolbooth is being pulled down to make way for a new one, and to permit the Laird of Pittencrieff to carry through his scheme of shifiting the west road, filling up a part of the glen, and forming the atrocity of Bridge Street. While these things are being brought about into being, the weavers apparently shift about from house to house, and, like Noah's dove, find no abiding place of rest. [Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.222, 236 & 239]
- 26). According to several notes there were at this period (1701) "a great many houses in Dunfermline that had timber-built second and third storeys, with heather and furze roofs." "The timber storeys were reached by means of uncouth stone stairs of every imaginable shape." These stairs, on each side of the street, "projected so far into the street that they nearly met in some places, leaving a narrow way in the middle of the street for the traffic. Below these stairs there were bunks in which swine, fowls, and dogs were kept. At these stair-foots immense middens were piled up, which were most offensive, especially in hot weather after a fall of rain. These remarks apply to all the streets in the town." The High street had only two Streets proceeding out of it to the north, viz., the "Collier Raw and the Cross Wynd; and only one to the

- south viz., the Kirkgate." (M.S. Notes) [Annals of D'Line P.369]
- 27). 1712 - "10th June, the said day, upon a complaint fra the Lord of Chapmans, showing that some merchants in the toun set up stands before Gibb's Walls, to the prejudice of the mercat and hindering of the Chapmen to set up their stands," "Gibb's Walls" were a little below the Cross, on the north side of the street. [Annals of D'Line P.391]
- 28). 1714 - Meal and Flesh Market to be Built, "20th Feb. The said day the counsell appointed the baillies, dean of gild conveener, baillies Wilson, John Reid, and George Walls to draw up a scheme for building a meall and flesh mercat in Gibb's walls." Before 7th May 1715 these markets appear to have been erected, as shown by the following Council Minute - "7th May 1715 - The said day allows William Stevinson to advance to William Inglis and John Reid six or seven hundred merks, in part of what the toun owes them on the accompt of their contract for building of the meall and flesh mercat." [Annals of D'Line P.392]
- 29). In 1714 the Town Council had a scheme drawn up for building a meal and flesh market in Gibb's Walls. Was this market in the first old close on the north side of the High Street, west of the Cross Wynd? [Sermons in Stone XXVII. by N.M. Johnson 1941]
- 30). Grass growing on the High Street. An old M.S. Note states that in 1730 "the 'hie gait' was o'er grown with grass in some places and that 'kie' and horses were to be seen feeding thereon." "In 1791 or 2, some of the inhabitants recollected the time when the cadgers or strangers who sold fish, were in some practice of allowing their horses to graze along the sides of the High Street, eastward of the Cross." [Annals of D'Line P.421]
- 31). The council considering that of late severall prisoners have escaped out of the tolbooth, and the other low prisons. They empower the Baillies to cause make a machine fit for securing prisoners, and to employ smiths to make it. (Burgh Records 7th Dec. 1731) This machine was made a kind of iron cage, which became a terror to the law breakers and the unruly. [Annals of D'Line P.423]
- 32). The Golden Rose Stone, found in the front of a house in High Street opposite the Royal Hotel. A newspaper cutting mentioning the discovery of this stone 20 years or so ago and the date 1741 is given in the description. [Dr. E. Henderson P.160]
- 33). High Street (the easter part called 'The Horse Market') - 992 feet, average breadth 45. The principal street of the town Houses, three and four stories high. Some very old houses, with 'arched cellars and cork-screw stane stairs.' Pillory and Well once in the centre of the Street. Flesh market Close, the house of Lord Callander, the French Ambassador's house, old 'Chapel', and the 'Ark hoose' (date over the door 1625) on the north side. The Guildhall,

founded in 1807, steeple 132 feet high, on the south side; as also the Town clerk's office but now disused. The site of the old Market Cross in this Street is 302 feet above the main level of the sea at Limekilns. East Port removed in 1752, was at the eastern termination of this street. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.C. Lib]

- 34). "The celebrated and notorious Peggie Pearson, the Witch, known through the haill toun and country-side," died, it is thought, about the end of this year (1752). "The old woman lived in a house at the east end of the horsemarket," and it appears that "the best of the toun went to her to get their fortunes spaed." She generally lay in her bed when she told fortunes, while her "extraordiner unearthlie big black cat kept sentry on her bed-cod." This was the last of the genuine Dunfermline witches. [Annals of D'Line P.462]
- 35). Davit Donalt the baker hes jist been in speerin for me, and he tels me that, the unearthlie bodie pegie Pearsin the witch, hes gat the whasil in hyr throte an is neir hyr last gasp, owre in the auld ark hous in the hors-mercate, an that it seems hyr grait big waly draigel of a black cat wul no bide awa fra hyr bed cod, the cat wants tae sook hyr breathe, ans nae soonir drivin awa than its back til the cod againe - the black cat an pegie had aye a conneckshon the gither, and noo things are no cannie wi hyr, the vile creture culd expeck nae betir end, i culd wager my lug peetir that gif she dees she wul no gang tae a right place, but wul fa in wi a biger cat an a blacker cat than hyr ain tae be hyr maister, an that il sort hur right, for focks, thai say is juist noo gatherin foregainst hyr hous, to ken what wul become o hur after she dees, sum think that auld clootie wul come for hyr - hyr monyfauld sins are transgresshons gars al my flesh creip an feel queer. ["Old Letter" Dr. E. Henderson P.32]
- 36). The High Street was apparently cleaned up for we read that "The Hie Gait was o'ergrown with grass and the kye and horses were to be seen feeding thereon." [Short History of D'line J. Ritchie]
- 37). Houses built in these days were invariably furnished with a small closet for the private devotions of the head of the house. Even in town houses, where space was scarce, and architectural difficulties severe, the closet was still provided. Sometimes these were made entirely of wood, and projected from the walls. A very fine specimen was attached to the back of the house, 43 High Street before being pulled down in 1882 the use of these closets gradually died out. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.228]
- 38). The next thing I mind o, an wul mension is about the toon coonsil, its said that Provist Hacket has been egin up the magastrits an dekons to tak doon the Cros, and the Pilery, and the Eist Port, an the port at the tap o the Croswynd. A heip o bittir wurds his been spokken in the coonsil aboot it I am tauld. Robirt Wedirburne honist man stuid oot against the maist o the coonsil an taulld thame that thai auld relics o buildyns had stuidan mair than 4 hundir

years, an that it wis a black burnin shame til remuve thame; for tha oughite first to remuve the grate big stare o the tolbuith, whilk cums oot sae far until the streete, an alswa a heip o the ootside staires o the houses that sticks sae far oot until the streete tae, besides the abominabal middins, he telt thame, al thai shoud be remuvit before beginan to tak doon the auld relicks o Ports and the cros, losh Peetir that wis rale weel said; Mastr Simsin the writer I understand said that thai war al very roonis buildins, and that thai war shure til fa sum day an nicht kil some ane, and remindit thame o what tuik place last yeer, when withoot ony warnin the auld tour in the syther kirkard fel ae Sabath mornin intil the north kirkard, an startit the very cofins oot o the gravis; an alswa, that in Emboro, no lang sine, sum grate big muckil hous fel down an kilt a heip o fock, al this was true enoo, so it was at last resolvit to tak thame doon. I forgot to tel ye that Jony Huitan the bletherin bodie said, for his tunge nevir devalds whun hees in a speakin gee; weel what de ye think the bodie said - I wul tel ye that juist enoo - weel he said that the auld reliks o ports an Cross obstrukit the trafik o the Streets, did ye evir heer o sic nonsince as that, na i am sure no, but the maist o the cooncil backit him. when Robt Buist said what wis rail true and tauld thame that it wis daft like to be speakin that wey, for he wis shure ther wena aboon 7 carts and ten hurl barrows in the toun, and the twa new-fangild things laitlie cum til the toun at the auld inn, calit the taen a kaise and the tither a giggy - whilk wis al the toun cud muster for trafik, and alswa he said that he wis richt shure that thare wisna aboon 3 or 4 fock seen on the croon o the cassy at a tyme, od man that was rale weel said, - Altho I am no on the coonsil this year, yet I am a stickler for auld things, and so I spoke to sum o the Coonsel to get thame to let the auld reliks alane, but a wadna doo, so thai hae taen doon the cros, an the piliry, an the croswinde port an the eist port tae they are al doon, an the toon looks awfu nakit and tuim like withoot thaim, an heips o fok besides mysel are despiratlie angrie about it, Jamis Simiral the mason tuik thame al doon for the sum of sax poundis and the stanes - the carvit stanes that were on the cros copin wer kept be the coonsil and cartit doon to the tolbuith, whare thai now lie in the coonsil garit, an Jamis Simson the glaishir bocht the wudin warks o the cros and the tap o the port yets and wur tae the fore for about ae pound and sum few shilins - an Wilm Boner the vricht bocht the eist port cloke for saxteen and saxpence, its sayd that the coonsil wul noo neir rest intil thai tak doon the Mil port an the wast port tae, blast thame. ["Old Letters" circa 1747-54 Dr. E. Henderson P.35]

- 39). The Pillory and the Stocks, according to a M.S. Note, "these instruments of ancient justice, which had for ages stood in the High Street, at the tron, were removed in 1775. The pillory cleeks were shortly afterwards securely fixed into the east-front wall of the new town house, above the Black hole window, where culprits were fixed by the neck (1775-1803.) The stocks were still to the

- fore," lying in the garret of the town house, ready for use when required. [Annals of D'Line P.502]
- 40). The laighest prison-house was the "Theeves-hole," under the old Tolbooth (Townhouse) "Set on the tron with a paper on her browe" was of common occurrence. [Kirk Session Records of D'Line P.41]
- 41). First Town House, this quaint example of old Scottish architecture stood right across the end of the present High Street, in line with present Townhouse buildings. It was removed in 1768 to allow of the formation of Bridge Street. A second Townhouse was erected a little to the south. It stood from 1769 till 1875, when it in turn was removed to give place to the existing Townhouse. [The D'Line Hammermen by D. Thomson Illustrations P.93]
- 42). In 1771, the predecessor of the present Town house was finished, all but the steeple, which was also in fair way of being set up. The Townhouse was at first of only two stories, but a third was in time added to its dignity. It survived till 1875. With the new Townhouse came the new Bridge Street, the first, and greatest, of our disfigurements of our original glen of beauty. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.248]
- 43). Killing Swine on the High Street: - "17th April 1773; which day the Council Discharge Every person within the Burgh from Killing Swine or other Bestial upon the high Street under the penalty of one Shilling Ster." (Burgh Records). [Annals of D'Line P.497]
- 44). Names of the streets in Dunfermline between 1480 and 1812 - He Gait, Hie Gate (High Street) - High Street, east part of the street, Horsemaket. The names of the streets to be painted on the corner houses. High Street - From Cross to Town house; from Cross to East Port. [Annals of D' Line P.556 &7]
- 45). It may be interesting to note at this point just what the main street looked like in the middle of the eighteenth century. The old Townhouse was then modest enough in the, a two storied building facing up the High Street with abroad flight to steps leading to the upper flat which was of wood and contained the dwelling and office of the town clerk with the debtors' room. The ground floor was of stone and held the rooms of public assembly, while the cellar was a prison. In front of the Townhouse was the mill-lade or Tower burn which supplied water to the neighbourhood. The burn was enclosed by low dykes, with flat parapets which formed the causeway and steps that permitted access to the water. There was a pend formed by the Townhouse stair; the burn passed through this, together with the causeway which connected the Kirkgait to Collier Row. (Bruce Street.) Almost opposite the nearby Tron well stood the pillory which seems to have been a square pedestal placed almost in the centre of the High Street, and from it stretched a low flat wall which provided a counter for goods brought for sale at the Townhouse. From the pillory to the Market Cross at the top of the High Street, the houses were

mostly of two storeys and lower of stone, and upper of wood, projecting over the street. A number of houses that had one belonged to the court retainers and the clergy were all of stone and Gothic architecture. The Cross, standing in the middle of the street was mounted on a pedestal highly ornamented with the towns arms and other national designs.- also- Eighteenth century the site of the building now used as the Sheriff court was occupied by three very old thatched, two-stored cottages. Later they were removed to make way for the Spire Inn. More wood and stone houses stretched on towards the east Port. At the Tron there was a Well. [Old D'Line by M. Robertson P. 109, P. 111, P.120]

- 46). "The Cross Buildings," or Guildhall, Founded. "The Guildhall, Dunfermline, was founded on the 20th July 1807, on the site of two worthless old tenements on the south side of the Cross." The building of the Guild Hall was completed by the end of the year 1808, "but several apartments in it were not floored until about the year 1817, when it was turned into an hotel (the Spire Inn and Hotel). The steeple was only carried up to the height of the circular stone platform above the bell-holes, and there it stuck for some time, at a height of 83 feet." A public subscription was set about and funds were obtained to build the spire, which was completed in 1811. [Annals of D'Line P.559 & 564]
- 47). Mr. David Black, town-clerk of Dunfermline gained his political law plea with General Campbell this year 1812 and as a memento to of his victory erected a square tower on the roof of his house in the High Street, at first it was called Black's Folly, afterwards Black's Tower. [Annals of Dunfermline P.579]
- 48). Named High Street in 1809. This street was from the 15th Century known successively as Casigate Hie-Gate the Eastern portion being called the Horse Mercat which was moved to Nethertown in 1857. [Carnegie Dunf Trust 1969]
- 49). 1822 -The numbering of houses was this year, suggested by Mr. James Fernie messenger-at-arms. About a dozen of houses in the east part of the High Street were numbered early in 1822, but it did not become general till 1834. [Annals of D'Line P.610]
- 50). 1825 In November 1825 a singular old timber tenement, the property of Mr. James Hempseed, baker, south side of High Street (next door above Mr. Clark's bookseller), was partly taken down, and the entire front rebuilt of stone (M.S. Notes). [Annals of D'Line P.620]
- 51). County Buildings - The large spired edifice at the Cross successively known as the Cross Buildings, the Guild Hall and Spire Hotel, was, during the later part of 1849 and 850, converted into a public Court-House. [Annals of D'Line P.662]
- 52). 1852 A Murder Committed on the High Street. Two young men, named Charles Fancoat and Michael Harrigan, who had been fellow-workers at the

late Malleable iron-works had for some time been on unfriendly terms. On Saturday, 14th February 1852, they had been drinking, when irritating words passed between them. In the evening of the same day they chanced to meet near the east end of the High Street. Fancoat went into a flesher's shop and borrowed a knife under false pretence. Armed with the knife, he rushed out into the street in search of Harrigan, and seeing him, fatally stabbed him. For the murder Fancoat was tried at Perth, on 28th April, and condemned to be executed. The decision of the Court-occasioned great excitement in the town. A petition for commutation of the sentence was drawn up, and received 1250 signatures. Early in May the petition was forwarded to the Home Secretary. On 17th May the Provost received notice that a respite had been granted upon which "the excitement and commotion subsided." [Annals of D'Line P.666]

- 53). 1854 - Stone pavements were ordered by the Town Council to be laid in all the streets of the Burgh, "which will be a great convenience to those daily using them, especially the out-streets." [Annals of D'Line P.669]
- 54). 1854 - Photography, Mr. Louis opened a studio in the High Street for taking likenesses at 2s. 6d. each. It was the first photographic establishment in Dunfermline. [Annals of D'Line P.670]
- 55). In the first open space down that close in High Street, that leads down to the east end of the Maygate, there is an old house with the date 1607 on its "lintel stane." A plate or stone should be place above this date, certifying that the Rev. Ralph Erskine for some time lived in this house, that here he died on 6th November, 1752, and that it was in this house that the Associate Synod met to confer with the Rev. George Whitefield in order that he should become a member of their body. [Annals of D'Line P.765]
- 56). On the north side of the High Street was "Fish Close." [Some Recollections of Old D'Line P.4]
- 57). The opening of 1894 was marked by the Corporation taking over the duty of cleaning the pavements, hitherto, and from time immemorial having been done by the "indwellers." It is a very small step in Social Reform. [Anent Vol. 2 by D. Thomson]
- 58). Last week we chronicled the death of a Dunfermline lady, Mrs Greig. She was the daughter of Mr Smealls, plumber and gas-fitter, who for many years honourably maintained the reputation of the city in connection with his trade while the close in which his works were situated was one of the characteristic features of the old architecture and old life. Smealls' close was only one of possibly a score of narrow lanes running between the High Street and Queen Anne Street, between East Port Street and James Street throughout their whole length. On the south side of the main street the closes were quite as numerous. The sanitary state, it may be, was not always perfect, but

generations of honest and pious people were born and lived to mature old age in the dwelling houses that lined the narrow wynds: while the youth of the town engaged in games or pranks, thought them the happiest of jinking and hiding places. Modern ideas and conditions of life have caused the disappearance of most of these old landmarks; and on the whole it is better for their reputations that they can be looked at, even in imagination, from the distance which lends enchantment to the view. [D'Line Journal 16.4.1904]

- 59). On Tuesday afternoon the Central Roller Skating Rink which has taken the place of the old malt barns on an extensive area of ground between High Street and Canmore Street, entered upon what there is little doubt will be a extended career. There was an encouraging representation to the invitation to attend the opening ceremony. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, many of whom have already become expert, revelled in the pleasure of roller skating to the accompaniment of music supplied by the Dunfermline Town Band. The visitors were entertained to tea. [D'Line Press 1.1.1910]
- 60). 1931 - The Regal picture-house in High Street was opened on 31st December. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 61). Another highlight was the building of the new Regal Picture House on the High Street (now Littlewoods). The Regal was a palace in comparison to the Cinema. Whilst waiting outside to get into the pictures in those days, one was well entertained by buskers singing and dancing and playing accordians in the street, collecting coppers from the people in the queues. I also recall the strong man from Airdrie pulling a double deck bus with a rope round his waist. Others would balance cart wheels on their forehead, lie on a board of nails and let a stone placed on their chest be broken with a large hammer. [A Boy's Life in Townhill by R. Wilson P.8]
- 62). The name Gibb has been at times attached to various buildings and properties in the burh. There was a large ruinous tenement property with an open piece of ground situated about the middle other High street on the north side with in the eighteenth century, was called "Gibb's Walls" or in one deed, "Gibb's Square Yard." The open space was used for markets, meetings, and the like; but the dangerous condition of the building gave much concern to the Town Council and finally in 1786, the Magistrates purchased the area and erected a public flesh-market thereon. [D'Line Press 17.12.1927]
- 63). 1945 - There were jubilant scenes at the Cross in High Street where a pipe band acted as a magnet to the crowds of holiday-makers, who spontaneously formed into a procession and marched cheering through the principal thoroughfares. The afternoon scenes were repeated in the evening, with the difference that the streets were once more crowded and the holiday-makers more vociferous, VE-Day. [Bygone D'Line P.XX 1995]
- 64). Brown's Folly has toppled to the dust. With it has gone a piece of early Victorian Dunfermline, through the action of the demolishers in clearing a site

in the High Street for an impressive three-story building for Boots the Chemists. The present generation of Dunfermline folk will remember the site as that adjoining Bruce's Restaurant. The building then was a hotel for a good many years, McGillivray's Temperance Hotel was the name and it has three half-moon shaped steps leading from the High Street to its main entrance. It remained an hotel until a few years, after the first World War. Its notable architectural feature was its roof-top tower or later known locally as Brown's Folly. The tower would command a splendid view of the Firth of Forth and Pentlands beyond. How it came to be called Brown's Folly is lost to memory. With its demolition has been uncovered the foundations of a much older building or buildings dating back some four or five centuries. It would appear that when the original building was erected, the High Street was at a lower level than at present. There were windows facing the street, and these would surely look out onto the main thoroughfare of the town. The High Street is in the oldest part of the town which grew up beside the Abbey of Dunfermline, founded by David I. In the Burgh Records of 1487 it was referred to as "Cassagait! and Causagate." being then the only street in the burgh with "causy stanes." [D'Line Press 18.4.1969]

- 65). South of High Street, with its one-way traffic flow, lie two major land marks, the Regal Cinema and St. Paul's Parish Church, which were both destroyed in the town-Centre fire of 1976. The New Row-High Street corner has been re-developed by Caledonian Associated Cinemas, the flag ship being the present Littlewoods store on the cinema site. An adjoining and more recent redevelopment has retained the existing High Street facades. On the north of High Street lies the bank of properties which were swept away by the Kingsgate shopping mall. The shopping centres walled up eastern Queen Anne Street, the former Goodall's garage complex and Dunfermline Opera House as it extended north wards to Carnegie Drive. Among the names which the Eastern re-developments removed from the Dunfermline street scheme were the Union Inn, Grafton's fashion store, Grant's House Furnishers, and D. I. Hunter, licensed grocers. [1992 Bygone D'Line P.XVI]
- 66). By 1991 the pace of change has been such that expatriate Dunfermline people, who have never set foot in the town for the last decade, would scarcely recognise it. The High Street cinema has been replaced by Littlewoods; the Kingsgate shopping mall is now in place. [Bygone D'Line P.11]
- 67). It is 13 years since the concept of pedestrianisation Dunfermline's retail heart was first noted. Finally, as Christmas 1992 approaches, the dream has become a reality, with an £800,000 pedestrianised centre. [The D'Line Press 25.12.1992]

HILL STREET

- 1). Situated south of Rose Crescent, named from the hill the Street is built on.

HILL COURT

- 1). Situated south of Halbeath Road.
- 2). Named after Hills Dry Cleaners, Hills of Fife are closing their remaining fie shops including those in Rosyth and Kinross. The family run firm plans to continue in commercial laundering and cleaning services. [D'Line Press 15.1.1993]

HOGGAN CRESCENT

- 1). Situated between Beveridge Street and Wedderburn Street in Brucefield, built in 1940.
- 2). Named after James Hoggan was Provost of Dunfermline from 1936 to 1942.
- 3). 1940 - Mrs Hoggan, wife of the Provost, organised a "million pennies" fund for cigarettes for H.M. Forces. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 4). Another seed in the regeneration of Dunfermline's Abbeyview area sprouted on Friday with the official opening of a £3 million housing development on former allotments at Hoggan Crescent. [D'Line Press 2.5.1997]

HOLLY CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off Pitcorthie Drive Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after an evergreen shrub with usu, dark-green tough glossy leaves, having dented edges with sharp stiff prickles at the points, bearing bright red berries, much used for decorating houses at Christmas. [Oxford Dictionary]

HOLYROOD PLACE

- 1). Situated off The Sinclair round-about at the foot of Townhill Road. The Police Station is on the west.
- 2). Named after - Haly-Bluid Acres - These acres are in the immediate vicinity of Dunfermline, being less than half-a-mile east of the Cross. "The annuals" arising from these acres belonged to the Abbey, and were disposed of to the monk who officiated at the Haly-bluid Alter, in the Haly-bluid Aisle of Dunfermline Abbey. A misconception of the designation applied to the row of houses built on their site is evident by being designated Martyr's Place! presuming that holy, or "haly bluid," must have been shed on the spot! The place has had its name changed lately to Holyrood Place, a more appropriate name. The Acorn Ward lies a little to the south-east of these acres. [Annals of D'Line P.764]
- 3). Named Holyrood Place in 1878, this street was originally in the 16th Century known as Grass Muir Lands and prior to renaming as Martyr's Place in 1834.

The north portion in early times was known as Acorne-Ward and in 1853 as Downie Ville_Crescent was included with Holyrood Place in 1913. [Carnegie Dunf Trust 1969]

- 4). Prior to 1885 there were one or two Football Clubs in existence in Dunfermline. The Dunfermline United played on the Town Green (Holyrood Place area). [100 Years D'Line Press P.37]
- 5). At Holyrood Place the Roman Catholic chapel is (1895) still being built. [Anent Vol.2. by D. Thomson]
- 6). Mr Irvine pointed out that what weighed with the committee was the fact the Downie Ville Crescent was only on one side of the street. He thought that was a good reason for a change. [D'Line Journal 17.4.1913]
- 7). With reference to the proposal to widen the thoroughfare at Holyrood Place, it was reported to the Streets Committee on 12th ult. [D'Line Press 14.10.1922]
- 8). See East Port. [D'Line Press 9.9.1922]
- 9). When the southern parts of the town's lands were sold in March, 1829, to Mr Downie of Appin, the lands were exposed to public roup in two lots described as follows:- Two lots (Reserving the Hallyblood Acres and Washing Green in the meantime). Mr. Downie gave his name to Downieville Crescent and his place name to Appin Crescent. [D'Line Press 14.2.1931]
- 10). With regard to the proposed improvements on the south side of Holyrood Place, in connection with the Music Institute at Benachie. Meantime however, they had decided to approach the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees to inquire if the later would be willing to sell the house belonging to them immediately west of Benachie so that consideration could be given to the construction of a carriage entrance to the Music Institute from the west. [D'Line Press 13.6.1936]
- 11). On the north side of Holyrood Place, the warehouse building, occupied by Thomson's the drapers, is to be demolished. (See Appin Crescent). [D'Line Press 3.12.1971]
- 12). West Fife's new Divisional Police Headquarters in Holyrood Place, built at a cost of £419,000 were officially opened on Friday by Scotland's Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Agriculture, Mr A. Buchanan-Smith. [D'Line Press 6.4.1973]

HOSPITAL HILL

- 1). Situated a continuation of St. Leonards to the Queensferry Road. Named from, the road leading to the Hospital. (See St Leonard's Street.)
- 2). At this time there were only about twenty damask looms in the town, and of these Mr. Mark Stark had fitted up three in the date (1666) house at Hospital Hill (now removed), where the new shuttle driver would be carefully tried. [Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.306]

- 3). 1766-68 - Perhaps the oldest dwelling house in the town outside of the Abbot's house, Maygate, is the one at Hospital Hill with date 1666 as wrongly noticed (being two storied) by Henderson. [Anent Vol.2. by D. Thomson]
- 4). Hospital Hill was fitted with Concrete pavements in 1894-1895, and the "Wilkie Nicol" house on west side (south) was finished in 1895. The Open ground-once a large common-along the burnside (north) was finally "enclosed" by the local authority in the hot summer of 1893. [Anent by D. Thomson Vol. 2. 1068]
- 5). Hospital Cross Head, shown at Cottage Inn on Dunfermline Map of 1926. [D'Line Public Library]
- 6). Tammy's workshop in Hospital Hill was about fifty yards south of the entrance to Brucefield farm. Here he worked for such as employed him in weaving homely fabrics, and here he died full of years and honours. [Anent Vol.4. 397]
- 7). 1928 - A training school for unemployed juveniles was opened at Hospital Hill, under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour and Fife Education Authority. [D' Line Press 100 years]
- 8). 1934 - A site was acquired at Hospital Hill for the erection of a Maternity Hospital. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 9). Admiralty Marine Technology Establishment, Hospital Hill. Large and flashy late Victorian villa (St Leonard's House) engulfed in harled additions by John Fraser & Son 1938 (The additions were built for the house's conversion to a teacher-training hostel). [The Buildings of Scotland by John Gifford P.187]
- 10). Pressure from Dunfermline residents last week caused a re-examination of the proposed multi-million pound road improvement scheme along St. Leonard's Street and Hospital Hill. [D'Line Press 29.4.1988]
- 11). Dual carriageway plans for Dunfermline's Hospital Hill have finally been given the green light and work is expected to start in the New Year. The go-ahead for the dual carriageway comes around three years since the controversial plans were drawn up and approved and more than 20 years since the idea was first conceived by the old town council. [D'Line Press 17.7.1992]

HOUSTON COURT

- 1). Situated off Grieve Street, named 5th February 1976. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after one of Dunfermline's oldest and most respected citizens in the person of Mr John Houston, retired architect, passed away yesterday forenoon. He was in his 85th year. The son of a builder, Mr Houston acquired practical experience in building construction before entering the architectural profession in his native town, after serving an apprenticeship

with the firm of Shields & Thomson, Edinburgh. With the Dunfermline Town Council Mr Houston had a long and honourable connection as one of the representatives of the old Fourth Ward. It is nearly half a century ago since he became a member of the Council, and besides holding several of the more important convenerships he was a Magistrate for two terms. An enthusiastic bowler, Mr Houston was one of the original members of the Dunfermline Northern Club, of which he was for a time president, and a regular attender, even up to the end of last season, at the green in Dewar Street. He was a Past Master of Masonic Lodge Union, No. 250 and an elder in The Dunfermline Abbey. [D'Line Press 8.5.1937]

HOWARD CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off St. Andrews Street Brucefield, built in 1920's.
- 2). The origin of this Crescent is not known, it is thought it was connected with the Beveridge family, from whom most of the streets in this area were named after.

HUNTER PLACE

- 1). Situated off Douglas Drive Baldridgeburn, named 7th Dec. 1978. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Mr John Hunter, town Councillor. Mr Hunter was elected to the council in 1965 and held positions of junior bailie and bailie before becoming treasurer in 1970. He was also a Justice of the Peace for 18 years. Born in Donibristle Mr Hunter attended Dunfermline High School and then served a mechanical engineer apprenticeship with the former Kingseat Coal Company. After serving with the RAF in West Africa during the war, he worked at Dunfermline Donibristle aircraft repair yard and then as a draughtsman at Rosyth Dockyard. He went on to become a lecturer at Leith Nautical College Edinburgh after gaining maths and engineering qualifications from Heriot Watt College. Mr Hunter was a member of Gillespie Memorial Church, a former chairman and secretary of the Dunfermline and District Voluntary Association for Mental Health, a Dunfermline Golf Club member and a committee member of Dunfermline Macmillan Cancer Relief Association. He and his wife Katherine, known as Bunty, the couple married 1948 were Dunfermline Heritage Guides. Mr Hunter died age 76 on Friday. [D'Line Press 20 March 1998]
- 3). Another worthy - The Dunfermline holder of the Victoria Cross Mr David F. Hunter, died last Friday at the age of 74. Mr Hunter, as a Corporal in the Highland Light Infantry, won his V.C. in September 1918, when the fighting in France was at its fiercest. His battalion was at Mouvres, near Cambrai, and Corporal Hunter, along with six men later to be known as "The Seven Men of Mouvres," held an isolated post for three days, beating off attack

after attack before they were relieved. In December 1918, at a large public gathering in the town, the then Sergeant Hunter, was honoured by the proud citizens of Dunfermline. Mr Hunter had joined the Territorials - the 7th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who's "G" Company Headquarters were at Kelty, in 1910. Shortly after the out-break of hostilities he volunteered for a Cyclist Battalion in October 1914, and after being transferred to the Royal Engineers he went to France in 1916, after repeatedly expressing a desire to be sent to the fighting line. He had not been long overseas when he was wounded and spent six weeks in hospital. It was about the middle of September 1918, that he joined the H.L.I. and three days later that he took part in the heroic exploit which earned him the V.C. On return to civilian life, Mr Hunter resumed his occupation as a miner at Kingseat. Later he was employed at Steelend but, after an accident he left the mines and began a long association with the postal service in Dunfermline. He retired in 1951 after 27 years service with the Post Office, all of it on rural routes and a total of 20 years on the Carnock-Oakley route. At the age of 60 he went back to the mines and worked for five years as a storekeeper at Comrie Colliery. At his funeral a Piper and a detachment from the Royal Highland Fusiliers honoured their V.C. [D'Line Press 22.2.1965]

HUSBAND PLACE

- 1). Situated off Tweeddale Drive Abbeyview, named 17.4.1972.
- 2). Named after Mr Robert Husband, Solicitor, who was Provost of the City from 1909 to 1915.

HUTCHISON GREEN

- 1). Situated between Johnston Crescent and McClelland Crescent.
- 2). Possibly named after Mr. John Hutchison, Lower Station House, who was Stationmaster at Dunfermline Lower Station for some five years until the grade of Stationmaster was abolished. He was presented last Friday with a parting gift from his colleagues, to mark, his retrial, after almost 50 years continuous railway service. A native of Strathaven Lanarkshire. Mr Hutchison was brought up and schooled in Edinburgh, where he was for some 15 months an apprentice ironmonger before joining the North British Railway Company on 30th May 1918. He served successively as a clerk at Gogar, Ratho, Riccarton Junction, Eskbank and Longniddry and it was after period as a relief telegraph clerk and commercial relief in the Edinburgh area that he attained the Stationmaster grade in 1943. [D'Line Press 2.3.1968]
- 3). Some will remember, with varying motions "Old Hutch" Hutchison, who ran a horse-drawn float-carrier service from the Lower Station. "Hutch" had a half an arm amputated, and he manipulated his steel `hand' with great expertise. [D'Line Press 16.7.1982]

INCHCOLM ROAD

- 1). Situated off Shields Road Abbeyview.
- 2). Named after The Inch. This represents the Gaelic inis, often meaning island, and perhaps cognate with at. insula. But the word is also very generally applied to a river meadow or good pasture ground. Inchcolm. Inch of Columba. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.31]
- 3). In 1236 Gilbert bishop Dunkeld died and was buried on Inchcolm (that is Emonia). - 1266 In the same year Richard bishop of Dunkeld built the new choir in the church of St. Columba on Inchcolm at his own expense. Also in this year 1266 the bones of some bishops of Dunkeld were moved, that is the bones of Bishop John de Leicester were buried to the south, and the bones of Richard and Gilbert were buried to the north, besides the alter in the new choir of Inchcolm. [Scotichronicon Vol.5 P.159 & 357, 359]
- 4). In the Forth, south of Aberdour, lies the small island of Inchcolm, with the ruins of the Abbey of St. Columba, founded in 1123 by Alexander I, which later acquired considerable wealth and was plundered more than once by the English. The remains include a small 13th century church and an octagonal chapter-house with a stone roof (c.1263) and a 14th century cloister with vaulted halls above. Near the church is a primitive cell oratory, perhaps of the 9th century. Remains of some interesting 13th century frescoes were discovered in the choir in 1926 - In 'Macbeth' St. Colme's Inch is mentioned as the burial-place of the defeated forces of Sweno of Norway. [Muirhead's Scotland P.255]
- 5). Walter Bower's Scotichronicon was composed in Latin in the 1440s whilst its author was abbot of the Augustinian abbey of Inchcolm, an island in the Firth of Forth. Walter Bower composed Scotichronicon at the request of a neighbouring Laird, Sir David Stewart of Rosyth. He wrote the history of the Scottish Nation in Latin, the only language, which had for centuries before the 1440s served to hold the whole country together and which was still the language of administration and education. It was the language, which gave him access to traditional and contemporary secular and Christian learning. A team of scholars since 1977 with Professor Watt as directing editor has completed the task of translating, into nine volumes, showing the Latin, with the English translation.

INCHGARVIE CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off Inchkeith Drive Abbeyview and named after the island of Inchgarvie.
- 2). On 20th March 1490 James IV had granted Royal Licence to John Dundas of Dundas to build a castle or fortalice on the Island of Inchgarvie as protection against English pirates. In 1516 a State Prison this year. [Regality of D'Line Court Book. P.158]

- 3). Inch Garvie, on the Firth of Forth, became a State Prison this year. Secretary Panter was imprisoned in "the fort on the isle, because he did not please the rulers of the day." [Annals of D'Line P.188]
- 4). At Queensferry the Firth of Forth, and here it is spanned by the Forth Bridge (1883-1890) one of the engineering wonders of the world. In mid-channel, and affording a stepping-stone for the bridge, lies Inchgarvie, an islet on which a fort, originally built circa 1491, opposed Cromwell in 1650 and was restored in 1779 when Paul Jones was in the offing. [Muirhead's Scotland P.80]

INCHKEITH COURT

- 1). Situated off Inchkeith Drive named as below.

INCHKEITH DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Allan Crescent Abbeyview, and named after the island in the Forth. Built between 1957-61.
- 2). Inchkeith means 'wooded islet' [W. J. Watson, History of the Celtic Place Names of Scotland... 1926. P.382]
- 3). William abbot of Holyrood, pleading old age, resigned the burden of his pastral rod into the hands of his ordinary: and immediately after his resignation moved to Inchkeith, wishing to lead a hermit's life of an extreme kind. But when he had spent a period of nine weeks there and realized how thin his body had become, he was not ashamed to return to the house of Holyrood. When he was asked why he had abandoned his hermitage, he replied as a certain scholar said when at one time he was in financial need. What should I do when I am destitute? Summer is already passing; poverty compels me to return to my native land. [Scotichroninicon Vol.5 P.141]
- 4). In the Forth lies the fortified island of Inchkeith (about three quarter's mile long) with its lighthouse. James IV is said to have here interred two infants under the care of a dumb woman, in order to investigate man's primitive speech and found that "they spak very guid Ebrew." In 1547, after the battle of Pinkie, the English planted a fort on the island, but from 1549 until 1567 it was held and garrisoned by the French. Inchkeith was visited in 1773 by Dr. Johnson, and Boswell, who found "very good grass but rather a profusion of thistles." 1817 Carlyle and Irving rowed to it from Kirkcaldy, and found in the lightkeeper a man whose whole speech and aspect said "Behold the victim of unspeakable ennui." [Muirhead's Scotland P.256]
- 5). See Trondheim Parkway. [D'Line Press 23.1.1998]

INGLIS LANE

- 1). Situated leading from Pilmuir Street to Castleblair Park.

INGLIS STREET

- 1). Situated between Campbell Street and Carnegie Drive. Carnegie Clinic on the west and the retail park on the east. At one time there was a South Inglis Street situated south off Campbell Street and South Inglis Street, which had a lane to the east leading to the Upper Station and the Cattle Market. North Inglis Street crossed over into Bonnar Street and into the High Street then over onto the New Row going south.
- 2). Inglis Street 410 feet by 32. Modern Street of weavers' houses three stories. [D'Line Journal Supp 25. May 1955 D.P. Lib.]
- 3). Probably named after Bailie James Inglis (circa 1820) was known for a generation as one of the wittiest and most congenial of men. [The Weavers' craft by D. Thomson P.354]
- 4). 1821 - Inglis Street. "This Street was laid out in the year 1820; and the first house in it was built in the summer of 1821." North & South Inglis Streets. (M.S. Note.) [Annals of D'Line]
- 5). 1827 - Inglis's Park laid out into new streets. [Historical and Chronological table of Dunfermline Dunf Public Lib]
- 6). The defiant weavers became despondent instead, and the direst possible distress set in (1837) among the community. Subscriptions were raised on all hands, soup kitchens opened, and street improvements started to feed and employ the starving, idle men. It was then that North Inglis Street was levelled up; the ascent at Shadows Wynd moderated by cutting at the top of South Inglis Street. [The Weavers' Craft by D... Thomson P.330]
- 7). Opening of the Railway from Dunfermline to Crossgates. On Thursday the 13th December 1849, this line was opened for traffic from Dunfermline to Crossgates whereby 25 minutes are saved. A spacious road to the terminus, or station, near Inglis Street, has been made from James' Street, at the back of St. Margaret's Church, which will be the entrance to the railway at present. [Annals of D'Line P.661]
- 8). 1858 -Inglis Street Steam-Power Loom Factory. This factory was erected in North Inglis Street by Mr. Andrew Boag proprietor. [Annals of D'Line P.676]
- 9). 1923 - The firm of Oliver Melville, Robb & Scott, which was the forerunner of James Scott & Co. Electrical Engineers Ltd., now one of the largest employers of skilled electrical installations labour in Scotland was found this year. Mr. Robb and Mr. Scott were responsible for running of the original premises in Inglis Street with an area of 700 square feet and seven employees. [D'line Press 100 years]
- 10). 1945 - Inglis Street Emergency Hospital was closed down on 15th September, having dealt with 4,660 patient including a large number of wounded soldiers, since the beginning of 1940. [D' Line Press 100 years]

- 11). 1951 - The Town Council accepted an offer by the Carnegie Trust to sell to the Corporation the clinics and other buildings in Inglis Street for £25,000, with the object of developing a health centre. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 12). Going through the mill. - Elder's whose City Mills once dominated Inglis Street, began in 1834 as a firm of Grain merchants and only started milling oatmeal in 1905. During the last war the oatmeal plant operated day and night and produced 5000 tons of oatmeal each year, some of which fed the Allied Forces. [1993 Bygone D'Line P.VI]
- 13). A print of The Inglis Street premises of James Scott & Co. The shop stood at the top of the lane from the Upper Station. [1994 Bygone D'Line P.XVIII]
- 14). The managing director of a Dunfermline grain merchant, Hugh Elder had died in Inverness. Mr Elder was born and raised in Dunfermline and ran the Inglis Street firm Elder's after his father and grandfather. The company milled grain on the site until it ceased business over 30 years ago, and was a supplier of Scott's Porage Oats. [D'Line Press 5.12.1997]

IONA ROAD

- 1). Situated between Sky Road and Shields Road Abbeyview.
- 2). Named after the island of Iona, which was originally known simply as 'Ia' or 'Hy' was called Ioua Insula by Adamnan in his 'Life of Columba' a form transcribed by a careless copyist into Iona. Later it was named Icolmkill, the 'island of Columba of the church.' In 563 St. Columba, for some reason not fully known, left Ireland, where he was born in 521, and with twelve companions, perhaps after a preliminary halt in Kintyre, landed at Iona, the nearest land from which he could no longer see his native shores. There he founded a monastery. [Muirhead's Scotland P.345]
- 3). The small island of Iona, set at the western tip of Mull, was the burial-place of kings of the Picts and the Scots until this role was transferred to Dunfermline. Iona was the kernel from which Christianity took root among the pagan Picts. [Anna Ritchie, Iona, Historic Scotland/Batsford 1997]

ISLAY ROAD

- 1). Situated between Sky Road and Shields Road Abbeyview.
- 2). Named after the island of Islay, the most southerly of the Hebridean isles, and is one of the largest, being about twenty five miles long by twenty miles broad. The west side is however, deeply indented by Lochs Gruinart and Indaal, which almost sever the Rhinns district (fine coast scenery) from the remainder. [Muirhead's Scotland P.386]

IVY GROVE

- 1). Situated off Holly Crescent Pitcorthie.

- 2). Named after a climbing evergreen shrub (*Hedera helix*) with dark-green shining leaves, usually five-angled. [Oxford Dictionary]

IZATT AVENUE

- 1). Situated off Hospital Hill, built in the 1940's, beside the Maternity Hospital now closed.
- 2). Named after George Izatt, O.B.E. (1874-1948), Provost of Dunfermline from 1945 to 1948.
- 3). 17th November 1639, we find members of the Dunfermline weavers craft meeting, the place is the Abbey Church, and one John Izatt appears to be deacon and president of the meeting. [The Weavers Craft D. Thomson P.124]
- 4). A feature of the triennial election for the Parish School Board was the success of the miners' candidate Mr. George Izatt, Townhill, 1909. [100 Years D'Line Press P.53]
- 5). 1937 - The Maternity hospital, erected by the Town Council at St. Leonard's at a cost of £30,000 was opened on 30th October by the Countess of Elgin. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 6). Dunfermline's new ante-natal clinic was formally opened yesterday afternoon at Izatt Avenue. [D'Line Press 28.11.1953]

JAMES STREET

- 1). Situated off (what was known as the gusset) "Split the Wind" was the name of the gusset house at East Port towards Bonnar Street. It also runs north along the west side off the Catholic Church.
- 2). Named after King James I of Scotland. Son of Robert III and his consort the Queen Annabella Drummond. He was born in the Palace of Dunfermline, in July 1394 (and in the 37th year of their marriage) regarding which Winton says, "Oure King Jamys in Scotland syne, that yhere wes born in Dunfermlyn." [Annals of D'Line P.143]
- 3). Named James Street in 1853. This Street was originally in the 15th Century known as The Back Syde and in 1809 was named Queen Anne Street East. [Carnegie Dunf Trust 1969]
- 4). The name of the Street indeed still suggests the old Court life and the old ecclesiastical domination. [The Journal Guide to Dunfermline by J.B. Mackie]
- 5). 1841 - Scottish Baptist Church James Street this small church, originally formed in 1805, broke up into two congregations, one worshipping in James Street and the other in the Music Hall, North Inglis Street. (M.S.) [Annals of D' Line P.647]
- 6). In February last year the Burgh Engineer submitted proposals regarding the improvement of James Street. The estimated cost of widening Inglis Street and James Street was £33,000). [D'Line Press 29.10.1960]

- 7). Car Parking charges were introduced to Dunfermline for the first time on Monday, and the town's car parks, previously filled to capacity, have only been partially occupied this week. The introduction of charges coincided with the opening of the new multi-storey car park in James Street. [D'Line Press 9.11.1984]
- 8). James Street properties, including the mission hall, which gave way to the new bus station and multi-story car park. [1992 Bygone D'Line P.XVI]
- 9). The most remarkable difference between the early Twenties and today is the pace of life then the horse governed it. Cars were few and far between and latterly David West had lorries but the traffic from both the Lower to Upper Stations was handled by Mutter, Howey & Co. Upper Station Road, this street has now totally disappears, it had its entrance of James Street. As well as W. Smith Lesslie Ltd, wholesale fruit merchants, the Street at one time housed Flear & Thompson's garage and Wilson Brothers' embroidery works. The station itself, which has now given way to the Carnegie Retail Park. [1995 Bygone D'Line P.VI]

JENNIE RENNIE'S ROAD

- 1). Situated off St. Leonards Place, joining Izat Avenue. There is still a footpath leading under the railway to the Grange road.
- 2). Possibly named after Janet Adamson Rennie, shown as a Publican in 1841 and 1851. Jennie Rennie's Pub was raised to two storeys in 1904-5.
- 3). It is not known who this Jenny Rennie was to day - Jenny Rennie's was a favourite playing place for youngsters. All of us girls and boys together, spent happy afternoons on the sunny days there and thereabouts. [When We Were Boys P.28]

JOHN CONNELLY COURT

- 1). Situated east off Fernie Place.
- 2). John Connelly was Town Councillor, and deputy Mayor, from 1988-92.

JOHN STREET

- 1). Situated between Malcolm Street and Frederick Crescent, Brucefield, built in the 1920's.
- 2). Named after John Henry Beveridge, b. 1874, son of Erskine Beveridge who was the Textile Manufacturer of Erskine Beveridge & Co. Ltd of St Leonard's Street. Members of the Beveridge family gave their Christian names to a number of the streets built on their land. Street names in the first phase of the Brucefield scheme included John Street. [D'Line Press 104.1970]
- 3). Others connected with the name, 1256 - John Lord Abbot of Dunfermline died, he was on his way to Rome, on official business, when he as suddenly taken ill, and "died on the road, at Pontigney, in 1245." [Annals of D'Line P.93]

- 4). 1258 - John Thyanus was Chamberlain to the Lord Abbot of Dunfermline about this period and continued in that office until about 1276. [Annals of D' Line P.94]
- 5). 1353 - John Blak, the Cellarer of the Abbey, was chosen Abbot of Dunfermline, by special license from the King and the Bishops of Scotland. This was the 17th Abbot of Dunfermline, the Office of Abbot of Dunfermline, held by John Black, was disputed by John of Stramiglaw. The same year John of Stramiglaw, elected and consecrated Lord Abbot of Dunfermline in place of John Black. This was the 18th Abbot of Dunfermline. [Annals of D'Line p.136]
- 6). 1362 - John (4th) Lord Abbot of Dunfermline. The exact year of the election and consecration of this John (without a surname) as Lord Abbot is not known with certainty of the latter years of his predecessor. He was witness to a Charter of King David II. [Annals of D'Line P.138]
- 7). 1380 - John, Lord Abbot of Dunfermline, It is not known when this "John" was elected and consecrated Lord Abbot of Dunfermline. His name occurs for the first time in a Charter dated 1380. He was the 21st Abbot. [Annals of D'Line P.141]

JOHNSTON CRESCENT

- 1). Situated between Izatt Avenue and Keir Hardie Terrace. Built in the 1940's.
- 2). Probably named after Andrew Johnston, son of James Johnston a weaver burgess 27.7.1789. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 3). Others notaries of the name Mrs. Johnston, the talented wife of Mr. Johnston teacher in Dunfermline was the authoress of "The Saxon and the Gael; or the Northern Metropolis, including a View of the Lowland and Highland Character." It was composed in the Newrow, in a house opposite the end of Canmore Street during 1813 and published in Edinburgh 1814. [Annals of Dunfermline P.586]
- 4). 1951 -For the first time in its 90 years history, Dunfermline Co-operative Society Ltd., elected a woman, Mrs. Jean Johnston, J. P. as president. [D'Line Press 100 years]

JUNIPER GROVE

- 1). Situated off Pitcorthie Drive Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after Evergreen shrub of genus Juniperus, esp. common European species with prickly leaves and dark purplish berries of pungent taste - volatile oil obtained from juniper berries, used as diuretic, and in manufacture of gin. [Oxford Dictionary]

KAMES PLACE

- 1). Situated south off Lauriston Drive off Robertson Road. There is a footpath to Craigston Drive named 13 August 1980. [Burgh Engineers Office]

- 2). Named after Kames Castle, Island of Bute Buteshire. There are two castles of this name within half a mile of each other; one of these, was on the Z Plan, and is now a total ruin. The Bannatynes of Kames can be traced back as far as the time of Alexander III. They appear to have been chamberlains to the Stewart Kings when Bute formed part of the royal property. The existing structure seems to date from the sixteenth century, but the greater portion of the upper part is quite modern. [Architecture of Scotland Vol.III P.192]

KEIR HARDIE TERRACE

- 1). Situated off Izatt Avenue, built in the 1940's.
- 2). Named after James Keir Hardie, the Ayrshire miners' leader who became the first leader of the Labour Party.

KEITH PLACE

- 1). Situated off Coldingham Place Garvock, named 4th April 1985. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Churches and Chapels of the Monastery of Dunfermline. Keith (Keeth, Chet, Duas-chet). There were two districts in Humbie parish, the one anciently named Adokkis, the other Siwynis. The former may be the same, as was afterwards named Keith-Hervey, and Keith-Marshall, and the latter Keith-Simon, after the persons who got grants of them from David I. Keith-Simon was subsequently named Keith-Hundebey (hound's dwelling), after a hamlet near the church. The church was anciently rated as high as 80 marks. In the time of Pope Innocent III 1199, it was settled that the chapel of Keeth should belong to the church of Crichton forever, and that the church of Crichton should pay to the monastery of Dunfermline one mark of silver annually. Grant by King Alexander and confirmed by David I and many others. [Chalmers Vol. I P.227]
- 4). 1199 - Keeth Chapel, Crichton. This year it was ordained by Charter, that the Chapel of Keeth should belong to the Chapel of Crichton for ever; and that the Church that the Church of Crichton should pay to the Abbey of Dunfermline one mark of silver annually at the Feast of the blessed Martin. [Annals of D'Line P.46]

KENMURE PLACE

- 1). Situated south off Alderston Drive.
- 2). Named after Kenmure Castle. Built in a very strong position on the site of the fortress of the Lords of Galloway, with the remains of a moat still to be traced to the west, most of the earlier fortifications were destroyed when a new carriageway was made in 1817. Kenmure, long the seat of the powerful West March family of Gordon of Lochinvar, has had an eventful history. John Baliol made it his frequent headquarters, and is said by some to have been

born here; his mother, of course, was Devorgilla, the founder of Sweetheart Abbey and Baliol College. The peerage became extinct in 1847, and the lands passed to an heiress. Mary Queen of Scots visited here before her flight to England over the Solway. Robert Burns was also a visitor. [The Fortified Houses in Scotland by N. Tranter P.112]

- 3). Loch Ken, overlooking the head of the loch is Kenmure Castle (15-17 century), situated in a lofty mound. The seat of the Viscounts Kenmure, of whom the 7th celebrated in song by Burns, was beheaded in 1716 as a Jacobite. The title afterward revived, became extinct in 1847. [Muirhead's Scotland P.183]

KENNEDY CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off Blair Drive Townhill Road.
- 2). Named after Bailie D. Thomson Kennedy, Solicitor, Clerk to Fife District Miners' Welfare Committee. He was elected Provost in 1942. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 3). Donald Thomson Kennedy, was Provost of Dunfermline from 1942 to 1945.

KENT STREET

- 1). Situated off Townhill Road.
- 2). Named after HRH The Prince George Edward Alexander Edmund, KG, Kt, GCMG, GCVO,PC, 4th son of his late Majesty King George V born at Sandringham House, Norfolk, 20 Dec 1902. Rear-Adm. Maj-Gen in the Army, and Air Commodore RAF, received Roy Victorian Chain 1936; created Baron Downpatrick, Earl of St Andrews, and Duke of Kent (peerage of United Kingdom) 1934; married at Westminster Abbey 29 Nov 1934, HRH Princess Marina CI, GCVO, GBE, who died at Kensington Palace 27 Aug 1968, youngest daughter of HRH late Prince Nicholas of Greece and Denmark GCB, GCVO; died (killed on active service during European War) 25 Aug 1942; succeeded by his eldest son Edward George Nicholas Paul Patrick, 2nd Duke and present peer, also, Earl of St Andrews and Baron Downpatrick. [Debrett's Peerage & Baronetage 1995 P.129]

KERR PLACE

- 1). Situated in Abbeyview, there is a footpath on-to Lynburn Road, near the Masterton round-about, named 21.8.1972.
- 2). Probably named after John Kerr was Provost of Dunfermline from 1831 - 1832.
- 3). 1949 - Mr. Stewart Kerr adopted as prospective candidate by Dunfermline Burgh Liberal National and Unionist Association. [D'Line Press 100 years]

KERRISK DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Aberdour Road.
- 2). Named after the Rev. Father John Kerrisk, came from Ireland to Scotland in 1943, he served as a curate at Whitburn and Blackburn before being moved five years later to St. Mary's Stirling where remained until his appointment to Dunfermline in 1961 as the first parish Priest of Our Lady, of Lourdes Roman Catholic Church, Aberdour Road until he died. [Obituary in D'Line Press 25.3.1972]

KILDONAN PARK

- 1). Situated off Abington Road
- 2). This park is named after the Hamlet of Kildonan, it lies on the shore half mile south of the main road near Kildonan Castle, a ruined keep. [Muirhead's Scotland P.149]
- 3). Kildonan Hamlet and seat eight miles south of Lamlash in south east of Arran Island Bute. Kildonan Castle originally a Dalraidan, fortalice; behind its cliff is the Plain of Kildonan with a stone circle. Kildonan Village on Loch Greshornish and two miles North Edinbain, Skye, Inner Hebrides. Kildonan, Parish on Helmsdale Sutherland. The burns in the parish were the scene of a "gold rush" in 1868-69. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.188]

KILLIN COURT

- 1). Situated close to McKane Park, named 3rd May 1979. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 3). This court is named after, Killin a charming village lying between the Lochay and the Dochart, half mile above the point where they unite before flowing into Loch Tay. The name, originally Cill-fhinn (the cell of Fingal), is accounted for by an upright stone, a quarter mile West of the church, supposed to mark the grave of Fingal. The monument in front of the church commemorates the Rev. James Stewart the first translator of the New Testament into Scottish Gaelic (1767). The old bridge over the rushing Dochart crosses the stream where it is divided by two islands. On Inch Buie, the lower of these, was the burial-place of Clan MacNab, the most powerful family in the district until their emigration to Canada early in the 19th century. Killin is also a winter sports centre. [Muirhead's Scotland P.325]

KILLOCHAN WAY

- 1). Situated north off Lauriston Drive
- 2). This is one of the finest fortified houses in south Scotland. It stands in the attractive valley of the Girvan Water about three miles north-east of that town a tall and imposing fortalice of the late 16th century. Built on a variant of the L-plan. Over the entrance in the foot of the stair-tower is inscribed: 'This

work was Begun the 1 of Marche 1586 be Ihone Cathcart of Carlton and Helene Wallace his Spouse. The Name of the Lord is ane Strong Tour and Rytheous in thair Troublis Rinnis unto it and Findith Refuge Proverbs 18 Vers 10.' Still higher is a panel bearing the arms of Cathcart and Wallace. The Cathcarts of nearby Carleton Castle long owned this fascinating house. Robert Cathcart of Killochan, second son of the second Lord Cathcart, married his cousin Margaret, the Carleton heiress. He was killed at Flodden in 1513. Successive lairds were in constant trouble with the fierce and warlike neighbouring clan of Kennedy. John Cathcart, the builder, was a strong Reformer, and in opposition to the Catholic Mary Queen of Scots. His grandson, Hew was described as 'wonderfully holy and heavenly in his family'. Descendants held Killochan until 1954. [The Fortified Houses in Scotland by Nigel Tranter Vol. 2 P.42]

KILMARTIN WAY

- 1). Situated off Robertson Road, Belleoyman.
- 2). Named after Kilmartin Castle. This small but attractive late 16th century fortalice stands only a short distance above the main Lochgilphead, Oban Road, from which it is easily seen just north of Kilmartin parish church, now roofless and not in food condition. The parish of Kilmartin was always an important and rich one, in the Highland ecclesiastical policy, and strangely enough this castle was the residence of its Rector. Kilmartin later became a property of the acquisitive house of Campbell. [The Fortified Houses of Scotland by Nigel Tranter Vol. 5 P.32]

KINCRAIG PLACE

- 1). Situated off Yetholm Park near McKane Park, named 14th December 1983, after a small village called Kincraig (Kingussie and Elie) or 'Head of the Rock'. [Burgh Engineers Office].
- 2). Kincraig. Ceann+ carraig = head of the rock. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.34]

KINGSEAT ROAD

- 1). Situated east off Townhill Road, named as the road leading to Kingseat village, said locally to hae been visited by the King who sat on the hill to take in the magnificent view. The view looks over towards King Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh.
- 2). Lease for same period (19 years) to Robert Fraser of Newlands, of the Teind sheaves of One 4th part of Newlands, and lands of the Commonly of Dunfermline, viz Kings sait=hill, Dawsden, Pathsons croft, Hugon's Croft and Harperhill-Tack. 29 July 1595. [S.R.O. RH11.27.2.44]
- 3). 8 Feb 1611 - The Quk day Mr Thomas Wadlaw dimittit his takkis and kyndnss of tat qrtor of ye mukit land of Kingseathill occupeit be him in favour

of Archibald Douglas, according to ye qlk the provost baillies & c'saill ressavit ye said Archd tenent to ye toun I ye said Mr Thomas takkis and ryt of ye said qrter lands. He payand yrfor to ye tounis thesaurer vi lib of entres sylver according to ye lait actis. 16 May 1628. The C'saill noiats Patrik Turnbull, John Wricht & Rot Wallis to sicht ye lands of Kingseathill anent ye gait usit of befoir and now tillit up be Gavin Stanehou & oyr occupearis yrof and to report to ye C'saill yranent and to put in marche stains anent ye bred of ye gait (road). [D'Line Burgh Records by A. Shearer P. 85 & 158]

- 4). There are sixteen entries in the Burgh Records of Dunfermline by Erskine Beveridge for Kingseathill.

KINGSGATE

- 1). Situated off the High Street A shopping precinct. A Fire Stone is above the main inside door, of the Great Dunfermline Fire of 26th May 1624.
- 2). Named after James VI. When James VI became of age in 1588, he granted a Confirmation Charter to the burgh, confirming the gifts, privileges etc., bestowed on the burgh by three of the Abbots: by Robert, in 1322, John, in 1395, and George, in 1549. these three Charters are incorporated in this Confirmation Charter. Dunfermline was probably a royal burgh as early as the reign of Alexander I. [Annals of D' Line 3]33 P.231]

KINNAIRD PLACE

- 1). Situated off Alderston Drive east off Robertson Road.
- 2). Named after Kinnaird Castle. This tall and impressive tower, once a roofless ruin but restored towards the close of last century and again inhabited, stands in a commanding situation on a spur of the Sidlaw foothills over-looking the Carse of Gowrie, ten miles west of Dundee etc. - A dormer window of the upper chamber is inscribed P.T. II M.O. and dated 1610. The Sir Patrick Threipland, first baronet of Fingask nearby, who bought this estate from previous owners, is not supposed to have done so until 1674, two years after acquiring Fingask itself. It would be interesting to know how this window comes to be dated 1610. Kinnaird was the original seat of the noble family of that name, who it is said built their castle here in the 13th century - though this is too early for any of the present buildings. James Sixth visited Kinnaird for eight days hunting in 1716. [The Fortified Houses in Scotland by Nigel Tranter Vol.2. P.126]

KINNIS COURT

- 1). Situated south off McKay Drive named 17.4.1972. There is a foot-path to Aberdour Road.

- 2). Probably named after William Kinnis a past Provosts of the City. William Kinnis was a Manufacturer 1849 - 1853, of "Damask, Table Linen, Diapers, and etcetera."

KIRKGATE

- 1). Situated north of St Catharine's Wynd, close to the 'Abbey Kirk' gate.
- 2). Strictly speaking there were no streets in Dunfermline in 1500. The thoroughfares were designated as Kirkgait. [Annals of Dunfermline P.181]
- 3). The name of the Street indeed still suggests the old Court life and the old ecclesiastical domination. [The Journal Guide to Dunfermline By J.B. Mackie]
- 4). 1570 Anthony Rutherford and Matilda Ferguson his wife received infetment in subjects on the East side of Kirkgate with stable at the end of Maygate on the north side; one of the witnesses was John Christison Moderator of the Grammar School. [Protocol Book of J. Cunningham P.33]
- 5). Kirkgate (The) - 115 feet average width 25. An old Street, with several old pended houses, the fronts of which are modernised viz - on east side, half-way down, 'The King's Kitchen, and wash-house,' and opposite, on the west side, 'The Danish Ambassador's house.' From the foot of Kirkgate to the east end of Canmore Street is 1275 feet. [D' Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.P. Lib.]
- 6). Kirkyard Stoups to Keep out Beasts. "17th July 1687 - This day the Session allowed Andrew Curror, wright, 40s. Scots for making and placing the stoupes at the two kirkyaird stiles, for the keeping out of beasts from the kirkyaird." From this it would seem that in 1687, there were no gates connected with these stiles, or stoupes. [Annals of D' Line P.354]
- 7). The Tenement of Marquis of Tweeddale Lord High Chancellor Scotland in 1704 was in the Kirkgate opposite the Maygate. [Chalmers Vol.2 P.1 Map]
- 8). "23 Feb 1706 - This day the Counsell appointed David Wilson to build up what of the kirkyeard are ruinous, and put yeats on the entry's in respect that the heritors have condescended that it be allowed in the first end of the touns proportion of the reparation of the church, and that both hereitors, toun coustell and session, have appointed the bellman, who possesses the grass, to uphold it in time coming." There were at this period two entreis into the Kirkyard but without gates. The new gates, then erected, were situate as follows: - A large massive gateway on the site of the present entrance faces Kirkgate. The other one was erected in the Kirkyard Wall near the foot of St. Catherine's Wynd a flight of several steps ascended from the street to the Kirkyard. This was removed and the entrance filled up in 1823. At the same time a new gateway was built facing the Kirkgate on the site of the old one. [Annals of D' Line P.376]
- 9). Returning to the Kirkgate, the visitor finds himself in front of the Town House. The old Town House was taken down in 1875-6 along with five dwelling-houses to the south of it, one of which Dr. Henderson says had from time immemorial been known as "The Danish Ambassador's House. [Guide to

THE OLD "FITPATHS" AND STREETS OF DUNFERMLINE

- 10). This year a fair example of Dunfermline's "Gothick Manner" underwent a careful external restoration. The late 18th century coaching hostelry, The Old Inn, standing in the narrow confines of the Kirkgate, represents the age of a now long-obsolete mode of transport and a landmark on the traditional route of entry to the town. Prior to the foundation of Bridge Street (1767-1770) by the philanthropist, George Chalmers of Pittencrieff, the western approach road to Dunfermline passed through the policies of Pittencrieff, crossed the Tower Bridge (1611, restored by Captain Phin of Pittencrieff in 1788) to enter by the West Bow at St Catherine's Wynd. Thus the Old Inn and its probable predecessor provided the first halt for the Kincardine Coach. In the summer of 1806, Laurence Millar, innkeeper, Old Inn started a coach called "The Fly" to run between Dunfermline and Edinburgh. The Inn is a four stage building of good proportions with fenestration rather larger than customary for the period, not omitting mid-nineteenth century embellishments. Centrally situated on the facade is a two-storey mullioned rectangular oriel, with crenellated parapet, enclosing the central garret. this last carries a short spire, forming the apex of the composition. The roof is pent, high-angled, carrying two additional garrets to balance the central spire. Windows cornices and mouldings reflect classical usage, but the door, spire, roof, parapet, mullions and oriel are in the "Gothick Manner." [Look Around Your Town by Colin Dymock P.5]
- 11). Names of the streets to be painted on the corner houses 25th May 1809 Kirk Gate. From Kirkyard Gate to High Street. [Annals of D'Line P.566]
- 12). 1826 - This year the "Scientific Club" was formed, they met weekly in a garret, at the top of the Kirkgate. [Annals of D'Line P.622]
- 13). Water Wynd - 72 feet by 30. A name now extinct. From foot of Kirkgate to beginning of St Catherine's Wynd. 'The old Inn' or 'Abbey Hostelry,' on the west side. [D' Line Journal Suppl 25 May 1855 D.P. Lib.]
- 14). The Old Inn and its 'Riddle Window'. In 1857, when some repairs and alterations were being made on this old hospice, it was found necessary to remove the time-worn windows of the 'big room.' It appears that one of these windows was long known as the 'riddle window,' in consequence of one of its small squares of glass having cut on it a rather curious riddle, which, from the date connected with it, appears to have been cut or scratched on the pane in 1704. We understand that this relic of our great-grand-fathers' young days is now destroyed, but in order to preserve the riddle from oblivion, and to induce some of our readers to try their hand at un-riddling it, we give it below. As far as we are aware, no solution of it has ever been given.
 'To five and five and fifty-five the first of letters add,
 'Twill name a thing, 'twould please a king,
 And make a wise man mad. [D'Line Journal 28.0.1860]

- 15). Returning to the Kirkgate, the visitor finds himself in front of the Town House. The old Town House was taken down in 1875-6 along with five dwelling-houses to the south of it, one of which Dr Henderson says had from time immemorial been known as "The Danish Ambassador's House." [Guide to D'Line J. B. Mackie P.128]
- 16). A second wall, which formed the southern boundary of the old "Citie and Royal Burgh of Dunfermling", ran from Kirkgate to New Row. A narrow footway divided the two great walls, which rose to a height of twelve feet, and the path bore the name of "the Foul Vennel" and "In Below the Wa's." No way-farer could enter the burgh from the east or west except through the Ports. [D'Line Press 1.3.1930]
- 17). Hodgson's, the china merchants firm established in the Kirkgate as long as 120 years ago and carried on by the Hodgson family for over 70 years is to close. [D'Line Press 2.10.1965]

KIRKLANDS

- 1). Situated west of Reid Street, named 4th October 1979. [Burgh Engineers Office] (See Carnegie Drive)
- 2). Named after Mr Kirkland, who is shown on the 1823 Map of Dunfermline in this area.
- 3). 8th August 1676, this entry mentions James Mercer of Kirkland. [The Weavers Craft by D. Thomson P.142]
- 4). Records -1st Dec. 1678 - The Session having received security and payment - James Mercer of Kirkland having now peyit, [Annals of D'Line P.348]

KNAPPHILL

- 1). Situated off Masterton Road
- 2) Named after the Heather Erica Cinerea. Knaphill - excellent magenta-pink flowers on dark green foliage, June to October. [Highland Heathers]

LABURNUM ROAD

- 1). Situated in the Pitcorthie estate
- 2). Named after a small leguminous tree of genus with poisonous seeds, of which the commonest species anagyroides, has racemes of bright yellow flowers. [Oxford Dictionary]

LADY CAMPBELL'S WALK

- 1). Situated between Pilmuir Street and Hill Street. Named after Mrs Campbell.

- 2). 8th April 1839 - The meeting having learned that Mrs. Campbell of Headwell had made application to the Statute Labour Trustees to have the road at the foot of Grantsbank shut up, in respect that Campbell street had been opened, and that she had made a footpath from the point where the buildings in that street presently terminate to the point of the footpath leading in front of the south most street in Gardeners' Land or the Townhill Road, and also that Society's feuars, were strongly opposed to the shutting of this road. The meeting, considering the expense that Society had been at in awaiting Mr Campbell - Mrs Campbell's late husband to oppose the attempt of Mr Kirk, then proprietor of Grantsbank, to shut up the road, in which Mr Campbell was successful, it was the opinion of the committee that Mrs Campbell's present application should be opposed. The minutes of the Society of date 25th June 1830 and 30th April 1832, relate to the process at the instance of the late William Campbell, Esq., of Headwell, against the late John Kirk Esq., the proprietor of Grantsbank. Mrs Campbell of Headwell had made an attempt, before a meeting of the Road Trustees held on 10th inst. to have the road at the foot of Grantsbank shut up, and to substitute for it a path from Campbell street, but in which she failed and it is not thought that she will make another attempt. [D'Line Journal 5.6.1897]
- 3). The Action against Mr. Dow by the Town Council, Spowarts Trustees etc. seek to have Thomas Dow, grocer, Pilmuir Street, ordained to replace an iron post which as one of three iron posts erected by them at the west entrance to the public footpath known as Grantsbank Footpath or Lady Campbell's Walk.. [D'Line Journal 15.1.1898]
- 4). "Lady Campbell's Walk," along which good old Thomas Morrison, "the Bailie" often took me with him for his "constitutional" and told me of the old days and the old ways, is changed beyond recognition. [When We Were Boys P.4]
- 5). The suggestion that Lady Campbell's Walk should be widened and made into a street has revived the old time controversy as to how the Lane, which connects Albany Street with Pilmuir Street and runs parallel with Victoria Street on the north side and Campbell Street on the south derived its name. At one time - before the days of the late Mr Thomas Spowart of Broomhead, the lands of Headwell belonged to a Mrs Moodie or Campbell, and what is now known as Lady Campbell's Walk was the south boundary of her property. As "lady of the manor." Mrs Campbell was known as "Lady Campbell." [D'Line Press 26.9.1936]
- 6). A remit has been mated to a Sub-Committee of the Streets Committee without committal to consider and report as to the advisability of widening Lady Campbell's Walk to permit of the construction of a proper street, with carriageway and footpaths. [D'Line Press 12.9.1936]

LADY NAIRNE ROAD

- 1). Situated off East Baldridge Drive Baldridgeburn, named 4th May 1978. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 3). Named after Carolina Nairne, nee Oliphant. Lady (1766-1845) Song Writer, born in Gask, Perthshire, the daughter of a Jacobite laird. On 1806 she married her second cousin, Major Nairne (1757-1820), who became Lord Nairne in 1824. She lived in Edinburgh, but travelled widely in Ireland and Europe after her husband's death. Collecting traditional airs, she wrote songs to them under the pseudonym 'Mrs Bogan of Bogan', which were published in *The Scottish Minstrel* (1821-4), and posthumously as *Lays from Strathearn*. They include the lament for Prince Charles Edward Stuart, 'Will ye no' come back again', 'The Land o' the Leal', 'Caller Herrin', 'The Laird o' Cockpen', 'The Rowan Tree', and 'The Auld Hoose', as well as the martial setting for 'The Hundred Pipers'. [Chambers Biographical Dictionary P.332]

LAMBERT DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Halbeath Road Garvock.
- 2). Probably named after Mr James Williamson Lambert, Hatter and Gentleman's Outfitter, a member of a well known Dunfermline Family. [Obituary D'Line Press 13.1.1945]

LARCH GROVE

- 1). Situated off Pitcorthie Drive Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after - Deciduous coniferous tree of genus *Larix*, yielding tough timber and bark used in tanning. [Oxford Dictionary]

LAUDER STREET

- 1). Situated off Townhill Road and built in the 1920's.
- 2). Named after George Lauder (1815-1901) uncle of Andrew Carnegie. Son of a snuff-miller, and as a youth, was employed as a handloom weaver and later was apprentice to a blacksmith. In circa 1838-9 he opened a grocer's shop in Guildhall Street near the Cross, so well did he prosper that he was encouraged to look for more commodious premises and in 1939 removed his "Fruit and Vegetable shop" to the High Street. He retired from business in 1870 and became a member of Dunfermline School Board. The Lauder Technical College was named after him on the recommendation of Andrew Carnegie. His first wife Seaton Morrison was the sister of Margaret Morrison, (mother of Andrew Carnegie) second wife Margaret Haig. [Andrew Carnegie by J. B. Wall]
- 3). Mr George Lauder, who a prominent man, diligent in business and conspicuous for his activity in the civic life and his ardent advocacy of many good causes. He was a man of sterling worth and of fearless courage, distinguished also for his originality,

seen in his advertisements and enlivening his conversations. the boys said of him that "he was well read as William Taylor" and that was saying much, he was certainly a good advocate to have on one's side in public controversy; he was always well grounded in his facts "the chiels that winna ding an daurna be disputed" and he could hold his own in any argument, even with his friend Bailie Morrison. The two had many a tussle when they chanced to differ, but oftener than not they were in agreement on public issues. I have heard him in argument many times, oftenest, I think at his own doorstep, where in the quite hours of the forenoon, neighbours foregathered; and sometimes on the platform in the Music Hall. He was a dexterous debater, but he was even more effective as a letter writer, and I dare say in the sixties he contributed by a long way the largest share of the correspondence which was published on "the water question." He had many critics, but he met them all fairly and squarely. He demolished most of them and in the end his policy triumphed. Mr. Lauder and Mr Joseph Paton were great friends, and often in the afternoon Mr Lauder was met on his way to Wooer's Alley for "a long crack" with the famous pattern designer and antiquarian. Mr Lauder after he retired from business continued to devote himself whole-heartedly to the interest of the town. [When We Were Boys P.169]

LAURISTON DRIVE

- 1). Situated south side off Robertson Road, named 4th April 1985. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Lauriston mansion, which occupies a fine site about four miles north-west from Edinburgh, commanding an extensive view over the Firth of Forth. The mansion itself is five stories high, and with its central north tower is an example of the T plan. It contains initials of Dame Elizabeth Mowbray, daughter of Sir Robert Mowbray of Barnbogle, and second wife of Sir Alexander Napier of Merchiston, who is supposed to have built the castle. Sir Archibald purchased the estate from the Forresters of Corstorphine shortly after the year 1587; he died in 1608. [Architecture of Scotland P.91]

LAW ROAD

- 1). Situated in Touch.
- 2). Probably named after Andrew Law who's name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline September 1607.
- 3). Peter Law was Provost of Dunfermline from 1639 - 40, 1646, 1648.

LENY PLACE

- 1). Situated east off Townhill Road beside the old Bowling Green Club, which is now houses.

- 2). It is not known where this name came from possibly after Leny - Gaelic - leana (lenna), a meadow. A natural land-surface - Leny near Callander. [Scottish Land Names by H. Maxwell. P.164]
- 3). Leny (Callender). Gaelic Leana traona, 'marshy flat'. [Place Names of Scotland by J. B. Johnston P.165]
- 4). One of Dunfermline District's longest established workers' clubs is being forced to close because of rising rates and falling membership. The Dunfermline Railwaymen's Club has been in existence since 1953 and provides facilities for a number of sporting organisations, including bowling, judo and football. [D'Line Press 21.7.1989] (Now demolished and new houses built here).

LEYS PARK ROAD

- 1). Situated at the foot of Townhill Road.
- 2). Named after they Leys lying on the north part of the Woods of Garvock having the lands of Davisdean on the north. [Protocol Book of John Cunningham P.27]
- 3). 10 April 1664 - Appoynts to intimate a collection the nixt Sabbath for James White the touns herds childe, who has a confirmed stone. The name of another of "the town's officials" in the olden time James White "the towns herd" most likely "herdit the burgess's kie" on the Leys and localities east of Grassmuir lands, near Halybluid acres. [Kirk Session Records of D'Line P.60]
- 4). Poor House (Old Town Green) included in a list of Schools of 1844. [Historical & Statistical Account D'Line P.547]
- 5). A Poors-House has been recently erected in the Town Green, east from the Burgh, near to the new prison, which has been taken possession of this last summer, (1843). It is a neat plain, oblong building of two storeys, capable of accommodating 130 inmates, with the Governor and his family. It has a large hall for meals and worship, and two apartments for lunatics. It has cost £2384. [Chalmers History Vol.1. P 324]
- 6). Town Green and Poor's House are included in a list of Schools 1844. [Chalmers Vol.1 P.324]
- 7). 1845 - The New Prison, which had for some time past been in course of erection was finished January 1845. [Annals of D'Line P.654]
- 8). McLean's Hospital. This hospital is situated to the east of the Poor house, finished June 1849. [Annals of D'Line P.660]
- 9). To cope with the problem of containing out breaks of infection disease, the MacLean Hospital was opened in 1849. It was a two storey building and strategically located to the east of the prison and poor house. It was a charitable foundation. [The Auld Grey Toun by Eric Simpson P.46]
- 10). In 1867, the burgh's prison in Leys Park Road was full. [1992 Bygone D'Line P.IV]

- 11). Known as "Cemetery Road". [Street Plan of D'Line 1917]
- 12). Dunfermline Town Councillors appear to be puzzled at the meaning of the word "leys" as applied to the street, hitherto called Cemetery Road. In the "Scotsman" of Wednesday last, in a report on the subject of making new grass land, the word "leys" was a name used for centuries in the Corporation records, with reference to land which apparently lay in the immediate vicinity of the old town green. The road-way or path which goes along the north of the Cemetery is still colloquially known as "the back of the Leys." When the southern parts of the town's lands were sold in March 1829, to Mr Downie of Appin; the lands were exposed to public roup in two lots. [D'Line Press 14.3.1931]
- 13). Dunfermline Town Council are to purchase, through the Burgh Common Good Fund, the legalised police cells in Leys Park Road. The buildings comprise the main prison building containing cells, former Governor's house and offices, prison lodge and various out-buildings. The ground extends to 1.9 acres. [D'Line Press 17.11.1951]
- 14). 1951 - The legalised police cells in Leys Park Road were bought by the Town Council for £1,850 and subsequently used as accommodation for the Corporation Works Department. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 15). Because the Fife Police Joint Committee are to receive six "lets" in Dunfermline for police accommodation, the sale of the old prison buildings in Leys Park Road to Dunfermline, the sale of the old prison buildings unconditionally. This was stated at the Joint Committee's meeting in Dunfermline on Wednesday. [D'Line Press 29.3.1951]
- 16). Members of Dunfermline Public Park Old Boy's Club at their new premises suited on the north side of Leys Park Road. The premises a brick-founded wooden hut, were formerly opened by Mr. Ord A. Cunningham vice-chairman of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees. The members have been hitherto accommodated in the afternoons in the Band Hut Piggie's Lane and they are now possessors of their own premises. [D'Line Press 18.9.1954]
- 16). In Leys Park Road last week, demolition work began on the town's first, and only, purpose-built prison. The squat, three-storey building has stood on its own two-acre site, completely surrounded by a wall of awe-inspiring dimensions, for well over 100 years. During 1845, the first year's term of the new jail, there were 262 prisoners, for short periods of confinement." [D'Line Press 20.2.1981]

LIGGERS PLACE

- 1). Situated West off the Limekilns Road, where the burn, crosses the Limekilns Road under Liggar's Bridge.
- 2). Probably named after Cardinal Legate. In 1202 Robert, Abbot of Dunfermline, was deposed for "irregularities" by the Cardinal Legat. [Annals of D'Line P.47]

- 3). The Legates-Brig, vulgarly called the "Legars-brig," is situate about a mile due south of the Abbey. A bridge has occupied the site from a very remote period; it is mentioned more than once in the Register of Dunfermline Abbey before the year 1560. [Extracts from the Kirk Session Records of D'Line P.30]
- 4). Leggatsbrig, or Hoill coal of See Gellits. Gellits - Precept - Whereas the late Patrick Balfour Senior. one of two heirs of Conquest lawfully served to Mr Robt Pitcairn Commendator of Dunfermline and the late Agnes Pitcairn the other heir obtained a Decree before the Court of Session 28 June 1589, against. the late John Pitcairn of Forther, Agnes Ayton his spouse Henry Pitcairn their son and heir apparent, and Isobel Balfour his spouse, pretended proprietors, finding the Lands of - Wester Gellits, half Limekills with whole manor place & teinds included likewise the Coal win or to be win of Silleton Easter & Wester, Burnmouth, Waulkmill Round thereof, Roundalscraigs, Meadowend, Leggatsbrig & Windmillhill to be lawfully redeemed and to belong to them. [Charter S.R.O. RH11. 27.3]
- 5). 1649 -The Kirk Session Records notify that "this day, 6th Feb., Mr. James Phin gave in a compt of timber and uthyr chairges furnished and sustenit be him in building of Legates-brig and the brig at the nethyrton end." Would these bridges at this period be timber bridges? [Annals of D'Line P.319]
- 6). The stream from the north, runs past the foot of three sides of the little hill or mount, on which King Malcolm's tower in Pittencrief glen is situated, then along the west and south sides of the Glebe, and under a bridge (the Gyrrh), southward, till it meets the water of Lyne, a little east from the Legat's bridge, when the united streams proceed west and south-west to the Firth of Forth at Charlestown. [Rev. Peter Chalmers Vol.2. P.2]
- 7). Lord Elgin's railway past bearing north east to reach a point near Leggates Bridge on the Dunfermline to Limekilns road from which it continued to the foot of the Coal Road. [The Elgin or Charlestown Railway by D. McNaughton P.19]
- 8). The Liggars Bridge which spanned Lyne Burn at an ugly bend on the roadway and at the foot of a steep gradient was only 12 feet wide and it was suggested that the old structure should be superseded by a viaduct doing duty on a thoroughfare in accordance with modern ideas. The widening of the roadway was carried out during the spring of the present year. The Bridge has the inscription "Liggar's Bridge, re-built 1887 by John MacLennan engineer." [D'Line Journal 3.9.1887]

LILAC GROVE

- 1). Situated in the Pitcorthie estate.

- 2). Named after the Oleaceous shrub or small tree of genus *Syringa vulgaris* which has fragrant, pale pinkish-violet, blossoms; colour of these, of lilac colour. [Oxford Dictionary]

LILY'S LANE

- 1). Situated north of Izatt Avenue.
- 2). Named after Lily Hutchison who was given a Meritorious Award for services to the Red Cross for 42 years service, and is now area organiser for West Fife. Lily has 35 years service to Dunfermline Old Peoples Welfare Committee and is also with "The Jolly Sixties Lunch Club". She has won The Good Neighbour of the year award and was presented in 1976 with a medal and plaque from the Queen for Services to the Community.

LIME GROVE

- 1). Situated off Pitcorthie Drive in the Pitcorthie estate
- 2). Named after an ornamental tree *Tilia europaea*, with heart shaped leaves and small fragrant yellowish blossom. [Oxford Dictionary]

LIMEKILNS ROAD

- 1). Situated south off Forth Street leading to the village of Limekilns from which it takes its name. There is a road leading off west to McKane Park, Dunfermline Sports Club and the Playing Fields. There is another leading off east to Hill House it continues to Grange Road.
- 2). 11 July 1570 mentions-witness Patrick Murray of Windmillhill. [Protocol Book of John Cunyninghame P.35]
- 3). 1573 - Sasine in Favour of James Murray, the lands of Lymekilhill alias Langbank bounded on the south by Windmillhill. [Protocol Book of David Kinghorn P.125]
- 4). 'Miclehole' This name is shown on John Ainslie's Map in Dunfermline Carnegie Library.
- 5). The Lands of Hole belonging to Mr Christie are shown on XVI Map of Dunfermline. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 6). Hoill Criste, Hill Farm on the road between Dunfermline and Limekilns, was for a long time held by a family of the name of Christie. It now belongs to the Earl of Elgin. Walter Christie, bailie of regality. The Christie family had apparently been long in possession of the lands of Legattis Brig, alias Hoill, that the names of land and owner are frequently combined, Hoill-criste. The names of only two of the owners can be traced: Walter here referred to 9th January 1532/3 and Patrick Christie, who, with his wife Jonete Torrentine, had a feu-charter of the lands some time between 1555 and 1583. There was however, a Thomas Christie in the Hole' as late as 1st. March 1646. But, by that time, the ownership had passed to William Monteith of Randieford who

acquired them in 1621 and built the present Hill House in 1623. Like Thomas Christie, he was an elder in the Parish Church. In the early eighteenth century the lands were in the possession of William Black, clerk of regality. They are now part of the Broomhall estate. The Hill House has been the residence of two Admirals of distinction: (1) Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell K.B. a native of Dunfermline, whose portrait, attributed to Sir Thomas Lawrence, is to be seen in the City Chambers. It was provided by public subscription on the initiative of the Town Council, in recognition of his victory when the Dutch Fleet in the Texel surrendered after his taking the Helder on 29th August 1799. He was the son of Charles Mitchell of Piteadie and Baldrige and had a brother, Sir Charles Mitchell of the H.E.I.C. Naval Service, and a sister Jean wife of Sir John Wardlaw, 13th Baronet of Pitreavie. (2). Admiral Superintendent at Rosyth (1920-23), who played an honourable part in two world wars. [Regality of D'Line Court Book by J.M. Webster P.182]

- 7). 1623 -The Hill-House, a stately mansion, about half a mile South of Broad Street, Netherton, (passed Liggars Bridge off the Limekilns Road) was this year founded by William Monteith, of Randieford, who in 1621, purchased the estate. [Annals of D'Line P.281]
- 8). Limekills Road Plea. "25 June 1720 This day the councell commission at the Clerk to go to Edinburgh and consul Mr. Grame, Mr. Dalryample, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Walker, and any other George Robertson shall direct to defend Sir Philips plea against the toun, and to tell George Robertson to be very careful and spare no money in defending the touns plea, and to give George Robertson twelve guineas to disburse on the plea." [Annals of D'Line P.403]
- 9). 1800 -1830. The "Whole" House of ane and half stories stood, facing south in the field to the West, west of the Hill House gateway on Limekilns Road. In old time say 50 years ago there was a path-sometimes used yet (1894) leading from Limekilns Road to Gallowridgehill farm passing close by the "Hole" House. The proprietor or indweller (1800-1825) was always spoken of as The Laird of the Hole, and was celebrated for his intense and protical belief in the person alias of the Devil. Coming from the Hole one day with the intention of passing along Lovers Loan to the Coal Road he had to pass under the shade of the tall elms of that deeply shaded walk. Now the Laird had for years pursued the amusement of nursing rare plants at the Hole and under cover, had grown a large Tobacco Plant. Of this he had made a strong supple walking stick, and this he was carrying as he walked along the Lovers Loan. In the deepest part of the shade he met a tall, dark, strange-looking person who addressed him in strange yet leasing accents. A strong feeling came over the Laird and something within told him this was The Devil now, The Lard had never met him in the flesh before; He glanced downwards to the feet and saw they were cloven, and he saw there was something clubbed up under the

tail of his fine blue coat. Knowing the power of his Tobacco Stick, he raised it suddenly and come swish over the shoulders of his dark devilship, and repeated his blows with such swiftness and severity as made the devil wince and ultimately; after emitting a sulphurous smell and a blaze of fire, to leap over Hunts Dykes and disappear up the bank. There was also in use among the south side weavers an aphousin to the effect "There ne'er was a contented man but the Laird O' the Hole" [Anent Vol 2 by D. Thomson]

- 10). Less pleasant additions to the streets were the toll-bars which were first erected in 1790 at Limekilns Road. These tolls were small sums collected from everyone who passed the toll-gates or toll houses. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.122]

LINBURN GROVE

- 1). Situated west off the Linburn Road north end and named after the Lyne Burn runs on the West here to Woodmill Road.

LINBURN PLACE

- 1). Situated off Inchkeith Drive Abbeyview, named as below.

LINBURN ROAD

- 1). Situated running South from Halbeath Road to Masterton Round-about.
- 2). Part of the Road follows the course of the Lyne Burn from which it most probably was named.
- 3). As the chief part of the town of Dunfermline stands on the ridge of a hill, and as dun in Gaelic, or tun, Anglo-Saxon, came to signify a dwelling or small number of houses, some what corresponding to the modern provincial application in Scotland of the word town to a rural hamlet or farm-steading, and as the brook named the Line-Burn, but commonly the Spittal (Hospital) Burn, as flowing near where St Leonard's Hospital once stood, runs from east to west on the south side of the town, this might at least have contributed to the name which it has received. From the generic meaning of the word lin, signifying, as explained, pool or stream, many people in Dunfermline confound the back or tour (tower) burn with the specific name Line or Spittal burn. [Chalmers Vol.1. P.3-4]
- 4). Bomb Craters, Linburn Road circa 1941, when the bombs were dropped in the area the craters left became a sight seeing feature for the town. Alexander Ramsay in his Oral History at Abbot House tells us "I can remember my Father taking me for a walk from our house in Townhill Road to see the craters." From a sketch he made the craters are shown as being in the field across the road from St. Columbus High School. [Alex Ramsay]
- 5). The works will also include junction improvements Linburn Road, with all work due to be completed in January, in time for the hospital opening in April. [D'Line Press 18.9.1992]

- 6). To the East of Linburn Road lies the path to the Robert Henryson School in the Lynebank Hospital area. Again east of Linburn Road is the path to South Fod. This area is under development.

LINSEY MACDONALD COURT

- 1). Situated off St. John's Drive Garvock, named 13 August 1980. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 3). Named after- Miss Linsey T. MacDonald was Citizen of the Year 1980.
- 4). The young Dunfermline athlete, Lindsay Macdonald, who won national acclaim when she won a medal in the Olympic games in Moscow in 1980. She was later honoured as Dunfermline's Citizen of the Year. [Bygone D'Line P.VIII]

LOGIE PLACE

- 1). Situated off Parkneuk Road Baldridgeburn, named as below.

LOGIE ROAD

- 1). Situated west off Lovers Loan. There is a road going north to Urquhart Farm and cottages. The Logie Road leads to Logie House and Logie Farm, coming out at Crossford.
- 2). Probably named Logie, from the Gaelic lagan, signifying, a hollow. The Gaelic an, as a termination, is often changed into the Scoto-saxon ic. hence kiln-logie. [Ferne History P.130]
- 3). Logie is shown on The Regality of Dunfermline Map in the Early XVith. century.
- 4). Logie. Lug = hollow, Anc. Logymurtache, i.e. Murdoch's Logie. So Murdocairnie in the same district. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.39]
- 5). Nothing.
- 6). To the east of Pitfirrane are Logie and Pittencrieff Houses, the property of James Hunt, Esq., a modern mansion situated in a valley. [Chalmers History Vol.1 P.325]
- 7). With regard to the obligations of the monastery towards its own bondmen, there is some elucidation in the verdict of a jury as early as the year 1320. This jury, which consisted of eight persons, sat in the chapel of Logyn (Logie) on a question between the abbey and the men of Tweeddale belonging to it. "The latter, in the first place, demand that the abbot shall appoint a bailie of their own race, who shall repledge them to the court of the monastery; to which it is answered by the jury that such a bailie should be given to them not only from feudal right, but from use and wont. [D'Line Abbey by J. M. Webster]
- 8). The lands of Logie formed part of the possessions of Dunkeld Cathedral, and by Bishop Cardeney of Dunkeld 1396-1436 were set in feu for two merks

without the consent of the Chapter. By Deed of Examination of April 7 1506, between James Beton or Bethume, Abbot of Dunfermline, and George Brown, Bishop of Dunkeld, the superiority of Logie became the property of Dunfermline Abbey. The earliest known lay-owner of the lands is William Lindsay who was in possession before 1397. Apparently it was he who acquired Logie in feu from Bishop Cardeney. [History of Inverkeithing by Rev W Stephen P.198]

- 9). Following the gift of the monastery by James VI to his Consort, Anne of Denmark, and on 9th November 1613 Thomas Wardlaw of Newlands, afterwards of Logie, repeatedly Provost of Dunfermline, intromits with the lands of the Hospital. [D'Line Abbey by J.M, Webster P.191]
- 10). Mr. Wardlaw was an all-round man. He was an elder in the church, an M.P. a frequent commissioner from the town to the Convention of Royal Burghs, and withal an enduring Provost of the burgh. His father was Sir Cuthbert Wardlaw of Balmule. He was born 4th Sept 1569. He became the proprietor of Logie early in the seventeenth century and a member of the Scots Estates. He was also eleemosynar of St Leonard's Hospital and as such he granted a precept of infeftment in four acres to William Mudie. [The D'Line Hammermen by D. Thomson P.52]
- 11). Hunts of Pittencrieff and Logie. William Hunt, Esq., Dunfermline purchased the Estate and Superiority of Pittencrieff from Captain George Phin for £31,500. [Annals of D'Line P.544]
- 12). 1937 - So the battle for the bridge dragged on, (building of Forth road bridge) In the Dunfermline Press of 2nd February there was the optimistic report. In the same issue there were other optimistic statements. The Convenors; Committee of Fife County Council, for instance, selected a site at the Race Park, Logie Estate for formation of a permanent civil Airport, and a meeting of a Tay Road Bridge conference was reported on. [D'Line Press 100 years]

LOMOND CRESCENT

- 1). Situated between Almond Road and Nith Street Abbeyview.
- 2). Named after the Lomond Hills. Falkland is at the head of the plain known as the Howe of Fife, is charmingly situated at the north base of the east Lomond (1471 ft.) while 3 1/2 m. west is the twin hill of west Lomond. (1713 ft) [Muirhead's Scotland P.257]

LOUGHRIGG

- 1). Situated off the Heathery at Masterton Road.
- 2). Named after Heather Loughrigg. January to May - A very dark green foliage, bronze at times. Rose-pink flowers. [Highland Heathers]

LOUISE STREET

- 1). Situated between Blacklaw Road and Gorrie Street Brucefield, built 1940.
- 2). Louise Whitfield married Andrew Carnegie on 22nd April 1887 at New York.

The Louise Carnegie gates were erected by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust as a tribute to Andrew Carnegie's widow in June 1929 (Andrew Carnegie died in 1919). A number of buildings were taken down to make a new ceremonial entrance to the glen and to open up a vista down the whole length of the High Street to the Carnegie statue. [Dunfermline Heritage P.19]

- 3). Another - Louise Victoria born 1867- 1931, was the daughter of King Edward VII she married Alexander Duff, Duke of Fife.

LOVERS LOAN

- 1). Situated at the foot off the Coal Road going east under the wall of Pittencrieff Park.
- 2). Probably named by couples pursuing the shaded walk between the stream and the Glebe Park, now acquired by the Trust, one is led to the foot of Pittencrieff Park. There under the shelter of the trees that adorns the Lovers' Loan and the southern boundary of the Park. [Guide to D'Line by J.B. Mackie P.59]
- 3). It should be added that, in connection with the widening of Forth Street, advantage was taken of an opportunity of dealing with part of Lovers' Loan, which, from a narrow Lane, has been widened to an overall width of 40 feet, so that, at a future date if necessary, the road may be developed as a "bypass" connecting with Pittencrieff Street via Coal Road. [D'Line Press 1.10.1927]
- 4). See Limekilns Road. [Anent Vol .2 D. Thomson]

LOWER STATION ROAD

- 1). Situated off St. Margaret's Drive, leading to the Railway Station from which it was named. There used to be an upper and a lower Railway Stations in Dunfermline. Until St. Margaret's Drive was built this Street was situated South off Comely Park.

MACBETH ROAD

- 1). Situated between Gellatly Road and Shields Road Abbeyview.
- 2). Probably named after Mr. James Currie Macbeth, Solicitor who was elected Provost on 6th November 1903-1909. [100 Years D'Line Press P.49]

MACKIE PLACE

- 1). Situated between Tweeddale Drive and Linburn Road, Abbeyview.
- 2). This place was called Drynapps Green, (Dryknabs is shown on Ainslie Map of 1810). By popular demand the name was changed to Mackie Place.
- 3). 1956 - For the first time, the burgh had two ladies on the Magistrates' bench - Bailie Mrs. Jean Black and Bailie Mrs. Jean Mackie. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 4). Mrs. Jean H. Mackie Provost of Dunfermline from 1961 to 1964.

MAITLAND STREET

- 1). Situated north off Pittencrieff Street going towards Grieve Street. The street faces the entrance to Pittencrieff estate on the south, and going north, it passes through to Grieve Street and Golfdrum Street or the Railway to Phoenix Lane and Baldridgeburn.
- 2). Possibly named after Alexander Gibson Maitland or Colonel James Maitland Hunt. On Dec. 4, 1779 William Hunt of Pittencrieff married Janet daughter of James Alexander Clerk, of South Queensferry, then writer in Dunfermline and their son, James married Margaret daughter of John Grieve, on Sept. 26 1807. James Hunt died March 6, 1858 and was succeeded by his son James Alexander in April 1851. He later married Helen, daughter of Alexander's sister Thomasina, and married Feb 3, 1841. Sir Alexander C.R.G. Maitland, Bart. of Clifton Hall. The succession devolved on James Alexander Hunt, of Logie. Col Hunt was educated at Harrow. He held the command of 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and afterwards commanded the 91st Regimental District. Col. Hunt's heir-presumptive is his brother, William Alexander Hunt. [History of Inverkeithing by Rev. W. Stephen P.205]

MALCOLM COURT

- 1). Situated on the north side off Izatt Avenue, and named as below.

MALCOLM STREET

- 1). Situated south off St Andrew Street towards the Rex Park and crossing the Lyne Burn through the Park and ending up at the bottom of Mill Hill Street, built in the 1920's.
- 2). Named after a national hero Malcolm Canmore. Malcolm Canmore, afterwards surnamed Ceanmore or Great-head, was the eldest son of Duncan I King of Scotland, previously Prince of Cumberland, who had been assassinated by Macbeth upon whose usurpation Malcolm fled into England, and was educated in the court of Edward the Confessor. Upon the usurper being destroyed by means of Macduff, thane of Fife, and Siward, earl of Northumberland, Malcolm III King, and son of Duncan I ascended the throne A.D. 1056 or 1057. Thirteen years after, he espoused Margaret, who was a Saxon princess, the daughter of Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, king of England, and grand-niece of Edward the Confessor. The fact of the marriage having been solemnized here (Dunfermline) is beyond dispute. Fordun in his description of the nuptial ceremony, quoted the year 1070 which is the generally received date. [Chalmers Vol.1. P.86]
- 3). 1165 - Malcolm IV died at Jedburgh December 9th in the 24th year of his age and after the 12th of his reign. He was brought with the highest honour by

the most distinguished persons of all ranks in the kingdom to Dunfermline and interred in the middle pavement of the Abbey to the right of his grandfather, King David before the High Altar, the royal burial place. [Annals of Dunfermline P.58]

- 4). 1196- Malcolm, Earl of Athole, and his wife the Countess, died between the years 1194 and 1198 and were interred in the Abbey in the place they had selected. [Annals of D'Line P.63]
- 5). Malcolm was chaplain to the Altar of St. Mary, situated at the High Altar of the Parochial Church and is variously described in the index to the Burgh Records as notary, clerk, burgh clerk, common clerk. [The Regality of D'Line Court Book by J. H. M. Webster P.168]
- 6). The 193 Arcon prefabs in Dunfermline could disappear by the end of 1969, if effect is given to the phased programme of clearance at present tentatively projected for the six prefab sites in the burgh. Mill Road/Malcolm Street, 16 houses by late 1969. [D'Line Press 13.11.1965]
- 7). Mr and Mrs Andrew Irvine were the first tenants of Malcolm Street. They walked up a ramp to their front door when they first took occupancy of No. 47 in 1922. [D'Line Press 10.4.1970]

MARKET STREET

- 1). Situated north off Carnegie Drive. The street linking James Street and Carnegie Drive. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Mention of the old cattle market last week brings to memory the variety of uses to which this place was put more than half a century ago. Older people will recall the weekly sales which were conducted by the late Robert Dodds. It was chiefly fat and young pigs which were auctioned, although horses, carts, and agricultural implements, were not unknown to Mr. Dodds's sale ring, these sales were held at an early hour than those which took place at the market of Messrs Macdonald, Fraser & Co., a little to the east. [D'Line Press 8.1.1949]
- 3). 1901 - The former cattle market has given way to the multi storey car park and bus station. [Bygone D'Line P.11]
- 4). Dunfermline's new Bus Station, which was officially opened on Wednesday, can compete with the best. The bus station and car park, at a cost of £2.7 million, is the second phase of the project. the first phase was the access road. There is provision within the bus maze and concourse for 11 stances. It is on two levels, and on the James Street side there is provision for six stances for town services. The car park which as room for about 550 vehicles, sits on top of the main bus station concourse which will cater for country services and their passengers. [D'Line Press 16.11.1984]

MARSHALL PLACE

- 1). Situated off Harris Place. This Place was named 2nd August 1979. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Mr. David Marshall. 1948 Mr David Marshall, solicitor, was appointed chairman of the Carnegie Dunfermline and Hero Fund Trusts. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 4). 1950 - Mr. David Marshall as chairman of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. [D'Line Press 100 years]

MARY PLACE

- 1). Situated off Frederick Crescent Brucefield, and built in the 1920's.
- 2). Named after Mary Beveridge, born 1878, daughter of Mr Erskine Beveridge who was the Textile Manufacturer of Erskine Beveridge and Co. Ltd., of St Leonard's Street. Members of the Beveridge family gave their Christian names to a number of the streets built on their land. Mary Place was in the first phase of the Brucefield scheme. Mrs Helen Niddrie, widow of a former Deputy Chief Constable of the former Dunfermline City Police Force, recalled that, as newly-weds, she and her husband took possession of the three-apartment flat at 7 Mary Place on 1st February 1922. Her husband's only hobby was motoring, and so he built the first garage in the Brucefield development. The Council's regulations regarding the building of private garages were strict. It was even laid down that they had to be painted green. [D'Line Press 10.4.1970]
- 3). And in the 1920's presented a period where frivolity and poverty after war was setting in with a laissez faire in attitude, and the newspaper played a big part in keeping attention drawn among responsible citizens to the more pressing needs, of the times, both locally and nationally. It rejoiced with the city when King George V and Queen Mary, accompanied by the then Duke and Duchess of York (later King George VI and Queen Elizabeth), paid a visit to Dunfermline on 13th July 1923. [D'Line Press 100 years]

MARY'S WALK

- 1). Situated south of Park Place leading into the Public Park.
- 2). Named after Maria Speranza Divito or Mrs Mary Watters of Giacomo Café, Crosswynd, who lived in this area. She had the steps made and put a handrail up to assist the walk to the Public Park.

MASTERTON ROAD

- 1). Situated east end off Aberdour Road at the Masterton Round-about the road proceeds south to the village of Masterton.
- 2). 1153 - Royal gifts by Malcolm IV to Dunfermline Abbey. Malcolm IV, on the day of the interment of his grandfather, David I bequeathed to the Abbey the

- lands of Ledmacduuegil, near Dunfermline; and also 23 acres of arable ground. [Annals of D'Line P.54]
- 3). When Malcolm Canmore hired Aelric, the Saxon Master-mason to build for him a church to replace the little Celtic one in which Princess Margaret and he had been married, he gave him for his services the lands of Ledmacduuegil which afterwards came to be known as Master to, (the place where the Master-mason lived). [Early Masons and Carpenters by J. M. Webster P.3]
 - 4). Masterton (Dunfermline parish). Ledmacduuegil. (sicuti Magister Ailrius cementrius ('mason') William tenuit) 1153 RRSI no 112 (Dunf. Reg. No.39) Maisterun early 13th century RRSI No. 112 (Dunf. Reg. No. 39) (Hugh de) villa magistri early 13th c. Dunf. Reg. No. 171 (William de) Maisterun early 13th century (Dunf. Reg. No. 174, 198. 198) (William de) Meistreton 1296 Ins. Pub. (Duncan de) Maystertona 1316 (Dunf. Reg. No. 348) Maistertoun 1563 RMS IV No. 1476, Mstertoun 1590s Pont. /WF and Maistertoun 1640s Gordon. Sc Maister 'master' + Sc toun. The eponymous master is Master Ailric the mason, fl. Before 1153, presumably one of those in charge of building works at Dunfermline Abbey. As is clear from RRSI No. 112, it was called Ledmacduuegil before it acquired the name by which we know it today, and it serves as a reminder that names containing the generic toun do not necessarily mean new settlement on and previously unoccupied or unfarmed. This earlier name probably means either 'hill-side' or slope of the sons of 'Dungal', or possibly 'half (davoch) of the sons of Dungal', from G leth 'half, side'. [Masterton Dunf. Carnegie Lib.]
 - 5). Ledmacduuegil - the spellings varies - and Maistertoun are one and the same and that they were at one time owned and occupied by a man described as "Aelric the mason". Tradition moreover has it that this Aelric got the lands for work done at Dunfermline in the time of Malcolm Canmore. The change of name from Ledmacduuegil to Maistertoun was doubtless due to the fact that in time people got to know and speak of the place as that where the Master-mason lived. Later Aelric's successors adopted the name of their lands as their surname and became known as the Mastertons of that ilk, still later the lands were divided into eighths. Note by Mr John Harvey, "Magister cementarius" is equivalent to "Master-mason" and that such a master was the nearest equivalent to an architect, I have not the slightest doubt that Aelrious was the "architect" of the church of Dunfermline in the time of Malcolm Canmore" [Pitreavie Writs 1579/80 notes by Dr J. M. Webster]
 - 6). This is a local surname, like many others of their origin is that one of the chief architects at the building of the abbacy of Dunfermline obtained from King Malcolm Canmore the lands of Masterton in Fifeshire from which he and his prosperity assumed their surname. They were long designed Mastertons of that ilk. [Masterton Papers P.4.]

- 7). Masterton of the Ilk. A family of note in the Dunfermline district for a considerable period before the Reformation. The name is still preserved in that of a village and farm. It may also be worth mentioning that the first baptism in St. Margaret's Episcopal Chapel, recently there erected, was of a child named Margaret Masterton. Masterton was formerly known as Ledmacduuegil (perhaps more correctly Ledmacduuegil) and is thus noted in charters of Malcolm IV. A.D. 1153-1165. [Registrum de Dunfermelyn, pp. 21, 23]
- 8). Pitreavie a Pictish place-name of 9th century origin. From pett 'estate' or 'portion of Land' + uncertain second element. Pettrany 1358 Charter to William Grimshaw of the land of Pitreavie, resigned by John Mastertown. [Johannes de Maystyrtona, RRS vi no. 191A] (See Pitreavie)
- 9). Masterton Confirmation of two charters -one by the Commendator & Convent of D. 11 April 1580 to Robert Mudie son and heir of Thomas Mudie of an 8th of Masterton, on the resign of John Pitcairn & Euphen Murray relict of Robert Stewart of Rosyth with consent of Robert Pitcairn Sect to his Majesty (See Cartulary Vol.1. Foils 287). [S.R.O RH11.27.2.No.191]
- 10). Sir Henry Wardlaw and the Masterton-Seat in Dunfermline Kirk. The following minute, extracted from the Kirk Session Records of Dunfermline refers to the "Mastertoun-seat," and also to the great tomb of William Shaw, "Master of the King's Wark" 3 October 1670. The grand old tomb of "The Master of the King's Wark" stood against the north wall of the "Auld Kirk," immediately behind where the pulpit stood. [Annals of D'Line P.343]
- 11). Mastertown. This is another hamlet about two miles south east from Dunfermline, at a small distance from the old mansion of Pitreavie. In 1791 there were one hundred and sixteen inhabitants; and in 1821 there was only and advance of three. This hamlet, however, is deriving considerable celerity from possessing no unworthy successor to the late provost Low of Dunfermline, in the useful art of reducing dislocation and sprains. To Mr William Sanders, at Mastertown, a great number resort for the cure of these causalities, and find much relief from his skill. The estate of Pitreavie, which was of considerable extent, anciently belonged to that worthy baronet Sir Henry Wardlaw, who, in 1675, founded the hospital at Mastetown, as formerly mentioned. The venerable manor-house is of great extent, of the old style of architecture, of which few specimens now remain, and was till of late years, occupied by a genteel family; but is fast hastening to decay. This estate is now the property of Mrs. Madox Blackwood. Here was fought, in 1651, that sanguinary battle betwixt the forces of Charles II and those of Cromwell, which proved so disastrous to the former. [History of D'Line by A. Mercer P.206]

- 12). Like other territorial chiefs, the lairds of Pitreavie had the power of Pit and Gallows within his jurisdiction. A large beech tree near Masterton standing on a small hillock and known as the "Dule Tree" or Tree of grief may mark the place of execution in the old days. [The Journal Guide to D'Line by Mackie p.145]
- 13). On the high ground to the east of Pitreavie, and included in the estate, is the village of Masterton, which is said to have been so called originally from the circumstance of an ancient proprietor of the lands here having been the master-architect of Dunfermline Abbey. In the year 1675 Sir Henry Wardlaw, the second baronet, founded a hospital here of a similar character to that of St. Leonard's, near Dunfermline, but making provision only for four widows. The charity still subsists, and the patronage, which was originally vested in the proprietor of the Pitreavie estate, was retained by Miss Blackwood when she sold the property to Mr. Beveridge. [Between the Ochils and the Forth by D. Beveridge P.243]
- 14). In the year 1675, Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, instituted an hospital at Mastertown, in favour of four widows, "women of honest fame, relicts of honest men, "who live in the ground of Pitreavie, or other "land belonging to him and his successors." to whom the patronage of the hospital is declared to belong, and failing widows of the above description, in favour of such other honest women as the patrons shall please to prefer. Each of the widows is to have a chamber or house, and six bolls of meal, yearly; or three bolls of oats and three bolls of bear, at the option of the patron. [Ferne History P47]
- 15). Mr. Walker - Mastertown - £228.0.4. [A Directory of Landowners in Dunfermline c.1770 [S.R.O. P145]]
- 16). David Masterton, son-in-law of James Cooper a Baillie of Dunfermline 1.8.1806. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 17). The "Bishop" was twin brother to the "Blinker" the ane was James, and the other William Stewart. Both were squinters and in opposite directions, and local gossips would have it, that this double peculiarity arose from their mutual greed, when yet infants, at the mothers breast, for there they "gleyed" across at each other to see the one got no more than his share. They were clever, talented, excellent men. The weavers Incorporation trusted its most important affairs to William as is evident from the minute books, and from his management of their "Corn and Oatmeal" enterprise of 1827. The "Bishop" James, was a great hand at the Drought Board and was known far and wide for his original modes of calculation, his pawky wit and his sententious wisdom. He lived at the village of Masterton and during the forties would visit the town several times a week, dressed in his tweed scotch bonnet, his moleskin coat and knee breeches short set man strongly made, deep set eyes overhanging brows and kindly, penetrating looks. [Anent Vol.2 by D Thomson]

- 18). The small cemetery at Aberdour Road is one of a group of sites lying South and East of Dunfermline. Within 3 km of Aberdour Road are the following sites: Pitreavie (Beveridge 1886); Calais Muir (Beveridge 1886) Ferniehill (Callander 1923) Masterton (Henshall and Wallace 1963) and possibly North Wood Masterton (DES (1971), 20) Another Bronze Age cemetery may be indicated by a record in the Ordnance Survey Name Book No.74 (1854), 4, of 'Roman Urns' found in the 1840 s under a large rough stone at Middlebank House, Masterton, Dunfermline. [Ref. D/ARCH D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 19). In 1885 The Blackwood Trust, this was a Mortification of £5,000 and property at Masterton by Miss Christina Madox Blackwood to the Holy Trinity, Scottish Episcopal Church Dunfermline subject to some life tenancies at Masterton. It was intended to be a continuation of an earlier Mortification by Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie in 1675 to the then Episcopal Abbey Church at Masterton and the main tenance of the school there. Incidentally there is some indication that a day school was supported by the Church between 1852 and 1859 at least, but there are no further details available, etc. By 1893 St. Margaret's Chapel at Masterton had been built for the services previously held in Abbey Cottage, but the properties became derelict as the life renters died as there were no funds for repair. The school ceased by 1913 and the Chapel ceased to be used for services before the 1st War, being finally deconsecrated in 1946, and later demolished. No property is now owed at Masterton. [Holy Trinity Church Jubilee by Duncan McNaughton.]
- 20). An Episcopal Chapel at the village of Masterton was consecrated by Bishop Wordsworth of St. Andrews on 25 the May 1889. [100 years D'Line Press P.31]
- 21). The new Crematorium Masterton Road, has taken almost two and a half years to complete. [D'Line Press. 29.12.1971]
- 22). The new Crematorium, Masterton Road will be officially opened in the New Year. [D'Line Press 29.12.1972]
- 23). On the south end of Masterton Road on the north side is the Scottish Society For The Prevention of Cruelty, Birds Cleaning & Seal Treatment Unit Middlebank Animal Welfare Centre.
- 24). The link road connecting Queensferry Road to Masterton Road was officially opened on Wednesday, two months ahead of schedule. [D'Line Press 10.4.1998]

MATHIESON PLACE

- 1). Situated off McKay Drive, named 17.4.1972.
- 2). Named after Kenneth Mathieson, Contractor was Provost of the city from 1871 to 1877.

MAYGATE

- 1). Situated between east of the Kirkgate towards Abbot Street.
- 2). The burn flowed down Brue Street, in front of the 'Townhouse, and along Maygate, (which means Water Street). [D'Line Burgh Records P.73]
- 3). Me, Mea, Moe, have some connection with water, signifying a rivulet, burn, lade. From this he infers that the name Maygate may be derived from this circumstance. For the Heugh Mill burn, proceeding from the pond behind the Mill Port, under-which it run, passed down the Collier-row opposite the Old Tolbooth, on the east of the Kirkgate Street, to a point near the Sanctuary House, whence it flowed eastward, and still does so, opposite Secretary Pitcairn's house, till it takes a turn south-ward on the eastside of the Commercial Bank to the Heugh Mills. This street, therefore may have been originally the Meagate, or Megate, more especially as the space between the west end of it, at the foot of Kirkgate, was wont long ago to be called the Water-wynd, and this would be the Watergate. This water course was of old for the most part open for the benefit and convenience of the inhabitants, being covered only where a foot or carriage way was needed, which as there were then comparatively few houses to the west of it, and no bridge over the ravine, would not be often. [Chalmers Vol.2. P.196]
- 4). Very likely there would be a Port or "Yett" at the extreme east end of Maygate. [Annals of D'Line P.765]
- 5). Maygate is mentioned in the oldest Town Council records of Dunfermline as early as 1487-1497. May-gate probably from Magh, a marshy plain or level ground. Previous to 1770 Maygate was on the only level street in the burgh, it stood on marshy ground with the old tron burn running obliquely through it, therefore the site was on a magh, a street on a marshy piece of level ground hence Magh-gate or May-gate. (Kirk session Records by Rev P Chalmers)-The North kirkyard, as also the Maygate, and for some distance eastward was, in remote times, occupied by a small shallow loch, surrounded by swampy ground. [Kirk Session Records of D'Line P.9]
- 6). 1488 - May-Gait - the Maygate is noticed in a minute of Council held in August 1 this year (Burgh Records) [Annals of D'Line P.168]
- 7). May Gait is referred to in the Burgh Records, under date 12th May 1489. The origin of the name is not clearly known. 1490 - 'The Foul Vennel' The vennel, or dirty lane, is mentioned in the Burgh Records. It was about eight feet broad. Afterwards it was called "In-below-th'-wa's" because it proceeded along the north side of the northern boundary wall of the Abbey, from east end of the Maygate to the Newraw. It is now known as Canmore Street, "a wide street, land one of the best in town." [Annals of D'Line P.170]
- 8). About 1126 - the time, that is, when the erection of the Abbot House, the Temporary Church and the Nae ws I so many minds. Incidentally, the first historical notice of gold occurring in this county is the grant by David I to the

Abbey of Dunfermline, just before the death of Geoffry, of a tithe of all the gold which should accrue to him from Fife and Forthryf. When Geoffry arrived from Canterbury with his monks they would find a church (Queen Margaret's) ready for their use, but very little, one imagines, first things to be done would be to make some temporary provision. It soon became evident that provision would require to be made for the occasional residence of the abbot outside Dunfermline altogether, and consequently we find King David, as already indicated, granting a mansura (manse or residence) in the burgh of Dunfermline another in Stirling and another in Perth and Edinburgh. "There does not seem to be any good reason for doubting that the consecration took place in 1126, or possibly 1127." We conclude, therefore that the deed (Reg.26) as issued and signed some time between these dates. The somewhat unexpected feature of this gift is that it not only provided official residences for the abbot when duty called him to some distance from the monastery, it at the same time provided him with a mansura, libera et quieta (free and quite) in Dunfermline itself. The Registrum (Chartulary) is disappointing reticent about the history of the monastery, but the impression definitely left upon one's mind by the terms of this deed is that, hitherto, the abbot and his monks had lived together, now he was to have a place of his own, quite and free from interruption. The point is interesting because of its possible bearing on the story of the well-known Abbot House. The first authentic reference to the house is when, following the Reformation, Robert Pitcairn became Commendator of the Abbey. As it stands, it is a composite structure suggesting various dates, but the vaulted cellars may conceivably belong to a period as early as the close of the thirteenth century, or the beginning of the fourteenth, and, while far from suggesting that this was the actual house gifted by King David, it definitely stood on or near the same site. [D'Line Abbey by Dr. J.M. Webster P.15 & 16]

- 9). The Abbot of Dunfermline's House in Edinburgh 1524. As early as this period, that house at the junction of High Street with Canongate (north side) in after times known as John Knox's house, (Edinburgh) belonged to the Abbot's of Dunfermline, and here they resided during the meetings of "The Estates," and when on official duties. [Annals of D'Line P.190]
- 10). John Boswell, who is here (9th January 1532) described as almoner, was sacristan of the monastery 5th December 1550, and on that date purchased "The Great Ludging of Dunfermline". The purchase, though contrary to the monastic vow, had been effected with the consent of Abbot George Durie and was later legalised by Commendator Robert Pitcairn. The sacristan, who died not long before the Reformation, gifted the house to his cousin Andrew Boswell, son of John Boswell, burghess of Dunfermline. Andrew Boswell,

finding that it was partly ruinous and that it could not be repaired without the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, sold it to Anthony Rutherford, notary, being then in occupation of it to James Murray of Perdewis for the sum of 115 marks Scots (Yester Writs). [D'Line Abbey by J.M. Webster]

- 11). 1563 - Anthony Rutherford was the occupier of subjects, mostly old and ruinous, on the South side of Maygate Dunfermline which were acquired by James Murray of Perdewis. [Protocol Book of John Cunyinghame P.12] (The Great Ludging)
- 12). 1576 - Robert Pitcairn Commendator of Dunfermline, appears to have resided frequently in the Friars' House, May Gate, Dunfermline, about this period. It would be probably be about this time that he got the curious, old-lettered "advice-stane" placed over the door of this residence viz: - Sen ~Vord~is~ Thrall~and~ Thocht~is~Fre~ Keip~Veill~Thy~Tonge~I~Coinsell~The. That is: - "Since word is thrall, and thought is free, Keep well thy tongue, I counsel thee." This lintel stone is 6 feet 4 inches in length by 11 inches in breadth. This house in May Gate has been for about 200 years known as the "Abbot's-house," in consequence of Pitcairn having made it his residence during his brief sorjourings in Dunfermline on his business of the dissolved Abbey. Anciently, the house appears to have been a Friary, probably a convent of Blackfriars and may date back into the thirteenth century. It has undergone many alterations, but its cruciform plan may still be traced. The door-way in the May Gate appears to be struck out in the lower part of the north transept. A plot of ground adjacent, on the east, is noticed in an old Charter as the Frears' Yard (the Friars' Yard, or Garden), undoubtedly the garden of this Convent of Friars. [Annals of D'Line P.219]
- 13). 1588 - John Gib was groom of H.M. Chamber. 1588 the King made him Keeper of "our place and yairds of Dunfermline as lately possessed by Robert Pitcairn and the late monks except those possessed by the monks still in life" [Act of Parl Vol.3 P.607]
- 14). Still more, and in our old palace in the glen, the keeper thereof in 1592 was made glad and joyous by an Act of Scots Parliament in his favour. The Act recites: "That, in ratification (in favour of) Johnne Gib, valet of the chamber of our Sovereign Lord. Remembering the long, guid, true and faithful service done to His Majestie be the said Johnne Gib and willing to give him some better occasion to continue therein in time coming; and with express consent of the of the said Johnne Gib and his sone James, do constitute them keepers of The Place and the yairds of Dunfermling, now vacant be the decease of the umquhile Robert (Pitcairn), Commendator. And grants to the said Johnne Gib and his son James, all and hail the feu mails of the town, and the lands of Masterton - together with the hail tiend victual and straw extending to fourtie threaves - as payment and wages for keeping the palace and the Queen's house in the glen." "A gentleman named Master John Fenton, who did bring

me on my way six miles to Dunfermline, where I was well intended to lodge at Master John Gibbs house (Gibb was then keeper of the palace, and his house formed part of the building), one of the grooms of His Majesty's bed-chamber; and, I think the eldest servant the King hath withal. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P. 85 & P.108]

- 15). In the first open space down that close in High Street, that leads down to the east end of the Maygate, there is an old house with the date 1607 on its "lintel stane." A plate or stone should be placed above this date, certifying that the Rev. Ralph Erskine for some time lived in this house, that here he died on 6th November, 1752. [Annals of D'Line P.765]
- 16). A glimpse of the Abbey grounds in 1618 is given by John Taylor, the water poet, who in that year made his "Pennyless pilgrimage" from London to Scotland. John Fenton conveyed him from Burntisland to Dunfermline "where I was well entertained, and lodge with Master John Gibb in his house, one of the groomes of his Maigesties bedchamber." [Cracks Wi' Flutorm by John Allan P.16]
The burn flowed down Bruce Street, in front of the Townhouse, and along Maygate (which means Water Street). [D'Line Burgh Records P.73]
- 17). Eight years thereafter viz 1624 the town of Dunfermline having been nearly consumed by accidental fire and the burgesses having a right to cut wood on the estate of Garvock they so stripped it of its old trees for the purpose of rebuilding their habitations that the mansion-house being deprived of its chief natural beauty the proprietor it is said removed his residence first to a house in the Maygate opposite to that of Secretary Pitcairn and soon after bought Pitliver, to which he repaired and where the present family now reside. [M.S. Register in Register House]
- 18). 4 April 1675 Compert, before the Session, George Currie in primros and desyrit libertie to big a bak stair to his house on the north syde of the Kirkyard which was granted. George Currie's house here alluded to was in the Maygate south side of the street on the site of the present church there. [Kirk session Records of D'Line by P. Chalmers P.68]
- 19). Lady Halket, widow of Sir James Halket of Pitfirrane, died 22nd April 1699, age 77 years. The maiden name of this worthy, pious lady was Anna Murray, daughter of Thomas Murray, Provost of Eton. During her widowhood of about 28 years she resided in the Commendatory House, Maygate, Dunfermline. She was a great writer on religious subjects. [Annals of D'Line P.364]
- 20). 1734 - "In-Below-Th'-Waa's" was ordered to be cleansed and kept in proper order (Burgh Records) In the beginning of the 16th century, this passage between the east end of May Gate and the New Row was a narrow, "ill-kept foot-road," and had then the name of "the foul vennel." Afterwards it was known as "In-below-the' Waa's" - i.e., below, or at the foot of the north wall of the Abbey Park. It is now three times its former breadth, and dignified with the name of "Canmore Street," which name was bestowed on it in 1811. [Annals of D'Line P.428]

- 21). 7th March 1735 - The Council appointed several of their members to oversee the building of "four cannals in the Bleachfield wt stones on each syde and bottom, and that the same be fallen about as soon as may be." [Annals of D'Line P.430]
- 22). A Mason-lodge was built at Mill port in 1762 which is generally supposed to have been the first in town and there was one subsequent to it in Bridge Street and another in Maygate. [Historical & Statistical Account of Town & Parish of D'Line P.321]
- 23). "The old foot-road, from the east end of the Maygate, through the north Kirkyard, and down steps at the Bowling-green to Bee Alley Gardens and Monastery Street, was closed early in 1790." (MS.) The sunken gardens at the east end of Frater Hall wall, between the Bowling-green and the Mills, into which the road descended, were then known as "the Bee Alley Gardens," probably a corruption of Bailie Gardens. They were once the property of Mr. Black, clerk and bailie of the ancient regality of Dunfermline. [Annals of D'Line P.522 & 3]
- 24). The Scotch Baptist Church, the religious body connected with this edifice, who were first settled in church order here in 1805, and who firmly maintained Scotch Baptist principles, at length, after many changes, broke up on 7th July 1854. Their place of worship was sold to the Holy Catholic Apostolic Congregation, commonly called Rowite or Irvingite, and a small body of that denomination now meet there. The English Baptists, joined by the Scotch, have their place of meeting in the Maygate Church, with the Rev. Mr Thomson as their pastor. [Chambers Vol.2 P.319]
- 25). Names of the streets to be painted on the corner houses 25th May 1809 - May Gate - From Mrs. Black's to Mr. Gibb's Kirkgate. [Annals of D'Line P.566]
- 26). The Maygate Chapel was, acquired by Messrs Fraser & Carmichael to make extensions to their premises. The Chapel was built by a small Wesleyan congregation formed in 1814 and it was subsequently occupied buy other religious bodies. It was a Baptist Church from 1850 to 1884. [100 Years D'Line Press P.35]
- 27). In 1815 an Iron Foundry. Mr. Campbell "commenced Iron founding on a small scale in the smithy premises of Tam Thomson, Smith, Maygate." [Annals of D'Line P.586]
- 28). 1815 - Campbell's Foundry removed from the Maygate to Clay Acres. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.267]
- 29). 1816 An old house called the 'Sanctuary` in Maygate as rebuilt belonging to Mr. Meldrum. [Historical and Chronological Table of Dunfermline Dunf Carnegie Lib]
- 30). Maygate (The) - 304 feet, average width 31. An old street, 'The Sanctuary' on north side opposite 'auld alms hooses' now the site of Maygate Chapel. At the east end south side the 'Abbot's house,' and 'Warnin-stane o'er the dore;' also a very old building, probably the Abbey Miz-house; Lodge of St John. [D'Line Journal 25 May 1855 D.P.Lib.]

- 31). There was a Baptist Chapel in Maygate, on the site of the late Fraser & Carmichael's warehouse, subsequently an open space. Here was a bank filled with water & covered with a large stone and understood to be used for baptism. It was fed from the mill-lade from the dams in Damside Street. Via Bruce Street, underground across the High Street & Kirkgate then through the Churchyard to work the mills on the "Heugh". [Some Recollections of Old Dunfermline Dunf Public Lib]
- 32). Sanctuary House Maygate, this old house with large "vaulted entrance" was the Sanctuary, or house of refuge for debtors, malefactors, and belonged to the Abbey. It was removed in the summer of 1819. It stood on the north side of the Maygate nearly opposite to the Maygate Chapel. [Annals of Dunfermline P.600]
- 33). There was a Well at Maygate. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.120]
- 34). These were good resolutions. The occupiers were expected to clean the street on their frontages. Pigs were sometimes allowed to go loose on the streets in any town. The burn flowed down Bruce Street, in front of the Townhouse, and along Maygate (which means Water Street). [Dunfermline Burgh Records By and Shearer P.73]
- 35). Thairs an ither thing I manie forget til tel ye o - thay hae got a wheen lamps tae the toon, twa three munths since, i am tault the coonsil met nae les than 5 times befor thai culd resolve to ordir ony ane at the auld sekret aries hous at the far end o the Maygait. [Old Letters Dr. E. Henderson P.41]
- 36). There were two Sanctuary Houses attached to the Abbey, one at the Girth Bow, near the Tower Bridge, and one in the north side of the Maygate. [Guide to D'Line by J. B. Mackie P.139]
- 37). 1820 Mr James Rankine, Master of the Song-School established a school in the Mason Lodge, Maygate for "teaching English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Music." [Annals of D'Line P.659]
- 38). 1826 Secession Church in Maygate Chapel Rev. Robert Brown ordained minister of this new congregation 27th May 1826. [Annals of D'Line P.621]
- 39). The Dunfermline Drawing Academy - This Academy was established on 17th July 1826. The class assembled in the hall of St. John's Masons' Lodge, Maygate. [Annals of D'Line P.622]
- 40). 1826 Astronomical Lectures. A short course of lectures on Astronomy was delivered by Mr. Keir, illustrated with apparatus, in Maygate Chapel, in October 1826. [Annals of D'Line P.623]
- 41). 1832 Mr. William Cobbett delivered a lecture in the Maygate Chapel October 15th. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.273]
- 42). Relief Church Untenable - In July 1847, the Old Relief Church, built in 1775, was declared untenable. A new building was proposed, the congregation removing in the meantime to Maygate Chapel. [Annals of D'Line P.657]

- 43). There was a soap and Candle Works in Maygate, opposite the former McClelland shop, owned by a Mr. Lawrie who was described as "a smart family man; his wife was stately" [Some Recollections of Old D'Line P.5]
- 44). Register Office Maygate. On 1st January 1855 the new Act for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths came into operation. [Annals of D'Line P.670]
- 45). The house at west end (north side) of Maygate was taken down and removed in August 1894. On one of the stones of the building was found the date 1714. So that the house was removed at the ripe age of 180 years. The walls were very thick, the windows small and the apartments equally so etc. Miss Jean Sloan occupied the corner flat as a bookshop, and circulating Library. She afterwards (about 1851) removed to No.1 High Street, where she again kept a bookshop and where also the Dunfermline News was published. [Anent Vol. 2. 768 by D. Thomson]
- 46). Passing along the Maygate Dunfermline on 14 November 1895, I asked Mr George Dick, contractor for the erection of a building at lower end of Ho'boys Close, what sort of soil he was meeting with for foundations. He then took me round and showed me about six or eight feet below the street level, a bluish mixture of earth and clay, which, soil he, has been all thrown in. He further showed me that this mixture of earth, stones and clay, was full of human bones. These seemed also to have been thrown in without respect or order. The spot is nearly opposite the Commercial Bank, the foundations of which were when built carried down ten or twelve, or more feet, below street level; where a house wall with fire place was found. At all the openings made in this line of street the same phenomena have presented themselves a mass of loose or "forced" earth forms abisays the subsoil. This is Shawn most deeply in Maygate and Abbot Street. The fact that the Heuch Mill lade is carried along these two streets, proves it to have been a hollow, and the existence of the Abbots fish pond at the east end of Maygate, and occupying the whole length of Abbot Street, proves still further the contention that the line of street here, is the line of an ancient and obliterated hollow. The name Maygate is somewhat of a puzzle, unless we assume it as from the German Mechtgate or Madegate, or street. Maia i.e., Goddess of growth among the ancient Romans = a kind of second or succession to Golden Flora. [Anent Vol.2 1084 by D. Thomson]
- 47). The Maygate, we have more evidence of the renovator. The Abbot House happily is there still with the inscription over the doorway well preserved. The old Masonic Hall I looked for in vain, although I am assured the chamber still remains and is used for religious and temperance meetings. [When We Where Boys P.6]
- 48). William Wilson (d.1880) parochial registrar; listed Westwood 1862-66 was also Keeper of the Old Abbey and Palace Ruins, and Recorder of the old Cemetery,

Maygate Street died as a result of accidental burning Jan 11th 1880 aged 75.
 [Traders & Shopkeepers of Fife by A. Campbell P.291]

- 49). Maygate improvements at West end, finished in 1895 At bottom of Ho'boys close the old houses were removed in 1895 and rebuilt on new lines. [Anent Vol.2 by D. Thomson]
- 50). Immediately to the north of the churchyard gate, and to the north of the thorn tree which is believed to mark the spot where "Jop, and alsche Maister Blayr" buried the mother of Wallace "with worschip was the corp graithit in graive," there is a distinctly Scottish house concealed under cement, plaster, paint, and what not, with letters of the signs of its various tenants showing through, some of them intimating that it either is or was a Temperance Hotel. To the east of this is the so-called Abbot's house, absurdly described in the Annals of Dunfermline as having been a priory and probably dating from the thirteenth century. But on being examined and drawn out on a plan it is found to be, what its appearance would indicate, a house built on the Z plan - a form peculiar to Scotland, and prevailing during the latter half of the sixteenth century. No thirteenth century home has shot holes as this had. It is a fine specimen of a Scottish town house of the period, not indeed of the largest class, but a house of the moderate well to-do citizen, and of which so few examples now remain. It is still in good condition, and retains not a few of its old features, and along with the more modern part to the east, it is a most charming house whether as seen from the street or from the church porch. The inscription over the door way caught the eye of Sir Walter Scott and is given by him in chapter xxv. Of the "Fair Maid of Perth" as from an Abbots House. SEN.VORD.IS.THRALL.AND.THOGHT.IS.FRE.KEIP.VEILL.THY. TONGE.I.COINSEL.THE. This is probably copied with a slight variation from a poem entitled Good Counsel, attributed to James I "Sen vord is thrall, and thocht is only free. Thou dant thl twnge." Under which good advice I draw these desultory remarks to a close, Thomas Rose. [D'Line Journal 5.12.1903]
- 51). Other activities of the Carnegie Trustees during the year of 1909 was the purchase of the eastern portion of the Abbot House. [100 years D'Line Press P.53]
- 52). The demolition of the old property to the west of the Abbot's House in the Maygate has for the time being let in more than a good deal of extra light on the ancient street. It has opened up a most attractive view of the Abbey. There are a few passers-by who do not express the hope that the Trust may be able to secure the site as an open space, not merely brightening the street and giving a new vision of the Abbey, but making more prominent the Abbot's House as a cared-for survival of the olden time. The thickness of the walls and the massiveness of the stones of the building just demolished cause much comment. Still more surprise, however, has been excited by the discovery that a substantial old tombstone with rounded top, such as is common in the

old Churchyard had been utilised at a comparatively recent date in the flooring of the building. The stone bears the inscription "In memory of Helen Cooper, wife of James Strauchan, who died 10th April 1820, aged 26 years." [D'Line Journal 24.7.1909]

- 53). In the Maygate, is a Public Library, a handsome public building, and the result in great measure of a munificent gift of £13,000 by Mr. Carnegie, a native of Dunfermline who has amassed a colossal fortune as an iron-master in the United States. [Between the Ochils and the Forth by D. Beveridge P.135]
- 54). At one time the Abbey and its sunny lying grounds were enclosed by huge walls. The wall on the north extended from the east end of Maygate to the east end of Canmore Street. From here the wall ran south and north to a point near to the top of Reid Street and from there a wall run east and west to the south "yett" of the Abbey at the manse gate in Gibb Street. (See Nethertown) [D'Line Journal 7.4.1923]
- 55). Previous to the Reformation the abbey parks and gardens were enclosed within a high wall, which, on the north, extended from Maygate to the east end of Canmore Street. From Canmore Street the wall ran south to Reid Street, and turned west to the Manse gate in Gibb Street. [D'Line Press 1.3.1930]
- 56). Local tradition asserts that on his visit to Dunfermline in 1821 , Sir Walter stayed over-night in the Abbot's House, and that he was impressed with the motto, which is said to have been adapted from a poem attributed to James VI. (See Scott Street) [D'Line Press 21.7.1930]
- 57). 1941 - On 19th December the Duke of Hamilton opened the headquarters at Abbot House of No. 1145 Squadron of the Air Training Corps. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 58). Maygate means Water-gate, and for many generations surplus water had to be reckoned with in this quarter. It gave trouble to The Kirk Session in 17th century and even in much more recent times difficulty has been encountered in getting sound foundations for building on. We are confronted with the existence of two dwelling-houses within the monastic precincts, first, the abbot House, probably in continuous use by one Abbot after another since the 12th century. The other dwelling house was The House of Regality. (See Monastery Street). [D'Line Press 27.11.1954]
- 59). Work has begun on the demolition of the premises at 1-7 Maygate, Dunfermline formerly occupied by Fraser & Carmichael Ltd. Due to the buildings approximate to Dunfermline Abbey, demolition work is expected to take a considerable time, because of the care needed to ensure that the Abbey burial grounds are not damaged. [D'Line Press 23.3.1993]
- 60). Abbot House currently undergoing a £622,000 metamorphosis into Dunfermline's new heritage centre, a 32 week building programme,

commissioned by Dunfermline Heritage Trust, will transform Dunfermline's oldest domestic building into a cultural "must" for those who want to know about Scotland's heritage. Abbot House was gifted by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees who, as Dunfermline's heritage trail-blaizer, have invested £0.5 million in the centre project. [1993 Bygone D'Line P.V]

- 61). Abbot House Heritage centre, the Auld Grey Toun's oldest surviving domestic dwelling house, is a treasure house of Scottish history and the gateway to Bygone Dunfermline. [1995 Bygone D'Line P.1]

MCCLELLAND CRESCENT

- 1). Situated between Izatt Avenue and Keir Hardie Terrace, built in the 1940's.
- 2). Probably named after a leading figure in the Dunfermline businesses fraternity over many years, Mr. Ean M. McClelland a Past President of both the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce, died on Sunday. The family firm of John McClelland Ltd was founded in the early 1900s by Mr McClelland's father, who bought over the old-established business of David Blleloch on the north side of Maygate. In 1913, the firm moved to new premises, almost directly opposite, at 23 Maygate which they were to occupy for the next 47 years. Under Mr Ean McClelland's direction the grocery business was transferred to 1960 to purpose-built premises at 57-59 High Street. [D'Line Press 17.12.1982]

MCKANE PLACE

- 1). Situated east off the Limekilns Road.
- 2). Named accordingly after Mr. John McKane, the Dunfermline-Nevada millionaire, handed over to Dunfermline Cricket Club, at Lady's Mill Park, which he had purchased on behalf of the Club in 1906. [100 Years D'Line Press P.51]
- 3). Prior to 1885 there were one or two football clubs in existence in Dunfermline. The Dunfermline Club which was the principal amateur club at that time, played at Lady's Mill (now McKane Park). [100 Years D'Line Press P.37]
- 4). Lord Elgin opened a new pavilion for Dunfermline Cricket Club at Lady's Mill on 11th May 1901. [100 Years D'Line Press P.43]
- 5). The D'Line Rugby Club was founded about the year 1904. Earlier efforts had been made to start a rugby club in Dunfermline but these had failed owing to scarcity of players. In those days no organised games were played at schools in the city. About 1904, however, a fairly reasonable team was got together under the captaincy of William Ramage (and old Watsonian) and the Club kept going until shortly before the First World War. Its colours which it kept for all that period were green and white. The Club played for the first two years in the Race Park, but in the year 1906 they got a lease of a pitch from the Cricket Club on Ladys-mill (now McKane Park) and continued to play there until about 1910. [D'Line Press 100 years]

- 6). Dunfermline's first Highland Games are set for the off a week tomorrow (Saturday). Professional runners from across Scotland are preparing to travel to McKane Park to take part in the gathering, along with their counterparts in the heavy events, cycling, Highland dancing and tug o'war. The nearest the town has come to having a full-scale Highland gathering was the Dunfermline Agricultural and Highland Games last held in 1920. [D'Line Press 15.7.1983]
- 7). An exhibition house in the private building development at McKane Place, will be formally opened on Monday. The house forms part of an extension to McKane Place, which will consist 14 traditional cottage type houses. [D'Line Press 28.10.1961]

MCKAY DRIVE

- 1). Situated West of Linburn Road through to Tweeddale Drive, named 17.4.1972.
- 2). Probably named after David J. McKay, Commercial Traveller was Provost of the City from 1933 - 1936
- 3). The site of a 4000 year-old burial ground was marked on Friday by the unveiling of a plaque at McKay Drive Dunfermline. The site at the Scottish Special Housing Association Estate is beside McKay Drive just to the north of Aberdour Road. While the workmen were busy preparing the ground for building, an excavator dug up a skeleton which was later discovered to be from the Bronze Age, and after some research it was found that the workmen had stumbled on a Bronze Age burial site. This was in 1972. [D'Line Press 10 10.1975]

MEADOW PLACE

- 1). Situated off Inchkeith Drive Abbeyview.
- 2). Named after a piece of grassland, especially one used for hay, low-lying ground especially near a river. [Oxford Dictionary]

MELDUM COURT

- 1). Situated off McKay Drive, with a walk-way through to Aberdour Road north, named 21.8.1972.
- 2). Probably named after George Meldrum who was Provost of Dunfermline from 1830-1831]
- 3). Henry Meldrum. According to our weavers' minutes, we learn that, a meeting preliminary to the Michaelmas one of 1759, one William Meldrum was admitted a freeman of the craft. William Meldrum, known in his later years as "Auld Eighty-four," from being deacon in 1784, he was a staunch adherent of the Relief Church during the ministry of the Rev. James Smith.

He lived in West Nethertown Street, a little above the Girth Brig, and in due course got married and became the father of four sons. One of these was his namesake, William Meldrum, the well known teacher, whose tombstone in the old churchyard informs the passer-by that he was born in 1776, and that he died in 1848, at the age of seventy-two-years. During half a century he pursued with a favour and constancy as marked as it was generous, earnest, and sincere, his high calling as a teacher. He was a born instructor, and held to his calling in the east (Brucefield) Mill School till 1828, and in the Nethertown till age and weariness of physical resource caused him reluctantly to resign his life's work. The other sons of our free-man were Henry, David, and James. Of these, the first made his name long famous in the trade by his production of the seamless shirt. The other two have also life-stories of interest, which need not here be told. In 1797 ten guineas was awarded to Henry Meldrum of Dunfermline (the seamless shirt weaver) for improvements in weaving marseilled quilting with coloured sprigs. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson p.235]

- 4). George Meldrum, son of George Meldrum a baker burghess 11.8.1802, Martin Meldrum, weaver son of William Meldrum a weaver burghess 29.8.1791, William Meldrum, son of Henry Meldrum a weaver burghess 27.9.1810. [Burghess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 5). William Meldrum, teacher, Nethertown, was also a printer from 1813 -1844. [A Bibliography of D'Line by E. Beveridge P. xix]

MELVILLE PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Albany Street with foot-paths through to Rose Street.
- 2). It is not known where this name comes from possibly Melville, Churches and Chapels attached to Dunfermline Abbey shown on map. [D'Line Abbey by J. M. Webster P.192]
- 3). Melville (Malveville, Mailvyn) - Grant by Galfridus de Maleviln or Malville, an English baron, who came from England into Scotland in the reign of David I and settled here under that of Malcolm IV and as Justiciary under William the Lion. He named the church and manor obviously after himself. He gave the church "with its pertinents, and specially the land, which he had assigned to this church, on its dedication" for the souls of King David and Malcolm the younger (IV) and for those of his ancestors land successors, stipulating that for said charitable gift, "a perpetual light should be burned before the tombs of the said kings." The church appears to have been of moderate value, being rated in the ancient taxatio at 20 marks. It continued with the monks of Dunfermline til the Reformation. Yet by an unusual custom, the benefice was enjoyed by a rector, who was presented by the monks, even down to Queen Mary's days. In 1633, the parish was suppressed, and the barony of Melville, forming the greater part of it, was united to the parish of Lasswade, while the barony of Lugton forming smaller portion, was annexed to Dalkeith. [Chalmers Vol. I. P228]

- 4). Another possible with the name, 15 Aug. 1536 - Precept of remission of John Melville of Raith, knight, James Kirkcaldy of Grange, William Barclay of Touch, John Kirkcaldy and Patrick Kirkcaldy (brothers of the laird of Grange), Robert Clerk in Dysart, James Bruce, D. James Melville, William Melville, James Melville, Robert Orrok, Walter Melville and Robert Melville for what-ever actions may have been committed by them up to date, or however done, - the four pleas of the Crown alone excepted. [Regality of D'Line Court Book by J.M. Webster P.173]

MENTEITH DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Evershed Drive.
- 2). Probably named after John Menteith, was Provost of Dunfermline 1491 to 1493.

MERCER PLACE

- 1). Situated within Garvock Bank.
- 2). Possibly named after Andrew Mercer Author, a native of Stow. Studied in 1796, under Dr. Lawson (of Selkirk) for the Session ministry, but did not continue his theological course. Became editor (in 1804) of the "North British Magazine," for fourteen months. In 1810 settled in Dunfermline as assistant in John Johnstone's School, and as drawing-master. Died at Dunfermline, June 1842, age sixty-seven. The History of Dunfermline. A Historical and Chronological Table of the Ancient Town of Dunfermline. [A Bibliography of D'Line by E. Beveridge P.211]
- 3). At Luckie Currie's Thorn Inn (See Netherton), long the resort of 'gentle and semple.' On 1st January 1748, the festive party at Luckie Currie's Thorn Inn, there among the roystors were Henry Wellwood, brother of the Laird of Garvock, and Dr Mercer, medical practitioner, whose feats of hilarity were the great amusement of the evening. A mock battle was proposed, and enacted by them. Dr Mercer with wetted besom in hand, stoutly defended himself from poker passes of Wellwood. Exhaustion parts the combatants; another amusement is proposed, and this time by Wellwood, viz, that he and Mercer, for the entertainment of the company, should burn their wigs! No sooner proposed than done by Wellwood; in goes his wig into Luckie's blazing fire, and is soon consumed. He then calls loudly to Dr Mercer to perform the same feat. The medical practitioner hesitates, reflection arrests his hand, and excused himself, calling out, that Henry Wellwood was the laird's brither, and able to buy a new wig; whereas for himself he was sa poor peel-my-deel doctor, and might hae to gang lang wigless before a successor was got to his.' Soon after this feat, these two men of the evening got drowsy and showed symptoms of 'tottering to their fall,' and before the company breaks up they get themselves snugly ensconced in a close bed in another room. Unfortunately for them it so happened, that the good and great man, whose

memory we delight to honour, the Rev. Ralph Erskine, was to visit next morning in Luckie's and to assemble the neighbours in her best room; but that room was the one used on the previous evening, and it was all in uproar and confusion. Luckie therefore had to hazard the risk of showing the minister and the company into the room where the two worthies were bedded, doubtless expecting that the potatins of that past night would secure their silence in sleep. If Luckie had thought so, she for once had woofully miscalculated; for Dr Mercer was awakened by the fine musical tones of the minister's voice, and mistaking them for part of the Bacchanalian song of the previous night's orgies, opened the bed-lid, and chimed in, half hiccup, half singing -

I hae been wearying for ye! `Duncan Gray - Ha, Ha, the wooing o't;

On New-year's nicht when we were fou, Ha, Ha, the wooing o't

Amazed at this ludicrous interruption, the minister hastened to a close with his exhortations, and then administered a severe rebuke to the culprit doctor, which of course he heard to the end in penitent silence. But after a brief pause he exclaimed, "It's hard measure for you, Maister Arskine, to mete oot a' the rebuke ta me, an no til say one word ta that sly whalp, Henry Wellwood, lying alangside o' me at the back o' the bed." [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis P.26]

METHEN DRIVE

- 1). Situated east off Townhill Road
- 2). Named after Mr John White Methven, who retired from the service of the North British Railway Company several years ago. A native of Charlestown, he had been connected with the railway practically all his days. With his cousin, the late Sir William White, a Charlestown boy who rose to the position of chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he began his career on the Dunfermline and Charlestown railway. He was still a young man when his abilities began to attract the attention of higher-placed railwaymen. His appointment as permanent way inspector on promotion came his way after the opening of the whole of the railway system in Fife, and after being attached for sometime to head office staff of the Company in Edinburgh, he was invited to undertake, and accept, the inspector of the N.B.R. Company. In this capacity his duties took him all over the systems, from Carlisle in the south, to Mallaig in the north. During his tenure-of office large reconstruction schemes were carried out at the Methil and Burntisland Docks off the Company, and one of the last important pieces of work which fell under his supervision was the re-troughing of the permanent way on the Forth Bridge, an undertaking which was almost entirely carried on during Sundays. Possessed of a natural bent for mechanics, he was the inventor of numerous contrivances designed for the simplification of permanent way work. One of

These were an appliance for the easy handling of rails during re-laying operations. This apparatus is now in daily use on nearly all the railway and tramway systems in the United Kingdom. Mr. Methven who was 77years, died on Saturday. [D'Line Press 5.5.1923]

- 3). There is a Methven, a village with a fragment of its 15th century church, which serves as a burial-place for the Methven family. To the north of the village Bruce was defeated in 1306 by the English under the Earl of Pembroke. Methven Castle (one and a half miles east) had a fine estate abounding in old timber. [Muirhead's Scotland P.220]

MID BEVERIDGWELL

- 1). Situated running across Mid Brae.
- 2). Mid Beveridgewell. There our representative looked at the property comprising 62 to 68 Mid Beveridgewell, which was specially referred to as a "forgotten backwater." etc. There are gaping holes in the roof over the part of the house which is not occupied, and some broken panes of glass remain in the rotting window frames. The doors of the deserted houses have been patched up, to present the empty houses becoming a playground for children, and many of the doorsteps have crumbled away to nothing, leaving only an untidy heap of stonework behind. The large piece of ground in front of the houses is overgrown with weeds giving the whole site a barren look of desolation. Within a stone's throw of this "forgotten backwater," there stand other Council houses, with electric light, running hot and cold water and all modern conveniences. The contrast is great. Demolition work is at the moment in progress at the building which formerly comprised the houses numbered 5 Mid Brae and 25 Mid Beveridgewell. There were ten houses in all in this building. The area where these houses stood now resembles a bombed site. There are stairways which end in mid-air and doors which open on to landings, with no stairways to connect them to the ground. Property on the opposite side of the road from this building is due to be demolished soon. A resident in the Beveridgewell are conducted the Press reporter on a tour of the large block of houses comprising Jigburn Terrace. He pointed out stairways which were crumbling to pieces and showed one stair landing from which a large block of concrete had fallen, leaving iron railings almost dangling in space. "Most of the houses in Jigburn are now owner-occupied, he said, and the usual thing is for people to buy these houses in the hope of getting a new Council house fairly quickly." [D'Line Press 22.11.1958]

MID BRAE

- 1). Situated running from High Beveridgewell to Broomhead Drive, middle of the Brae.

MILESMARK COURT

- 1). Situated off Carnock Road, Parkneuk, Milesmark, possibly being the old Pilgrims road, marking a mile to the Dunfermline Abbey and St Margaret's Tomb.
- 2). Milesmark quarry is shown on the Dunfermline 1896 Map. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 3). After passing through the village of Milesmark, and proceeding westwards about a mile, we see in front of us the steeple of Carnock Church. [Between the Ochils by D. Beveridge P.220]
- 4). Stirling and Dunfermline Railway. The Dunfermline portion of this railway was commenced by James Anstruther Esq., who cut the first turf on the 8th March 1847, in a field near Milesmark. [Annals of D'Line P.656]
- 5). Milesmark School was erected during this year 1876. [Annals of D'Line P.704]

MILL ROAD

- 1). Situated north east off St. Leonard's Street, towards Malcolm Street which now continues through the Rex Park, new houses having been built in this area. There is a small bridge under which the Lyne Burn runs under on its way towards Erskine Court and The Spittal Bridge. On the left side of Mill Road once stood St. Leonards School, now it is an Asda Supermarket and car park, named as the road leading to the Mill.
- 2). The buildings which stood across the road now leading to Brucefield Farm. These consisted probably -as in the case of the St Leonard's Hospital, Edinburgh -of the hospital proper, of the chapel and of houses for the accommodation of the officiating priest, the eleemosinar, attached to the buildings, and lying close tot he north side of them was the churchyard or burying-ground - now usurped by the St Leonard's Public School. there was also a well of water, which had long been known as the Well of the Saints. the ground selected in these old times for the erection of the Hospital buildings had a gentle downward slope from south to north. this ground seems to have been carefully levelled and prepared. The spot occupied by the burying-ground must originally have been a sand-knoll, rising several feet above the level of the plot intended for the buildings. The knoll seems also to have been levelled, so that the whole space occupied by this ancient charity was on a plain, easily-traversed piece of land. In bringing the level of the sand-knoll near to that of the ground further south, the north end was - in consequence of the general fall of the levels northward made to rise several feet above the level of the field in which the St Leonard's factory now stands. This difference would rise to about 10 feet at the north-west corner; and there is reason for assuming that the Lyne Burn, in these early times ran pretty closet to the field of the dead. The bridge which crosses the Lyne where the farm road passes

was at first -end of the last century, a wooden one, and long after the stone bridge was built it continued to be called the Trimmer Brig. From this point eastward the line of the stream was unnaturally straight, as it is also the portion reaching westward to the Spittal Bridge, where seen, the ground to the south of the stream presents in its steeper declivities, a well-marked series of water-made banks. The middle of the field now occupied by the Factory, was previously traversed by a low-lying marsh hollow in which tall reeds grew, overshadowed by two large oak trees, which fixed their roots in the acclivity to the south. Neither should we forget that the course of the Lyne Burn was within living memory re-cut and deflected to the north, at the time (1823?) of the building of the Grange Bridge. For these reasons we believe that the old burying-ground of St Leonard's originally overhung the stream of the Lyne and that the whole site had-with the aptitudes of ecclesiastical taste, been selected, not less for its utility in the surrounding good soil, as for the beauty of its aspect, and the attractiveness of the landscape. (See St Leonards St) [Anent by D. Thomson Vol. 6 -36]

- 3). 1558 - Trial of Walter Mill, The Martyred. The Abbot of Dunfermline was one of the judges who tried the decrepit old man, Walter Mill, for "heresay." He was condemned to be burnt at the stake, the Abbot heartily acquiescing. John Knox, alluding to this says "That blessed martyr of Christ Walter Mill a man of decrepit age was put to death most cruelly the 28th April 1558." The Papists, seeing they could not make him recant, made many fair promises to him, and offered him a monk's portion "for all ye dayes of his life in ye Abbey of Dunfermline." But to no effect. He adhered to the Protestant faith to the end. [Annals of D'Line P.199]
- 4). The 193 Arcon prefabs in Dunfermline could disappear by the end of 1969, if effect is given to the phased programme of clearance at present tentatively projected for the six prefab sites in the burgh. Mill Road/Malcolm Street 16 houses, by late 1969. [D'Line Press 13.11.1965]
- 5). Robert W. Mill was Provost of Dunfermline District from 1984 - 1988.

MILL STREET

- 1). Situated between Baldrige and Foundry Street and named as the Street with the Mill in it. Old street name Burt Street. [Dunf Guides Notes]
- 2). Dunfermline Linen Factories. Castleblair Works, Mill Street, Inglis & Co, (founded 1855) date of buildings 1868. Scale of operations circa 1913, 300-350 looms (est.) over 150 employees. Acquired by Gessner & Co. of Zurich who set up Dunfermline Silk Mills, July 1925. Closed 1967, 160 jobs lost. Today (1990) used by Castleblair for clothing manufacture. [By Hugh Walker D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 3). Messrs Hay A. Robertson's gift to the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust of a piece of garden ground in Mill Street recalls an interesting chapter of local history.

The subject of that chapter is the famous Strachan's Well, which adjoins the feu now gifted to the Trust. The story of Strachan's Well was told by Mr D. Thomson in the columns of the Press nearly a dozen years ago. In 1763 Robert Flockhart mason, feued from Captain Grant of Pittencrieff a pendicle of land at Strachan's Well, and commenced the erection of a dwelling-house. He enclosed the well and appointed one of his tenants of the name of Strachan to look after it hence the title "Strachan's Well." The litigation was transferred to the Court of Session, and the case was before the Courts in on form or another for six years. Eventually the weavers and feuars triumphed, and an Association was formed under the title of "The Strachan's Well Society." to watch over and clean out the well and guard for ever the public's interests in it." The steps leading to the well are standing to this day, though now in a ruinous state. (See Harriebrae) [D'Line Press 14.5.1904]

- 4). The widening of Mill street, which has just been completed, marks as one of the most important street improvements undertaken by the Dunfermline Town Council in recent years. The street forms one of the main entrances from the west into the town, and is being used to an ever-increasing extent for omnibus traffic. Prior to the operations, the street at its narrowest was nineteen feet, with a fourteen feet carriage way and a footway of five feet on the south side. As now widened, there are provided a carriageway of twenty-five feet and a footway on each side of 7 feet 6 inches. The widening entailed the taking down of a masonry retaining wall on the north side of the street, and excavating fourteen feet into the bank, which was eighteen feet in height. The old retaining wall has been replaced by a reinforced concrete wall, and on the north side a footway has been formed on a reinforced beam, with reinforced concrete slab. [D'Line Press 26.7.1930]

MILLDEAN GROVE

- 1). Situated north off Halbeath Road.
- 2). Named after the Builder Mr J. B. Millar of Dunfermline, built in 1936.

MILLER ROAD

- 1). Situated, road east and going north past the Bowling Green off Baldridgeburn.
- 2). Possibly named after Adam Miller, weaver son of Ralph Miller a weaver burgess, 20.9.1792, Andrew Miller, son-in-law of James Stewart a flaxdresser burgess 7.12.1801, James Miller Gardener in Dunfermline 2.2.1789, James Miller, son of James Miller a mason burgess, 7.9.1790. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 3). Other notaries of the name, among the freemen of the craft present that day was one Ralph Miller, whom Dr. Henderson refers in his Annals. Ralph was born in January 1728, so that he ws something over twenty-eight years when

he entered with the weavers. He s sent to the council, and acted as deacon in 1792 and 1793. He lived to a great age, dying according to Dr. Henderson on 10th March 1826, something over ninety eight years old. He gave to the Doctor many of the statements, which are recorded in the Annals, under cover of M.S. notes. He had a good memory; the Doctor often interviewed the old man, and "between them twa" managed to rescue not a little of the town's history, at a time when Ralph and youth were one. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.230]

- 4). John Miller, 1804 - 1834; afterwards John Miller and Son 1835-ca. 1863. Mr. Miller commenced printing in the house at the south-west corner of Abbey Park Place in 1804, (Henderson's Viagraphia P.3), but afterwards removed to Bridge Street, where the book-shop and Circulating Library existed until about the year 1863. John Miller died March 1852, age seventy-four. From about 1812-1850 his was a very active press. [A Bibliography of D'Line by E. Erskine P. xviii]

MILLHILL STREET

- 1). Situated south off Woodmill Street, Brucefield.
- 2). Named after the Mill Hill Quarry (disused) shown situated in the Dunfermline Park on the Map of 1896. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 3). At Millhills Quarry the beds are of very uniform thickness; and on the east end there is a mass of stone greatly disturbed, including fragments of slate-clay within the sandstone, and where the rock is elevated to a high angle etc. At Millhills Quarry, too, there have been got impressions of Spirifers and Pecten papyraceus, Producta on bituminous shale, Corbula sulcata in clay-ironstone, and Spirifers bisulcata. The principal specimens of these fossil remains which have been noticed are to be seen in the New Museum of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland Edinburgh. [Chalmers Vol. 1.P.61 & 62]

MILTON GREEN

- 1). Situated between Lovers Loan and West Nethertown also accessed from Forth Street.
- 2). It is not known where this name came from but it has been around a long time. In 1374 - The Mill of "Our Lady Marie," in villa inferiore, i.e. the lower town, or Netherton. The site is still well know and continues to retain the name of "Lady's Mill." [Annals of D'Line P.140]
- 3). In 1577 John Kellock, son of James Kellock in Myltoungrene. [Protocol Book of David Kinghorn]
- 4). This area of Milton Green is sown as Lady's Mill on the Map of XVIth Century Dunfermline.
- 5). In June 1635 we find John Lawson, freeman burgess of Dunfermline, ane indweller in ye Milnburn (probably the Milton Green, through which the mill burn ran in those days.) [The D'Line Hammermen by D. Thomson P.64]

- 6). In 1791 avid Brash of Kirkliston near Edinburgh took Pittencrieff and Ladysmill tollbars. The 1st two were to the west and south of Dunfermline and perhaps because he had not inspected the situation of the recently erected Pittencreiff bar with sufficient care, he found that a large part of the traffic was evading the bar by different routes. He claimed that Dunfermline District Trust should have given him greater support when barriers put up to check this practice was destroyed by local people and he even accused some trustees of connivance. [The Roads of Fife by Owen Silver]
- 7). 1828 - Milton Green Spinning Mill was erected. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.272]
- 8). 1925 - Housing scheme was begun at Milton Green. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 9). The stopping up of this highway of Milton Green 1985 confirmed. [Burgh Engineers Office]

MONASTERY STREET

- 1). Situated between the Abbey, Monastery ruins and St. Margaret's Street. It was opened in 1767 according to Handy Guide Book to Dunfermline.
- 2). Monastery Street 1762, William Black "Clerk of the Admiralty of Dunfermline", opened up a new Street from the Abbey Close to the Church Glebe, top of Limekilns Road, of which ground he was proprietor. This street or way was not named until 1811 when the name of Monastery Street was conferred on it. The Abbey Close reached from "the Pends" to the entrance lodge of Pittencrieff (MS.) At this time the old road from the Netherton Bridge, up behind the houses in Moodie Street, was disused, as also "the road which branched off from it up the burn, along in front of the Palace Wall", on to the west road on Tower Hill, which was converted into private property, and the site of the road obliterated. [Annals of D'Line P.477]
- 3). 1374 - The Three Mills of Dunfermline - are mentioned in old deeds as early as this year. There were corn-mills of very humble pretensions, and were situated as follows:- The Abbey Mill, which, until near the end of last century, stood a few feet east of the present going flour mill in Monastery Street. The three mills (in ruins) situate on the west side of the water-conduct in Monastery Street, were built early last century. [Annals of D'Line P.140]
- 4). 1455 - Croft and Alter of St. Laurence - Aqua de Ferm, Dunfermline. The Croft and Alter of St. Laurence, and the Ferm Water, are now for the first time mentioned in the Register of Dunfermline viz: - "Richard, Abbot of Dunfermline, and the Convent thereof, grant in feu-ferm to their servitor, Thomas, the Chamberlain the Croft of St. Laurence, near the lower gate of the Abbey, in the lower or nethertown of the burgh of Dunfermline, in the road or Street which runs from the said gate to the Water of Ferm, commonly called

the Tourburn, on the west side of the said road, lying between the garden of Saint Laurence on the north, and the said water on the south, together with that rood of land which lies on the west side of the said garden, between the said garden and the said water, in which rood the Butts for Archery are situated, to be held of our Monastery and of the Alter of St. Laurence, in our Monastery Church, in fee, payable to the said Alter and its procurator, eight shillings yearly in name of feu-ferm and the burgh-ferm, use and wont. Sealed with the common seal of the Monastery 1st May 1455. [Annals of D'Line P.160]

- 5). It is taken from the printed (Register of Dunfermline Charter 443 P.335) that "Abbot Richard and the convent of Dunfermline grant in feu-ferm to their servant Thomas de Camera the croft of St. Laurence, beside the lower Abbey gate in the lower town of the Burgh of Dunfermline in the street, which runs from the said gate to the water of Ferm, commonly called Tourburn, on the west side of the said street lying between the garden of Saint Laurence on the north and the said water on the south together with that rood of land which lies on the west side of the said garden, between the said garden and the said water, in which (rood) the Butts for archery are now situated. Sealed with the common seal of the Monastery, 1 May 1455." [Chalmers History of D'Line Vo.2 P.2]
- 6). The long range of Palace building lies immediately to the south west of the frater hall, and while the greater part of it dates from period 1329 to 1400 we associate it with an interesting event which took place there in the year 1600. Before dealing with this event however, it should be pointed out that originally the building was not a Royal residence but the monastery guest-house, and at one time it was supposed to be large enough to accommodate three kings and their retinues at the one time. Linking frater and palace is a gate-house below which is the familiar "pendis." The event referred to above was the birth of Charles I. as Chalmers says when describing the Palace in 1844:- "At the western end tradition still points out a high window, now completely covered with ivy, and the chimney, nearly entire, of the room in which that ill-advised and unfortunate monarch, Charles I was born, on the 19th November, 1600. This, too, was the birth-place (some say Falkland Palace) of his sister Elizabeth, on the 19th August 1596, afterwards Queen of Bohemia." In March 1603 King James VI. succeeded to the English throne and soon afterwards "bade fare-well to his Scottish residences and repaired by slow marches to London." The Palace of Dunfermline was left in the care of Lord Seton and Henry Wardlaw, King James did not return to Scotland until 1617, when he visited Dunfermline in May and again in June, and on each occasion remained several days. Wherever he went "he was received with

tumultuous joy" and doubtless resided in the Palace. King Charles visited Dunfermline in 1633 and "with great solemnity created Sir Robert Kerr Earl of Ancrum, Lord Kerr of Nisbet, etc., which was proclaimed by the heralds at the open windows of the great chamber of the Palace." Some years after the battle of Pitreavie, English soldiers quartered on the town were billeted in the Palace and Anne of Denmark's House (usually known as the Queen's House") and was reported to be "a vile, lawless, rough set!" [Sermons in Stone III by N.M. Johnson 1941]

- 7). The foundations of building in a wall between Bee Alley Garden and Churchyard. David Durie of that ilk, who had a 'tak of the bailziarie' of Dunfermline in 1563, was formally appointed to the office by Robert Pitcairn with Royal Confirmation following, 6th July 1583. The charter contained a provision for himself and his successors that they should have free entertainment in the monastery, for themselves and twelve followers, horse and foot, in meat and drink, and suitable lodging and accommodation, whilst they should happen to be detained at the three yearly head courts and other courts of the regality for the administration of justice in their said office at the sole expense of the Commendator and his successors'. (Regality Court Book. P.26) There are only two houses known to have been in existence within the monastery, the Abbot House, the residence of the Commendator, and this house which, it is suggested, may have been the house for the Bailie of Regality. By 1629, this house was unoccupied, and was later used as a Manse, from which it may be inferred that the 'Bailie House' (Bailie of Regality) which stood with the Constabulary House between the Nave and the Fraternity had been erected. It continued to be used by the bailie of Regality until 1748-50, when all such judicatories were terminated. [Note by J.M. Webster D'Line Public Library]
- 8). The town was at this time famous for its ales, the stronger portions of whisky were then less common. We had a brewery at the Heuch Mills. So that there was no want of the nappy ales our fore fathers affected to prefer, nor of the penny wheeps when cheaper thirst maulers were wanted. [The Weavers Craft by D. Thomson P.222]
- 9). The Heugh Kilns and Mills, are shown on the south side of Monastery Street and on the north under the Bee Alley Garden were once old houses and later a Flour Mill. [Chalmers Vol.2 P.1 Map]
- 10). Under the Bee Ally on the south side of the street was the 'Orchard' -and south of this shown in the old Gib Street area 'St Lawrence Yard.' As shown on The Map of XVI.th Century Dunfermline. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 11). "17th November 1709 - This day the Counsell ordered thesaurer to give to Robert Adie twentie shillings on charity, to help to bury his daughter smored in the heugh, and to cure his other daughter's broken leg." [Annals of D'Line P.385]

- 12). 1718 Damask Weaving introduced into Dunfermline - The new operation in weaving called Damask Weaving, appears to have been in operation at Drumscheugh, near Edinburgh, as early as the year 1715. For many years this new department in weaving was kept secret, and no one but tried men were admitted into the weaving establishment at Drumscheugh etc. James Blake, an ingenious weaver in Dunfermline, skilled in mathematics and mechanics, etc. and endowed with a most retentive memory resolved at all hazards to get into the Drumscheugh factory. According to tradition, he feigned himself of weak intellect, and by telling queer stories to the workmen he was allowed to come inside the factory to amuse them. This was Blake's opportunity his keen eye and mechanical mind mastered all the details of the mystery of damask-weaving. After obtaining his object he regained his senses, came back to Dunfermline with the whole of the Drumscheugh weaving mechanism in full working order, on his mind. He then drew plans for the construction of his loom, which he got made by a wright and a smith; this effected it was erected in the lower north-west room of "the Pends," immediately above the archway, and there he commenced his damask-weaving during the summer of 1718. Shortly afterwards, John Beveridge and John Gilmour, weavers, of "The Brucefield Feus," joined Blake in the damask trade, and the whole of the empty rooms in "the Pends" were filled with damask looms. [Annals of D'Line P.400]
- 13). 1719 - Weaving. An unique 7/8 Servet or Table-Napkin of single damask, was this year woven by James Blake, damask-weaver in "the Pends," Dunfermline. It is still in a state of excellent preservation. In the centre of the servet there is there presentation of a mansion-house of five storeys, with a sort of tower and a pillar on each side, and attached to the house there is a row of buildings like offices; while in other places there are the figures of a horse, a unicorn, a dog, a monkey a ship, a chariot and charioteer, a St. Andrew's Cross, branches of trees. There are also woven on it at different places, three mottoes. [Annals of D'Line P.401]
- 14). 1729 - Trees Planted in the Vicinity of the Palace. According to an old note, trees were planted on the north of the Sheeling Hill (Heugh Mills), in front of the west wall of the Palace, and all the way nor to the Tower Hill also many were planted on the old floor of the Palace. [Annals of D'Line P.420]
- 15). 1733 - The Bakers' Wheat-Mill Built. This mill, now a ruin, stands on the west side of the overflow of water on Heugh Mill Brae, 70 yards south-east of the Palace wall. On a stone near the foundation there is the date "1733." The ancient Skilling or "Sheeling" Hill was on "the brae of the heugh," a little to the east and north of this mill. [Annals of D'Line P.428]
- 16). Mr. Alexander Miller, tenant of the Heuch Mills and "possessor" of the King's Park. A meeting of the craft was held on 31st March 1732, after every possible means had been taken, and taken in vain to persuade and consiliate

the obdurate miller. They took the matter into consideration, dilated on the hardship they were suffering for want of a bleachfield, and on the ungracious and selfish conduct of this maltster-miller in refusing them a bit of the King's Park. Before leaving altogether the air of the bleaching green, it may not be uninteresting to notice that the ground appropriated for this purpose was evidently rented either wholly or partly by the Town Council. The means, by which the canals in the King's Park bleachfield were fed, has now been almost entirely forgotten. That supply came from the Heuch Millslade, and since these mills were owned by the same landlord as the land of the King's Park, it was easy to arrange for a water supply to the bleaching croft. The lade, as it comes along and under the Maygate, bends into Abbot Street, and then turning suddenly to the south, pursues its way under the Carnegie Free Library and St. Margaret's Hall, down to the mill. The point, at which it turns to the south, marks the site of the east end of the whilom abbot's fish pond, a small artificial sheet of water which once covered the ground to the east of the abbot's house. From this point a culvert was led off eastwards and south, crossing diagonally under the properties on the east side of St. Margaret Street, under the roadway called "The Bleach" (now Abbey Park Place), and so down into the King's Park, where now the Bank of Scotland with its gardens is situated. The overflow, for the water was always running, was carried by another short culvert under ground where now the south bowling-green is found, and appeared in a constant outflow into the Common Vennel (Priory Lane now). Here it continued to rush out, clothed in icicles during the winter, and glittering clear and bright in summer days, till about the year 1867, when it was "diverted," put out of sight, and made to serve the purpose of filling the huge gas tank (now removed) finished that year on the south side of Priory Lane. [Weavers' Craft D. Thomson P.202 & 207]

- 17). The great Heugh Mill buildings in Monastery Street, the smithy which puffs at the foot of the Monastery Ruins, the stables on the south side of the street, and the gardener's house are all included in Dr. Carnegie's purchase. The Heugh Mills at one time belonged to the burgh. In 1723 we have the following minute in the Burgh Records: - The Councill unanimously agreed to sub-set that ruinous house on the east side of the Abbey stables to the Corporation of Bakers in order to build y'on a miln for grinding of wheat, allenarily with the use of ye water and the liberty of winnowing and drying wheat in the Abbey Close." The "Abbey Close" was the space several yards north of the Pends. Here is another extract dated January 1733, from the Burgh Records:- "John Durie, the town's sub-tenant of the Heugh Mills complains to the Town Councill of the great loss he sustains for want of wind to dight his shealing, occasioned by the braes of the Shealing Hill being all planted at and by west of ye said milns with trees." The Council had every

sympathy with John in his "be-calmed" condition and instead of setting on a squad of men to fell the trees they voted twenty-four pounds to "help him to erect his fanners." John's Heugh Mill stood on the south side of Monastery Street, a little to the east of the Palace wall. On a stone near the foundation of the ruin there is the date 1733. The ancient Shilling or Shealing Hill was on the "brae of the Heugh," a little to the east and north of the Mill. The Heugh Mills on the north side of Monastery Street were erected in 1783-5 for grinding wheat by water power. In 1819 steam power was introduced. The mills are at present let to Messrs Fraser & Carmichael, wholesale meal merchants, Dunfermline. [D'Line Journal 17.1.1903]

- 18). 1732 - Wheat Mill. "The council unanimously agreed to Sub-set that ruinous house on the east side of the Abbey Stables to the Corporation of Bakers in order to build y'on a miln for grinding of wheat, allennarly with ye use of the water when going and the liberty of winnowing and drying wheat in the Abbay Close." (Burgh Rec. 26 Dec 1732) The lower of the mills is now called the "Heugh Mills." "Abbey Close," the space for forty yards north of the archway of the Pends. [Annals of D'Line P.426]
- 19) 1733 - Fanners for the Heugh Mills -"John Durie, the towns sub-tenant of the heugh mills complains to the town council of the great loss he sustains for 'want of wind' to dight his shealing, occasioned by 'the braes of the Shealing Hill being all planted at and by west of ye said milnes with trees." The Council agreed to contribute twenty four pounds "to help John to erect his fanners." [Annals of D'Line P.427]
- 20). The Bakers' Wheat Mill Built. This Mill, now a ruin stands on the west side of the overflow of water on Heugh Mill Brae, 70 yards south-east of the Palace wall. On a stone near the foundation there is the date "1733." The ancient Shilling or "Sheeling" Hill was on "the brae of the heugh," a little to the east and north of this mill. [Annals of D'Line P.428]
- 21). Workmen were at once employed, and operations, we may feel sure, were rapidly pushed forward. The ground, being formerly part of the Abbey Gardens, would require but little levelling; but buildings had to be erected, and culverts formed to bring water from the Heuch Mill lade. These operations required a long time to carry out; but we find that on 7th March 1735, the Town Council "appoint several of the members to oversee the building of four canals in the bleachfield with stones on each side and on the bottom; and that the same be fallen about as soon as may be." [Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.204]
- 22). 1735 - Mungo Borland is mentioned in a M.S. book this year, as being a coppersmith at the lower end of the Heugh Mills. [Annals of D'Line P.431]
- 23). Bee-Alley Garden. This is evidently a corruption of the Baillie Garden, the garden on the east side of the Old Royal Bowling Green (back of the mill). It appears this garden belonged to the bailie of the monastery. [Annals of D'Line P 763]

- 24). The skeleton of a female was discovered in a recess of the Abbey Wall. An old note states, that "in the year 1759, a notable discovery was made by some mason who was employed on that part of the old wall in the sunken garden at the Bowling Green. In a recess in the north-west corner of the wall, a stroke of the mattock brought down a heap of loose stones, when a dazzling sight was seen behind them viz., a lady dressed in white and her dress glittering with gold spangles; but after half an hour or so, the whole figure, by the action of the air, had crumbled into dust." The man who made the discovery on being asked what he thought when he first saw the lady in white, said, that he "turn'd stan-blind for awee, and awfa surprised when he saw her meltin away." [Annals D'Line P.474]
- 25). From the south a road came up through the Abbey Glebe to St Catherine's Wynd; there were no dwelling-houses here but various industries such as a nail-maker and a smithy. At that time the ruins of the Palace had no protection wall and where trees later stood there was an unfenced kitchen garden. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.111]
- 26). The stream, coming from the north, runs past the foot of three sides of the little hill or mount, on which King Malcolm's tower in Pittencrieff glen is situated, then along the west and south sides of the Glebe, and under a bridge (the Gyrth), southward, till it meets the water of Lyne, a little east from the Legat's bridge, when the united streams proceed west and south-west to the Firth of Forth, at Charlestown. [Chalmers Vol.2. P.2]
- 27). "The old foot-road, from the east end of the Maygate, through the north Kirkyard, and down steps at the Bowling-green to Bee Alley Gardens and Monastery Street, was closed early in 1790." (MS.) The sunken gardens at the east end of Frater Hall wall, between the Bowling-green and the Mills, into which the road descended, were then known as "the Bell Alley Gardens," probably a corruption of Bailie Gardens. They were once the property of Mr Black, clerk and bailie of the ancient regality of Dunfermline. [Annals of D'Line P.522 & 3]
- 28). Names of the Streets in Dunfermline between 1480 and 1812 - Doon-be-th'-Pends - New name Monastery Street. Names of the streets to be painted on the corner houses 25th May 1809 - Monastery Street - From Abbey Close to Dollas's. [Annals of D'Line P. 566/7]
- 29). 1792 - Juke's view of Dunfermline Abbey, Monastery, Palace, and the Mills. This is a splendid view, and the largest that has ever been published of Dunfermline ruins. It is 24 inches in length by 15. 3/4 in breadth and has been taken from a point near the foot of "the Sheeling-hill," near the burn about 100 yards south of the mill in Monastery Street. [Annals of D'Line P.528]
- 30). Down to the middle of the 1st century the Queens house had the constabulary adjacent to the west end of the auld Kirk, as also the apartments above what is now know as the "pends," were filled with a great many mechanics, Blake,

the reputed first damask weaver in Dunfermline. "drove the lay" in an apartment above the pends; in another apartment David Stark had a dye-house. In the "Queens-house" there was a public school, and in the constabulary houses resided "a tinker, a wright, and a tailor." [Kirk Session Records D'Line P.22]

- 31). The open space for 154 feet north of "The Pends" stretching from south front of Queen Anne of Denmark's House to "The Pends." To the west the Palace in ruins. At the North-West top was the West Port, removed in 1781 and adjacent was Queen of Denmark's house, and the Baillie and Constabulary house (removed in 1798); to the east the auld kirk, 'Sythar kirk-yard' (now the site of the new Abbey Church, founded in 1818.) [D'Line Journal Supplement 14.4.1855]
- 32). Subterranean passage - near the north-west corner in the north wall of the Magazine there is an aperture, which was originally about 4 feet high by two and a half wide, but from the accumulation of the earth on the floor of the cellar, the height is now only two and a half feet this is the entrance to a long dark subterraneous passage, the exact course and appearance as well as ancient design of which, have been hitherto involved in much obscurity. Not satisfied with some of the accounts and conjectures current concerning it I resolve to make a personal exploration which with the aid of competent persons was done early in January 1843. [Chalmers Vol. I P.95]
- 33). The entrance to the subterranean passage in the Palace ruins, Dunfermline, has long been known to the inhabitants as 'John Buchanan's Hole.' This dates from a suicide of the nineteenth century; the passage becomes a chamber, lined with beautifully finished square stones. There is no arching of any kind, but the ground rising, the roof and the floor appear to meet at a point which I should take to be more than mid-way across the Pends Road. [Guide to D'Line by J.B. Mackie P.37]
- 34). From the "Smithy" to the engine-house of the great flour mill was but a few short stops, and there again, of course, we often halted and lingered in the hope of seeing the roaring furnace re-filled, or to get our hands warmed etc. On rare and never-to-be-forgotten occasions we were privileged to be allowed the run of the mill and to see all the wonderful operations which transformed the wheat and the oats into flour and meal for the bakers and grocers. Next to the mill were stables, and then a few dwelling-houses, which in after years were removed when the site was acquired for the extension of the factory. The other side of the Street, from "the braes" on the Glen side, were the residences -with shops in some cases. [When We Were Boys P.11]
- 35). William Cant - (circa 1822) this highly original mechanical genius was no less a genial and humorous man, an excellent story-teller, and an eccentric of a very loveable kind. Cant, when working as a blacksmith in one of the Heuch

Mill shops, connected his fore hammer with a water-wheel, and "With a touch of his foot, E'en the point of his toes, Could bring on when he liked, a doon rush of blows." [The Weavers Craft by D. Thomson P.357]

- 36). The Heugh Mill is one of the sites spoken of for the new Baths and Gymnasium. Whether anything will come out of the proposal it is impossible for us to say. In view of the proposal, it may be interesting to state that the Heugh Mills were three in number - flour, a meal, and a snuff mill. Here is an extract from the burgh records dated 26th December 1732, which may be read with interest: - "The Councill unanimously agreed to sublet that ruinous house, on the east side of the Abbey stables, to the Corporation of Bakers in order to build y' on a miln for grinding of wheat, all early, with ye use of the water when going, and the liberty of winnowing and drying wheat in the Abbey close." from a stone in the mill it appears that it was built in 1733. a good deal has been heard of the mill and the lade in recent years and the question has been frequently asked, "Could the present proprietor of the mill not be compelled to do away with the lade and the dam from a health point of view." The minute we have quoted shows that the Corporation of Bakers received a right of servitude from the Council of 1732, and the mill and all its rights and privileges fall into the hands of the present proprietor. Two questions might fairly be asked however - (1). Have the water rights conferred in the 1732 minute ever been extended; (2). If not, have successive proprietors the power to sell water to certain factories in addition to the supply drawn for the Heugh Mills. There are questions we are not able to answer; but they are questions which ought to be thrashed out by Dunfermline Burgh Commissioners. At a meeting in Dunfermline one night the late Mr James Hunt, of Pitencrieff, told us that some people thought that the only cure for agricultural depression was a lower rental. Rents, he said, had been lowered so much that landlords would soon be improved off the face of the earth. It would be a good thing for the city of Dunfermline if the dam and the lade could be improved out of existence, and the water from the Town Loch run down the Tower Burn, its natural channel. [D'Line Journal 30.12.1899]
- 37). Monastery Street - 549 feet by 30. The ancient main road to the Palace and beyond from the south; has now a few houses. 'St. Lawrence's yard, Bee-Alley Garden, Huntsman's yard, and Monastery, on the north side. 'The ancient Heugh Mills, granaries, snuf-mills, and spade mill, on the south, lead in to the burne.' [D'Line Journal Supp. 25 May 1855 D.P.Lib.]
- 38). At the Dean of Guild Court on Tuesday, the demolition of The Heugh Mills in Monastery Street will remove an ancient landmark. The buildings about to be removed by the Carnegie Trustees were erected in 1781-87. The machinery was driven by water until 1819, when a steam engine was introduced in order that "the mills might continue regularly in operation during summer as well

as winter." For about a century the property was in possession of the Hunt family, as owners of Pittencrieff estate. While the demolition of the Heugh Mills means the removal of an old landmark, there is nothing particularly interesting historically about the buildings. Their chief value in that respect arises from the name they bore. The Heugh Mills have been honoured with a place in history, but the early reference relate apparently to buildings on the south side of Monastery Street. One entry reads thus, "Immediately below the Frater Hall on the south side of the street and on the declivity towards the wooded dell of Pittencrieff were the Heugh Mills, three in number, a flour mill, a meal, and a snuff mill, of which there are some remains. Still more anciently there was a mill further south and west in the Glen, the site of which as well as the lead of water to it, as are yet visible, and for which there was a dam near the Tower-Hill." [D'Line Press 10.6.1911]

- 39). 1911 - The old flour mill in Monastery Street was demolished, and the pavement on the north side of the street was widened. [100 Years D'Line Press P.550]
- 40). Just as Gibb Street was called Gibb Square by the older residents familiar with its early history. [D'Line Journal 12.4.1913]
- 41). Henderson in his "Annals of Dunfermline" states that the street formerly known a "Gibb street" was laid out and first built on in 1771. References also as "Gibb Well." [D'Line Press 17.12.1927]
- 42). 1925 - The War Memorial in Monastery Street was unveiled by Sir Ralph Anstruther Lord Lieutenant of the County, on 26th September, 1914-1918. The War Memorial on which 634 names were inscribed in 1925. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 43). In 1952 the Burgh authorities and the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees were co-operating in preparing the old Bee alley Garden for conversion into a Garden of Honour in memory of the men and women of this community who died in the Second World War, when it was found that the east part of the high wall retaining the Abbey Churchyard, probably another example of the use made of ruined monastic buildings - was in danger of collapse. In the course of partial removal with a view to reconstruction the work-men unearthed what they took to be the foundation stones of an early old building. The matter was reported to Mr James Shearer, R.S.A. who after examination was satisfied that they belonged to a building of a date probably not later than the 15th century. His surprise was increased on discovering a conduit running through the foundations, till he remembered having read in the Kirk Session Records of the period of an attempt that had been made by the Kirk Session, about three hundred years before, to drain the churchyard by means of a gutter under the graves leading to a conduit under the minister's house. The passage in the Kirk Session Records of which he was thinking runs as follows: - "In the year

1641 the Kirk Session had been informed that the graveyard was so taine up and sunk with dubs of water that it was scarcely possible to find a dry grave for the dead. But nothing was done about it. By 1660, however, the situation had become so serious that, on the advice of skillful men, it was resolved to insert a gutter under the graves to convey the water to a conduit under Mr William Oliphant minister, his hous." "Charles I it will be remembered, was born in the Palace of Dunfermline, and, presumably was more or less familiar with the local situation. Certainly the spirit revealed in his letter is of the kindest: - "Whereas we are informed that the manse and gleib of the Church of Dunfermline have been designed to one Mr Henrie McGill, resent minister ther, and that the possessours of the gleib tak exception against the designation vnder cullour of our interest thervnto, thereby intending to defraud that church of that which is justlie due vnto the same; Therfoir it is our will and pleasure that, calling befoir you our Advocate, you consider of our interest therein, and if you find that the possessours have no further cause than what is pretendit vnder cullour of interest therein, we think it reasonable that the said church be in no worse case tham vther churches in the lyk nature ar, and as the Law hath provyded for them. Whytahll, the 8 of Febry. 1627." From document dealing with Mr MacGill's claim dated 13 Feb.1629; we gather that there was a proposal to use part, if not the whole of the ground occupied by the precincts of the monastery, as a glebe for the minister. To this it was objected (1). That the ground belonged to the King, being generally known by this time as the King's Park; (2). That it was unsuitable for the purpose, never having been arable land but 'unparked and untilled.' The only thing the document goes on to say, that could be said for it was that it was conveniently near the manse; nearer than any other site suggested. Clearly, then we are confronted with the existence of two dwelling-houses within the monastic precincts-firs, the Abbot House - probably in continuous use by one abbot after another since the 12th century-and second, this other, dating from at least the 15th century, standing unused and brought into occupation between 1627 and 1629 by one of the ministers of the Abbey congregation etc. After the Reformation a new house for the Bailie of Regality, generally referred to as the Bailie House, was built on the site of the former Cloister Garth and continued to be used as such till the middle of the 18th century, when all such judicatories as baronies and regalities came to an end. Thereafter it was let for a time to tenants and the demolished. The house previously occupied by the Bailie and his retinue was given, as we have seen, by Charles I to the Abbey congregation as a manse and was used as such for a considerable time. [D'Line Press 27.11.1954 by Dr. J. M. Webster, see also [D'Line Abbey by J. M. Webster P.102]

- 44). The Collier Row, and Heuch Mills, with which the water rights in the lade had been associated, belonged originally to and were worked in connection with the Monastery Dunfermline. By an Act passed by The Scots Parliament in 1593 the mills were annexed to the Crown. Granted by James VI to Queen Anne, they afterwards passed into the hands of the Earl of Dunfermline, and subsequently to those of the Marquis of Tweeddale. Possession was next obtained by William Black, Clerk of the Admiralty of Dunfermline, from whom the mills were acquired by George Chalmers, a proprietor of Pittencrieff. The lade was constructed, as were also the dams and water courses from Lochend to the Town Loch, for the supply of water power for the Collier Row and Heugh Mills, and Colonel Hunt's right was no higher than that of servitude for a supply of water to these mills. [D'Line Press 15.12.1928]
- 45). 1953 - Dunfermline's Garden of Honour, a memorial to the fallen of the second World War, was opened at Bee Alley Gardens, Monastery Street, by Provost Robertson in August. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 46). The Fraternity, part of one of the most complete monastic complexes ever built in Scotland, was a social focal point for the Margaret 900 commemorations in October when it provided the atmospheric setting for a medieval banquet attended by 250 people. The banquet recalled the days when hospitality was an essential function of a religious house and the era when the adjoining great guest house was the haunt of kings. Excavations by H.M. Office of Works in 1923 revealed the refectory undercroft, the scene of the 1993 event which evoked a forgotten part of Dunfermline's majestic past. [1993 Bygone D'Line P.1X]

MOODIE STREET

- 1). Situated running south from west end of Priory Lane. This Part of the street is now a cul-de-sac where Andrew Carnegie's birth place is situated. The Street also runs from Priory Lane south, through what was the Daisy Park, to Elgin Street. At one time this street ran in a straight line, running south from St Margaret's Street to Elgin Street.
- 2). Moodie Street ('The New Road') - 641 ft. by 36. This street begun about 1781 - weavers' two storey houses, the old Gillie road was to the west, in St. Catherin's yard, and in, which, in 1380, stood an auld almshouse, without the Port -ie. outside the Port foot of Gibb Street. [D'Line Journal Supp 25th May 1855 D.P. Lib.]
- 3). Originally called "New Road" named by the Town Council. 25 May 1809. An Old road from Old Abbey Gate at foot of Gibb Street at back of west side houses in Moodie Street shut off in 1781. Moodie Street was formed in 1781. Provost James Moodie 1792-1807. [Annals of D'line Notes]
- 4). 1781 - The Old West Road to the Netherton disused. From a M.S. we learn that "the old narrow road which proceeded from the west pillar of the old

Abbey Gate, foot of Gibb Street, down in a straight line by the west back of Moodie Street houses to the Netherton Brig, was shut of this year." The New Road, (Moodie Street) this New Road from Gibb Street to the Nethertown was opened up, and houses began to be built on the line of road during the summer of 1781. [Annals of D'Line P.510]

- 5). James Moodie was Provost of Dunfermline from 1792 - 1797. Provost of Dunfermline James Moodie Esq. re-elected Provost September 1800. [Annals of Dunfermline P.544]
- 6). West of Moodie Street is St Lawrence Croft, and on the south of this is Bow Butts, shown on Map of XVI.th Century Dunfermline. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 7). The history of the Tradesman's Library of 1808, according to William Meldrum, one of its earliest members. "It had its origin," says Mr. Meldrum, "in James Kirkland's loom shop, in Moodie Street, in the year 1808." [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.308]
- 8). The Tradesman's Library originated in the year 1808, our notes regarding which inform us, that 'several intelligent young men in Broad-street and Moodie-street, in the spring of the year 1808, resolved among themselves to bring all their books into one place.' Agreeably to this resolution, William Meldrum, Charles Anderson, Richard Gossman, and William Carnegie, brought all their books together, to the number of about 20 volumes and deposited them in the house of the late Mr Kirkland in Moodie-street. Shortly after doing so, they were joined by a few more young men, and a committee formed, which embraced the names of Ralph Walker, Richard Gossman, William Carnegie, Charles Anderson, David Latham, William Meldrum Thomas Main, Andrew Aitken, and John Syme. [Viagraphia Dunfermlynensis P.35]
- 9). In August 1809 the feuars in Moodie Street petitioned the Council for aid towards repairing and cleansing the conduit and Well from which they were supplied with water. This Well was, in the days of the Abbey, known as St. Laurence's Well. [Annals of D'Line P.566]
- 10). James Moodie, son of John Moodie of Cocklaw burgess, 8.2.1810. and others [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 11). One of my morning duties as a boy was to bring water from the well at the head of Moodie Street. The supply was scanty and irregular. Sometimes it was not allowed to run until late in the morning and a score of old wives were sitting around, the turn of each having been previously secured through the night by placing a worthless can in the line. This, as might be expected, led to numerous contentions in which I would not be put down even by these venerable old dames. I earned the reputation of being "an awfu' laddie." [Andrew Carnegie's own Story P.5]
- 12). Dunfermline between 1480 and 1812. The New Road - New name Moodie Street - Names of the streets to be painted on the corner houses 25th May 1809 - Moodie Street - From south end of Gibb Street, or Square to Nethertown. [Annals of D'Line P.566/7]

- 13). The original name was, The New Road, as distinct from the older New Row, but in 1809 it was named by the Council Moodie Street, probably after a gentleman who had won for himself in foreign parts, and who held the office of chief Magistrate from 1792 to 1807, continuing to be styled "Provost Moodie" till the day of his death. Long after it had been officially designated Moodie Street, it continued to be known as The New Road, just as Gibb Street was called Gibb Square by the older residents familiar with its early history, or as Priory Lane was locally named the Square. [D'Line Journal 12.4.1913]
- 14). The defiant weavers became despondent instead, and the direst possible distressed in (1837) among the community. Subscriptions were raised on all hands, soup kitchens opened, and street improvements started - to feed and employ the starving, idle men. It was then that Moodie Street was levelled and metalled etc. - also - House where Web-beaming Machine was first started, 1840, also the birthplace of Dr. A. Carnegie, Moodie Street. - also - In 1840 the weaving craft offered a prize of £10 for the best form of a machine for beaming, etc., that of William Cant was recognised as not only the best suited to the purpose, but the simplest and most easily managed. The invention was fitted up at first in a weaving-shop at top of Moodie Street, east side (in the ground floor of the house where Dr. Andrew Carnegie was born five years before) etc., In 1845, "Deacon" William Templeman became possessor of the machine, and advertised on 7th January - "That having taken the premises, together with the beaming machine, formerly belonging to Mr. William Kent (Note the spelling!) at the head of Moodie Street, West end of Priory Lane, and having engaged experienced, steady men to carry on the business, weavers may depend on obtaining satisfactorily beamed webs. He also keeps a man, pony, and cart to carry home the webs." There were at this time about three thousand looms in the town and suburbs, with about as many weavers employed. The deacon died in 1858. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.330 & 337 & 356]
- 15). Post Office Pillar Boxes. These useful pillar-boxes were introduced into Dunfermline on 1st March 1857 when one was erected at the top of Moodie Street. [Annals of D'Line P.674]
- 16). Here Mrs Carnegie has erected a Memorial to her late husband to be known as the Carnegie Memorial Cottage which contains the silver plate, caskets keys and burgess rolls presented to him by public authorities during his lifetime. [The Journal Guide to Dunfermline by J.B. Mackay]
- 17). "The aspect if the streets at night during the winter months ws very gloomy. On the counters of the shops or in the windows, one tallow candle, or perhaps two, glimmered sickly in the darkness. The new Road, now known as Moodie Street, and so named after Provost Moodie), as well as many other streets the

town had within them the abodes of many excellent working people, many of them quaint in their ways and appearance, and many who were known and honoured as 'God-fearing' men. The older men usually wore on their heads red or striped Kilmarnock night-caps, and many of the women had a pride in their clean snow-white 'snow-back mitches'. In Moodie Street several of the Trades' Deacons resided, and several elders belonging, to different churches in the town. In those days it was a very common thing to hear arising from man of the humble dwellings, all over the town, the strains of family worship, when one passed up or down the street between nine and ten o'clock, 'morning or evening. 'Oh little Bethle'm! poor in walls, but rich in furniture.' In some of these small abodes, with their clean-washed floors, and in many cases a sprinkling of yellow sand for a carpet, 'nearness to God with its untold power' was the pervading desire of many of the inmates. It is told that London merchants coming to make purchases from the manufacturers in those days were occasionally to be seen pacing up and down the streets of a morning, waiting til the family worship was over, and an opportunity given to them to make purchase oft Dunfermline goods! How the times have altered, how the tables are turned now, and how the American and other buyers are waited upon, welcomed, and caressed." [D'Line Press 30.4.1902]

- 18). Moodie Street up which smooth surface tracks had been laid to accommodate the iron-rim wheels of the cart or wagon, while the horse's hoofs gripped the cobbled stones setts between, as they made steady progress up towards St. Margaret Street. The Moodie Street West Nethertown junction was one of the locations in a previous era, where young lads waited in charge of the "dray" horses, which were used to assist whenever required, on heavier vehicles. A reminder of these by-gone days was the horse trough which stood at the West Nethertown for a number of years. [D'Line Remembered P.35]
- 19). In Moodie Street the Lethem House - (once, in weaver days, a well-known house) was reconstructed its number is now 47. the house of Lethem Bros. - Wholesale Grocers Leith, still represents this ancient family. [Anent by D. Thomson Vol. 2 1068]
- 20). 1925 - On 6th June Mrs. Roswell Millar cut the first sod on the site of the Andrew Carnegie's Birthplace Memorial in Moodie Street. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 21). 1928 - On 28th June Mrs. Carnegie opened the Andrew Carnegie Birthplace Memorial, which contains a collection of valuable possessions of the late Mr. Carnegie, presented to him by individuals, corporations, and organisations all over the world. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 22). 1950 - Mr. Margaret Carnegie Miller, New York, opened a memorial alcove to her mother, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, in the Carnegie Birth Place Memorial on 3rd August. [D'Line Press 100 years]

- 23). With the shops and houses on the Glen side of Moodie Street now demolished the Town Council's plan for the improvement of that thoroughfare is being put into operation. To improve traffic safety at the misshapen T junction, the top of the street is being realigned. Traffic going down St Margaret Street now enters Moodie Street on a more gentle curve. This will give drivers emerging from Priory Lane better visibility when turning either into Moodie Street or St Margaret Street. No buildings are to be erected on the demolition site, which will remain open and become part of Dunfermline historic Glen. The Moodie Street windows of the weaver's cottage in which Andrew Carnegie was born, will thus command an uninterrupted view of the Glen and Park, which the builder of the American steel industry bought and gifted to his native town in 1903. [D'Line Press 2.1.1970]
- 24). The Provost said that they now appeared to have the upper hand so far as the demolition and tidying up of old properties and derelict sites within the burgh was concerned. "The past few months have seen demolition of more properties than in any other year, principally in Moodie Street, Jigburn and Baldridgeburn. I do appreciate that there are still eyesores in other parts of the town and those properties will be dealt with in due course. This year must be unique in as much that more houses have been pulled down than have been built." [D'Line Press 1.1.1966]
- 25). An improved Moodie Street/Priory Lane junction is proposed through the Carnegie Birthplace Memorial garden, and the project also includes the construction of bus bays improvements to the Priory Lane/New Row junction. [D'Line Press 9.3.1984]
- 26). A start is imminent on work to improve the Moodie Street - Priory Lane junction by diverting Moodie Street to the west of Carnegie Birthplace Museum to make bus turning less severe. [D'Line Press 21.11.1986]
- 27). The junction with Moodie Street and Elgin Street will be improved with new traffic signals and an additional turning lane in Moodie Street. [D'Line Press 14.7.1995] (This street of old is shown on the front cover of this book. A watercolour by A. Westwood.)

MORRISON DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Pitcorthie Drive Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after Thomas Morrison, Born 1804-1879. Thomas was known as "Baillie Morrison", he was a Shoemaker Master and was made a Burgess of Dunfermline in 1827 by his father (Auld Tammie Morrison), he was also a Town Councillor, Burgh Treasurer, Baillie, Dean of Guild and Chartist, and in 1851 he employed twenty-one journeymen. Thomas had been brought up in a Puritan environment and his concern was for the rights of man. He trained in

the faith of the 'Friends Of The People' and never swerved in his zeal as a public spirited citizen. Thomas was even more prominent than his father, who was an associate of William Cobbett M.P. The starting point of his public life was his involvement in the passing of the "The Reform Bill" of 1832. Young Tom, (as he was known at that time) was in favour of the abolition of the 'Corn Laws' and his fame spread as he organized many public meetings in which he was a leading figure. The weavers suffered from low wages and because of this often turned their resentment against their masters. However most of the employers themselves were ardent reformers who's indignation was chiefly set against the government. Both miners and weavers accepted his leadership and attended large gatherings at the Pends and Ness at Torryburn. Thomas was considered one of the "brains" of Dunfermline and took the stance of "Dare to stand alone, dare to have a purpose firm and dare to make it known". He was also remembered for his peculiar way of shouting "Hear! Hear! He had the style and vigour of a popular crator where he could hold and fascinate an audience for any length of time and sway it whichever way he chose. After forty-five years of being a town councillor Thomas died on the 13th August 1879 at Rolland Street. Thomas left a will in which his nephew Andrew Carnegie of New York was named as one of his Executors. (Thomas was the brother of Margaret Morrison, the mother of Andrew Carnegie) [Morrison Family- Carnegie Birth Place D'Line]

- 3). Tom Morrison became Burgh Treasurer in 1856 and a Burgh Magistrate in 1868.
- 4). Thomas Morris/son, son of Thomas Morris/son a shoemaker. Burgess 5 Jan. 1797. This is the Father and Grandfather of the above, Baillie Thomas Morrison.

MOULIN WAY

- 1). Situated north off of Bendachin Drive, in Queens Gardens, off Halbeath Road formed 1997.
- 2). Named after Moulin, Churches and Chapels attached to Dunfermline Abbey shown on map. [D'Line Abbey by J.M. Webster P.192]
- 3). Moulin (Mollan, Modyn), in Athol Perthshire. Granted by Malcolm 2nd Earl of Athol, in the reign and presence of King William the Lion, about 1170, by whom, it was also confirmed. It ws given to the monastery, that when he and his Countess died, they might be buried in it. This grant was confirmed by his son, Henry 3rd Earl of Athol, who died in the reign of Alexander II and by Thomas de Galwethia, 4th Earl of Athol, and his Countess, Isabella. [Chalmers Vol. I.P.228]
- 4). Two charters confirm to Dunfermline Abbey the church of Moulin (Molin), Perthshire, granted by Malcolm Earl of Atholl 1189X95, together with three ploughgates of land. [N.S. MS Adv. 34.1.3a. fo.xiiv]
- 5). A week later, 28th March, 1207, the Pope renewed their charter of protection

and privilege to Patrick, abbot of Dunfermline, and the monks of Dunfermline, adding to their possessions the church of Moulin and the church of Strathardle and appending this clause: "We also forbid that any person ecclesiastical or secular presume to molest you with undue or uncustomary procurations or exactions." [D'Line Abbey by Rev. J.M. Webster P.19]

- 6). There were, however, several churches dependent on the monastery still further north – Moulin. [Regality of D'Line Court Book by J. M. Webster P.167]

MULBERRY DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Pitcorthie Drive in Pitcorthie Estate.
- 2). Named after the Mulberry Tree of genus *Morus*, with dark-purple or white edible berries, and leaves which are used for feeding silkworms; Mulberry (was used as a cover-name for) prefabricated harbour(s) towed across the English Channel and erected off the Normandy beaches during the invasion of Europe June 1944. [Oxford Dictionary]

MURRAY WALK

- 1). Situated near Gilfillan Road in Garvock Bank.
- 2). Possibly after Patrick Murray, of Pardeus, his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline June 1609.
- 3). Sir Patrick Murray was Provost of Dunfermline from 1697 – 1699. He was the son of James Murray of Pedrews Mound. (See Perdieus Mount)

MUSIC HALL LANE

- 1). Situated north off Canmore Street.
- 2). Music Hall Lane used to be known as Market or Fleshmarket Close. To the west was Dairy Close. [Some Recollections of Old D'Line P.4]
- 3). From time immemorial a public right of way, this close was earlier named Blacks`'s lose, Smeall`s Close and when in 1845 the Burgh Tron and Fish market were moved from the west end of the High Street, it was known as Fish Market Close finally by use and went to Music Hall Lane after the Music Hall then built on the east side. [Carnegie Dunf Trust 1969]

MYRES COURT

- 1). Situated off Gladstone Drive off Robertson Road, named 4th April 1985. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 3). Named after Myres Castle is situated within a few minutes walk of Auchtermuchty Railway Station, and is about two miles northwards from Falkland Palace. It occupies a low-lying situation, which as its name implies, was probably a marsh in earlier times. On the south front of the parapet, enclosed in circular wreaths, are first, the Paterson arms. In 1628 John Paterson was served heir to his father, Michael Paterson of the Myris, in lands

Of Myris. Over the Nether, and also in the office of claviger (key bearer or macer) and sergeant-of-arms. This office of claviger is attached to the lands, and has been held by the representatives of the various families who at different times have possessed Myres, down to the present time. [Architecture of Scotland V.5P.332]

NEIDPATH PLACE

- 1). Situated off Alderston Drive Kingseathill.
- 2). Named after Neidpath Castle, beautifully situated on the Tweed, about one and quarter miles from Peebles. This stronghold passed from the Frasers to the Earls of Tweeddale, whose crest (a goat's head) surmounts the gateway of the courtyard. The second Earl held it for Charles II, but the old tower, to which a later castle had been united, was battered by Cromwell's cannon and taken after an obstinate resistance. The castle was purchased in 1686 by the 1st Duke of Queensberry, whose worthless successor, 'Old O,' was denounced in a sonnet by Wordsworth as 'degenerate Douglas,' for wantonly cutting down the fine timber surrounding it. [Muirhead's Scotland P.89]

NETHERTOWN BROAD STREET

- 1). Situated east from West Nethertown to the junction at St Margaret Drive roundabout.
- 2). 1270 - The Nethertown and Garvock Burn are mentioned in the Register of Dunfermline as early as this period (in a charter relative to Pitbachly viz; - "Villa inferior de Dunfermelyn," and "rivulus qi venit de Garuoc," This shows that the Netherton existed as early as this period, and that the burn now called the Lyne or Line was then known as Garvock rivulet, or burn, and therefore could not give the affix or last syllable to the name "Dunfermline." [Annals of D'Line P.95]
- 3). St. Mary's Chapel. on the south side of the Netherton, at the east corner of Grange Road, (one of its walls fell in 1783, and the last vestige was removed in 1814). Rent of Pitrenny granted for Chapel of St. Mary at Dunfermline in 1388." This chapel is to be distinguished from the Lady Chapel in the Conventual Church, to which reference is made circa 1320. [D'Line Abbey by J.M. Webster]
- 4). Another small chapel stood on the south side of the Nethertown; at the east corner of the Grange road, the remains of which have been seen by some of the old inhabitants. It was dedicated to St Catherine, probably of sienna, to whom a nunnery, near Edinburgh, was also dedicated. From this the minister's glebe, in the vicinity, was doubtless named St Catherine's Yard, and one of the oldest entrances to the town north of it, is still named St Catherine's wynd, leading north-west from the pended Tower to the Town-house. On the 10th March 1327, in a deed for the distribution of certain charities, arising

from provisions used in the abbey, to be made to the poor at the Elimosynary house without the gate (at the manse gate, where a portion of the old archway still remains), near to the Chapel of St. Katherine, which stood, as noticed at page 159, at the west end of the Netherton, for which service the Elimosynaries received a grant of said chapel, and adjacent houses below the bridge, commonly called the gyrbow. [Chalmers Vol. 1 P.159 & 187]

- 5). 1374 - The Three Mills of Dunfermline, are mentioned in old deeds as early as this year. They were corn-mills of very humble pretensions, and were situated as follows: - The Mill of "Our Lady Marie," in villa inferiore - i.e. lower town, or Netherton. The site is still well known, and continues to retain the name of "Lady's Mill." [Annals of D'Line P.1140]
- 6). 1432 -Archery. Agree ably to the Act of Estates, Dunfermline established "bow-butts" adjacent to the villa inferior (Nethertown),"for the practice of archery," and "set aside the Butt-acres for that purpose." The Butts are mentioned in Charter 443 of Registrum de Dunfermline. [Annals of D'Line P.151]
- 7). 1478 - The Nether-Yet and Common Vennel. The Nether-yet, or Port, is mentioned in a minute in the Burgh Records, of date 22nd November 1478, viz -"David Litster, ane of the balzies of the burgh of Dunfermlin receivit resignatioun fra Gilbert Robertson of the north end of a land liand at the nether yet of Dunfermling, betwixt the causay gang and down to ye nethertoun on the west sid, and the common vennel gang and evin est to the new raw, or north part, yan incontinent the said balzie deliverit hereitabil stat and possession to Willie Gilbert ye sone of ye said Gilbert of ye said northt halfe year." [Annals of D'Line P.165]
- 8). We find incidental references to Flax-seed ('linget,' to be sown at the Nethertown) in 1486, flax ('lynt') in 1499, though such examples are very rare. [D'Line Burgh Records E. Beveridge P.xxi]
- 9). Broad Street Nethertown, is 63 feet in breadth at the west end, 95 feet broad in the middle, and 68 feet in breadth at the east end, giving an average breadth of 75 feet, and 839 feet in length. The name on the corner houses of this street is 'Nethertown Broad Street.' It must, however, be borne in mind, that Nethertown is not the name of a street, but of a locality having several streets, Broad Street being one of the number. The name Nethertown-locally called, 'The Nethertin' owes its origin to the low or nether position on which it stands, compared with the upper, or more elevated site of Dunfermline-the later being the upper town, the former the lower or nether town. In an old description of the parish of Dunfermline, written in the year 1723, we find these relative positions alluded to in the following words, viz. - 'The burgh (Dunfermline) is divided into an upper town and a lower town, having the palace garden and park in the middle. On the south-east corner of the lower

St Leonard's Hospital. The Registrum de Dunfermelyn-we find the Nethertown frequently noticed between the years 1270 and 1520, usually in the following words:- 'Villa Inferiore de Burgi Dunfermelyn,' which in Scoto-Latin means, The Nethertown of the Burgh of Dunfermline. Previous to the destruction of Dunfermline Abbey by 'the reformers' in 1560, its parks and gardens were enclosed within a high wall, which on the north, extended from the east end of Maygate to a point near to the east end of Canmore-street, from which point it went down in a due southerly direction in by the backs of the houses on the west side of the Newrow, to a point nearly opposite to the top of Reid-street in Priory-lane, and from thence in a straight line to 'the southe yett of the Abbey,' at the Manse gate, foot of Gibb-street. From these notes it is obvious that the Abbey Wall enclosed a very large space of ground midway between Dunfermline and Nethertown, completely separating them, and throwing them to two distinct towns. On the north side of the abbey wall in Maygate, Abbot-street, and Canmore Street, stood the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline. On the south side of the Abbey wall, in Priory-lane, stood the 'Villa Inferiori,' or Nethertown, with its 'landis, ackres, yeardis, crofts,' we give these notes in order to show that the Nethertown, in the olden times, was a small town of itself, quite distinct from Dunfermline. In 'the days of the Abbey' the Nethertown was of considerable extent. Along with its crofts, yards, it appears to have embraced all the lands lying between 'the southe Abbey wall, which runs along the north syde of the Cochar road (Priory-lane) to the rivulet Lyn on the southe, and from the Newra crofts, the Cluttis, Elliotshill, and the Amry Landis on the east to Pardews, and the Toure-burn on the west,' and 'the Sagitt and nuc situat' or Bow-butts. From this old boundary line it is evident that the following streets stand on the grounds of ancient Nethertown viz. - Moodie-street, Rolland-street, Reid-street, Edgar-street, Priory-lane, the lower part of the Newrow, East Nethertown-street, Brucefield-street, Bothwell-street and Place, Broad-street, Elgin-street and West Nethertown-street. Modern Nethertown is usually understood as being embraced within the length and breadth of one line of street-way only, viz. that of Broad-street, with its adjuncts of west and east Nethertown-streets, and Bothwell-place, formerly colloqually called 'Gutter-syde.' Ancient Nethertown appears to have been a peculiarly ecclesiastical district. On every side we find lands, belonging to the monastery, viz. - 'St Lawrence's croft,' Shylling-hill, the 'gudly landis' belonging to the altar of the blessed Mary, in the parochial church of Dunfermline. (i.e. lands of 'our Lady Mary,' 'vide Lady's-Mill.) St Cuthbert's Yard, likewise Stan aikir, Schort aikir, and the Buyt aikir, adjacent to Perdiews knoll, the House of Rhodes (or Roods), the Amry landis (Almonary Lands at the north-east end of Brucefield-street), Sancta Leonardis Chapel, Hospital, and elimosinaria landis on the southe. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis P.20-21]

- 10). Another small chapel stood on the south side of the Nethertown to the east corner of the Grant Road, the remains of which have been seen by some of the old inhabitants. It was dedicated to St. Catherine probably of Sienna to whom a nunnery near Edinburgh was also dedicated. [M.S. Charters D'Line Register House]
- 11). St Cuthbert's Gardens, shown on the south side of Netherton west of St Mary's Chapel, shown on XVI Century Map of Dunfermline. [D'Line Carnegie library]
- 12). 1621 - Regality House Nethertown. An old house, which until 1861, stood on the north side of East Netherton Street, was know as the Regality House. It was a house of two storeys. The ground apartment was vaulted. It appears to have been built in 1621, as this date was on a stone over the door. In the year 1833 the writer visited this house. In the vaulted apartment, ground floor, there was an immense fire-place, into which was built a very large iron grate of fine make. There was a "swing-piece" at one of its ends for holding a sand-glass for the use of the cook, and other appliances. This fine old grate probably came from the Abbey or Palace. The writer told the late Mr. Joseph Paton of it, who at once inspected it and purchased it for a trifle, an it as to be seen in his museum, Wooers' Aley, Dunfermline, until his death in 1874. Probably the name "Regality House" was given to it after 1790. In this year amongst rubbish I the garret of this house, there were found a great many M.S. volumes of the Regality Court of Dunfermline, as also several old Charters and Abbey documents. [Annals of D'Line P.278]
- 13). The Regality House, Nethertown. Built in 1621, three years before the disastrous fire occurred which destroyed a great part of the northern district of the town. The town was divided, in 1580, into two jurisdictions, and the Regality meted out justice for the southern district. Here the Public Notary for the Regality, referred to by Dr. Henderson, had his headquarters and the Hammermen would not infrequently hold their meetings. The old house was removed in 1862. [The D'Line Hammermen by D. Thomson Illustrations P.77]
- 14). Legates Brig and Netherton Brig - The Kirk Session Records notify that "this day, 6th Feb. 1649 Mr James Phin gave in a compt for timber and uthyr chairges furnished and sustenit be him in building of Legates-brig, and the brig at the nethyrton end." Would these bridges at this period be timber bridges? [Annals of D'Line 319]
- 15). The stream, (Ad acqua de ferm, vulgarit. nucupath tourburn) as already stated in the first volume, coming from the north, runs past the foot of three sides of the little hill or mount, on which King Malcolm's tower in Pittencrieff glen is situated, then along the west and south sides of the Glebe, and under a bridge (the Gyrth), southward, till it meets the water of Lyne, a little east from the Legat's bridge. [Historical & Statistical Account D'Line Vol.2 P.2.]

- 16). 1651 - Cromwell's Army in Dunfermline, immediately after the battle, (of Pitreavie) the victorious army, headed by Overton and Lambert, pursued the poor stragglers of the Scotch army to Dunfermline. On the way, the "rough cavillers" are understood to have wrecked St. Leonard's Chapel and also the Chapel of St. Mary, in the Nethertown. [Annals of D'Line P.326]
- 17). 1676 - John Drysdale, in the Netherton, bequeathed 500 Merks to the Poor of the Parish. Early in the year 1676 John Drysdale in the Netherton, bequeathed to the Kirk Session of Dunfermline the sum of 500 merks for the support of poor scholars at school. [Annals of D'Line P. 346 & 348]
- 18). The Netherton to be repaired. "The Councill appointed the Dean of Gild Conveener, and John Mayn to order the repairing of the Street at the east-end of the Nethertoun and help the broken causey in the howgeat." [Burgh Records 3 Nov 1721. [Annals of D'Line P.404]
- 19). 1731 Potatoes. An old note states that potatoes were introduced into the west of Fife this year, and that they were first set in a garden on the south side of the Netherton. [Annals of D'Line P.423]
- 20). 'A little to the east of the foot of Moodie-street, and nearly opposite Robert Brugh's tavern, stood the starting post of the Netherton races.' We may here observe, that the Grange and Hill races of 1771, and Netherton Races of 1777, may have been the revival of ancient races which had fallen into disuse, for we must bear in mind that the 'saggit and Ground' (or Bow-Butts), for the 'practising of archery and other athletic games,' were in ancient times conducted in the immediate vicinity of the Netherton. Also, in the olden time the 'Whirlbut games and other ecclesiastical mummeries' were held on the ground of Whirlbut, on the south west of the 'Spittal Brig.' When such matters were conducted in the Netherton district, we may rest assured that races were not wanting. It is therefore extremely probable that these races had their origin in a remote age long before the reformation in 1560. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis P.34]
- 21). "Netherton Races. We have several notes on the origin of these races. They all agree in stating that, in the year 1771, the farmers, their servants, and herds belonging to the several farms to the south, east, and west of Dunfermline, originated a race which was run for several years on the road south of the Grange Farm, near the Hill House. One note informs us that 'About a month or sae before these races were held the here laddies used til come up til the Netherton and also up the toon, blawin on nowts 'and coos' horns, collectin' siller for the races, and met wi' great success. In the 1776, the guid focks o' the Netherton began to think, as they subscribit sae muckle til the Grange Road races, they were entitled til hae the fun nearer their ain dores, and Broad Street, Netherton, was suggested as more suitable for the races an' a mair convenient place for all parties to attend them. [Dr. E. Henderson P.73]

- 22). 1781 -The Old West Road to the Netherton disused. From M.S. we learn that "the old narrow road, which, proceeded from the west pillar of the Old Abbey Gate, foot of Gibb Street, down in a straight line by the west back of Moodie Street houses, to the Netherton Brig, ws shut off this year." {Annals of D'Line P.510]
- 23). The Nether-Gate o the Abbey. "The council by petition from the inhabitants of the Nethertown, 'caving liberty to open the wicket at ye nethergate of the Abbey Park for their convenience,' was granted, on the condition that they should have a sufficient door on it or glacks and up hold it." (Burgh Records 23 Nov. 1734). [Annals of D'Line P.429]
- 24). 1783 - The ruin of St. Mary Chapel; Netherton a M.S. note states, that "one of the walls of the old ruin was blown down during a tempest of wind early in 1783 the last vestige of the ruin of the Chapel of St. Mary, which stood near the north end of Elgin Street, opposite foot of Moodie Street was removed in 1814." [Annals of D'Line P.512, 585]
- 25). 15th September 1791, "Martin Meldrum, son-in-law to William Meldrum, burgess and freeman of Dunfermline, is admitted a freeman of the incorporation of weavers." Martin lived in a house built from the ruins of Queen Anne's jointure house in 1796, and the curious may still find it in Nethertown Broad Street, opposite the foot of Reid Street. Martin was for many years the keeper of a merry-going change-house there, and acted as "provost of the Nethertown races" till the second decade of the nineteenth century. The towns drummer of those days, and when the race period cam round, paced through the streets, rattling his half-burst drum warning all and sundry "that all particulars of the aforesaid races could be had from Mr. Martin Meldrum at his change-house in the Nether Toon." [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.254]
- 26). St. Mary's Chapel, on the South side of the Nethertown, at the East corner of Grange Road. [D'Line Burgh Records E. Beveridge P.xxix]
- 27). A Bit Of Old Dunfermline, Nethertown. These houses, which form a thoroughly characteristic example of Dunfermline's Street architecture two centuries or more ago, stood on the site now occupied by Dunfermline Cotttage Hospital. It is worthy of note, that in the house with the outside stair, Dunfermline Tradesmen's Library was first stored. [The D'Line Hammermen by D. Thomson Illustration P.135]
- 28). Ye ken at the was end o the Nethertin aud Sant Marys chapil stands, and has been used for a skuile be Jon faterinkame, weel man the auld rotan ruif fel in twa Saturdays sine, an it's a mercy o gods providence the skuil wisna in, or the alf or mare o tham nicht been kild, the place is noo a rale rooin. ["Old Letters" Dr. E. Henderson P.45]
- 29). Netherton Broad Street. 1203 feet, average width 66. This is a very wide street, and in old times was a kind of district town of itself, being the nether town separated by the Monastery from the upper toun. Has some very old

houses, an auld wells near the north-east end on the street. At the west end, south side, were the ruins of 'St Catherin's auld Chapel,' also the 'Gyrthe Bow.' over the Toon-burn, west end. Close by were the ancient 'Bow-butts,' 'for pracktees in, at archery wark.' 'Per dieu Knoll,' The Myll of our Ladye Marie' alias Lady's Mill. The celebrated 'Netherton Races' held here up to about the year' 1820. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.C. Lib.]

- 30). Nethertown Back Street - 205 feet by 25. A short street. An old Abbey House in this street, where the 'Regality Records' were found in 1790. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.C. Lib]
- 31). Dunfermline Public Library has a picture of Netherton Broad Street circa 1900 showing old buildings which were replaced by the Netherton Institute in September 1918. The single story buildings were typical of Dunfermline in the early 1800's, most with tiled roofs, but a few thatched. The house on the right is No.20, built around 1795 by Henry Meldrum, one of Dunfermline's well known weavers. Much to the annoyance of his father, he chose slates instead of tiles. In the middle is the Botany House. The story, perhaps apocryphal, is that an old soldier lodging there was fond of the whiskey and given to disturbances of the peace, vowing death and vengeance on his neighbours, for which he was sent to Botany Bay! In this house a woman named Gibson murdered her child. She was sent to Perth for trial but acquitted for lack of proof. Of course, the child's ghost haunted the house. [D'Line Carnegie Lib]
- 32). Mr. Henry Meldrum, Nethertown, who, in the year 1808, wove a woman's shirt in his loom this year "surpassed that feat", for he wrought in his loom a man's shirt. The breast consisted of a piece of double-damask woven into the shirt, and had on it the figure of a lion, with "Britannia, 1813." [Annals of D'Line P.584]
- 33). Henry Meldrum - whose seamless shirt, woven entirely in the loom, still exists to attest his ingenuity and patience was admitted a freeman in 1781. He produced a method of weaving "Marseilles quilt cloth" in 1795, and his wondrous shirt was finished in 1813. His house (which he built in 1799 out of the ruins of the Queen's House) stood, and still stands opposite the foot of Reid Street, on the south side of Nethertown. His garden then reached down to the "haugh," a stretch of common land which ran from the 'Spital Brig westward to Perdews Knowe, and whereon the feuars pastured their cows. Henry was fond of flowers and fruit trees, and the boys that herded cows on the haugh were no less fond of Henry's apples. There were rows and captures then! and Henry, with his open vest and flowing locks, might sometimes be seen chasing his garden plunderers as far west as the bend at Drymill. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.268]

- 34). The shows came and their flimsy structures were erected in the Netherton. There was enclosure for trick riding by a very clever horseman, penny keeks hoop-la, swings and may other diversions. [Short His of D'Line J. Ritchie]
- 35). Names of the Streets in D'Line between 1480 and 1812 - Gutter-Syde (Nethertown) - New Names painted on the corners o the Houses in 1809 Bothwellhaugh Row. [Annals of D'Line P.567]
- 36). The defiant weavers became despondent instead, and the direst possible distress set in (1837) among the community. Subscriptions were raised on all hands, soup kitchens opened, and Street improvements started - to feed and employ the starving, idle men. It was then that Reid Street was opened into Nethertown and the Nethertown "Hirsels" cut down on the North side, from Reid Street eastward. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.330]
- 37). When "Niffler" Societies were formed in Dunfermline, we have no means of leaning, but for many generations prior to 1860 (when the hand-loom were rapidly disappearing); they were a feature in the staple industry of the town etc. One was in the Nethertown Broad Street. This last one was kept during the thirties, forties, and fifties by Campbell Erskine and, after him his widow Rachel Erskine, or, as she as known by her maiden name, Rachel Preston. The house and stock-room were nearly opposite the foot of Reid Street and was the "howff" of all the enquiring and talking weavers and gossips of the quarter. In the ceiling as fixed a large, hanging framework, with recesses in which to stow the "nifflers." [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.363]
- 38). 1851 - Theatre Royal Nethertown. A large wooden building was comfortably fitted up in the Nethertown, by Mr. Wynn, for his theatrical performances, under the designation of the Theatre Royal. [Annals of D'Line P.664]
- 39). 1851 - The Nethertown Improvements. This year Broad Street, Nethertown, north side was much improved in appearance by the raising of roses in plots before the several houses. The roses were sent by Mr. Ferguson, a native of the district. (M.S. Note) [Annals of D'Line P.665]
- 40). In February 1852 a locomotive engine was applied for the first time to the passenger train running between the Nethertown and Charlestown, instead of the horse formerly used. The distance from the Nethertown to Charlestown 3. 1/4 miles, is now done in about 10 minutes (M.S. Note). [Annals of D'Line P.667]
- 41). The Victoria Lodging-House, Nethertown, was opened for lodgers on March 1852. Terms 3d. per night (M.S. Note). [Annals of D'Line P.667]
- 42). The Regality House, East Nethertown Street, was removed to make way for another building in 1862. [Annals of D'Line P.684]

- 43). The Nethertown, had four wells, one at the west end, north side of Nethertown, opposite the Gusset House, one in front of what is now the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital, one east of Reid Street and one midway between Reid Street and Moodie Street. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.120]
- 44). The Bothwell factory (Messrs Matthewson) is situated at a little distance in Broad Street, Netherton, alongside of the railway, and is the most extensive. [Between the Ochils by D. Beveridge P.136]
- 45). 1892 - Plans were selected for the erection of a Cottage Hospital at the corner of Nethertown and Reid Streets. [100 Years D'Line Press P.35]
- 46). In Netherton Broad street, the old "Donald Mackenzie" houses were removed in 1893, and the fine cottage hospital opened in Aug 1894. In the same street but two years before, Sparrow Ha' (at the east gushet) was rebuilt. [Anent by D. Thomson Vol. 2 1068]
- 47). When the Thorn Inn was demolished the licence was given to a house which bore the number 75. In the old days it was kept by David Ferguson and Donald McKenzie, who were known as the "Nethertown Race-Provosts." The inn formed the meeting place of the self-elected "Provost" and race committee, and in the days of "Deacons" the rooms were often filled with men, and heated discussions took place on matters affecting the weaving trade, politics, and other questions. a little to the east of Reid Street and just a little beyond the inn, a flight of steps once led down to the street. The steps bore the name of "The Dug Stair." [D'Line Journal 3.5.1902]
- 48). Broad Street is the principal street of the Nethertown. On the north side of the street there is a large tenement which bears the following: - 17 A: R: - M: L: 63. In 1770 a weaver named David Turnbull occupied this house. He was a student of the stars, and foretold eclipses and other phenomena. The wags in the Nethertown did not believe in David and his astronomy; but he always found pleasure in retiring to his little library and there spend hours among his books on history and the arts and sciences. Just five doors along from the house of David Turnbull, Robert Wellwood, "Rab Wallet," as he was called lived. Robert was a street preacher and had the reputation of being able to speak Latin and "ither langitches." A little further on there is an old tenement where Bessy Mitchell, alias Betsy Bitem, the Nethertown witch resided. Poor Bessy, she was a clean tidy body. she was as harmless as a lamb, but some credulous people got it in their heads that she was a witch. An old writer states that in 1793 he happened to be calling at Pitbauchlie Farm-house. Bessie made her appearance when the process of making curds was going on. She was well received by the gudewife; but the reception was due to terror of the power of the witch. Before Bessie had got sat down the gudewife had whispered in the ear of other friends to take care to say nothing to incur the

unwelcome visitor's resentment. The house, now numbered 35, is built on the site of the old Thorn Inn. The hostelry was of unknown antiquity. It was kept by the renowned Luckie Currie from 1711 to 1760. In 1791 the building became ruinous, and it then gave place to a modern dwelling etc. Dr Henderson says that he had the following from an old Nethertown woman: - "When I was young I mind fine o' cadgers and travilers gan taw and cumin frae Embro haltin for refreshments at the auld thron inn." Directly before the door of the Nethertown Thorn Inn there stood and flourished, from time immemorial, a remarkably tall and wide spreading thorn tree, from which the tavern took its name. above the door of the Thorn Inn there swung a sign-board, having a thorn tree on one side and a man and horse on the other, with the intimation, that there was sold Foreign and British Spirits: Dunfermline Ale and Porter; as also, Entertainment for Man and Horse. Another note, says: The Thorn Inn was an old-fashioned tenement of two stories, with five small windows and door in the front, with an outside stair which led up to the upper apartments, which were let out to tenants. [D'Line Journal 10.5.1902]

- 49). The house immediately to the east of 'Bessy Bitem's,' the thirteenth house from Moodie Street and fifth from Reid Street, now numbered 35, is built on the site of a renowned hostelry of old; viz. The Thorn Inn,' of unknown antiquity, which from about the year 1744 to 1760, was kept by a celebrated hostess - the renowned Lucky Curry, and after her death it was continued on as an inn down to the year 1794, when, from decay, the old building becoming ruinous, it was taken down, and the present house built on its site by a Mr Wm. Brown, of Finderly, near Kinross, and was for a long time called 'Finderly House.' Here the politicians from the upper town met and discussed politics, the news of the day, and auld warld stories, with their brethern of the Netherton. William Anderson was the last proprietor of the Old Thorn Inn. Behind the inn he had a smithy and a brew-house. Wm Anderson let the inn in 1793 to Thomas Dallas, the last tenant, who left it in 1794 and about the end of the same year the Thorn Inn was remove. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis P.24]
- 50). The Netherton was always loyal, and held the King's birthday in grand style, especially during the rein of good old King George III. The glorious old 4th of June, then Broad Street was gaily and ornamentally decked out with flowers of every clime and colour, strung along the fronts of the houses, even the lamp posts were not forgotten. Girds covered with flowers were hung up in conspicuous places, and huge bonfires blazed and cracked before the doors.' At one of these fires, nearly opposite David Ferguson's tavern, near the east end, 'the men of the Netherton', the conductors of the races, came out to this fire and frank the king's health. After accomplishing this feat, they one and all threw their glasses in the air, amid deafening buzzas, the firing of an old

'brown bess musket' and a round of pigmy cannons. Another note says, 'The ladies in the Netherton roond their banefires never divaldded firing awa at wee cannons, cow shank-banes, auld keys, and bottles stuffed wi pouthier an chuckie stanes, which was dangerous, and often was the cause of muckil mischief. `The Nethertown being in a way oot o' the toon doon here, the laddies amaist did as they liked.' [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis P.33]

- 51). On 4th May 1912 a bowling green provided by the Carnegie Trustees at Nethertown was formally opened. [100 D'Line Press P.59]
- 52). There is a picture of a house with an outside stair where Tradesmen's Library was first stored in the Netherton. [Dunf Carnegie. Lib]
- 53). At a sitting of Dunfermline Dean of Guild court on Tuesday plans presented by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees for the erection of an Institute at Nethertown were passed. The building which is estimated to cost between £9,000 and £10,000 will be of one storey, with the exception off the wing in which the slipper and spray baths are situated. [D'Line Press 23.8.1913]
- 54). A somewhat peculiar thing is the fact that on everyside of the Nethertown of these far-off days we find lands belonging to the Monastery. In the year 1790, 17 volumes of the Records of the Court of Regality of Dunfermline, as also the Cocquet Seal of the Court, were found among a heap of rubbish in one of the Regality houses in East Nethertown. The seal dates as far back as 1322. "All these," says Dr Henderson: - "Show that the Nethertown was an ecclesiastical district, having the Abbot and brethren of the convent as its superiors, and was most probably the Regality burgh." [D'Line Journal 7.4.1923]
- 55). In the Registrum de Dunfermline, the Nethertown is frequently noticed between the years 1270 and 1520 as the "Villa Inferiore de Burgh Dunfermline," which may be interpreted "The Nethertown of the Burgh of Dunfermline. [D'Line Press 1.3.190]
- 56). The Hospital Board have offered to give of without formal conveyance, the strip of ground required for street widening purports in New Row, at the site of the now demolished properties which stood south of East Nethertown.[D'Line Press 10.1.1953]
- 57). How many frequenters of the "auld grey toun" can recollect where a building known as "The Botany" was situated? For the information of present-day residents it stood on the ground which is now occupied by the Nethertown Institute, behind which lies the green of the Nethertown Bowling Club. It was in 1912 that the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust provided another of their benefactions in the south of the town by opening the bowling green with a ceremony on the 4th May of that year. [D'Line Press 7.7.1962]
- 58). Traffic chaos beckons for Dunfermline later this month when major reconstruction work begins on Nethertown Broad Street. The £823,000 improvements, starting on 24th July, will mean closing the street down to one lane for more than six months. Nethertown Broad Street and West Nethertown Street are to be widened to four lanes. [D'Line Press 14.7.1995]

NEW ROW

- 1). Situated going south at the cross roads off the High Street, Bonnar Street and East Port. It used to run into Bothwell street and continued south. Now it has access to Comely Park east and west to Priory Lane, the bottom of the New Row has been stopped up.
- 2). 1539 - A Charter of the Abbot of Dunfermline relating to lands in and near Dunfermline. 'Newrow' croft, commonly called the Newraw-crofts' [Annals of D'Line P.195]
- 3). New Row Croft or St Margaret's acres. (acres) The Feu being payable to the Master of The Grammar School, shown on XVI. Century Map Dunfermline. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 4). 11 July 1570 Isabella Ferguson who had an annual rent over the Kyddisdale in the New Row Crofts married George Naismith. [Protocol Book of John Cunyinghame P.3]
- 5). 1578. Laurence Strang, Shoemaker with consent of his wife resigned a tenement in New Row, Westside. Anthony Rutherford's wife may have been a sister or other relation, of Revd. David Ferguson to whom in her widowhood on 21 Sept 1579 she conveyed her lands of Kyddisdail in the New Row Crofts. [Protocol Book of David Kinghorn P.28]
- 6). East of the New Row the Lands of Halbank - and just south of this, Our Lady Acres, Braid Yard, Briery Hill, Cluttis Croft, and New Row Croft. All shown on the Map of XVI.th Century Map of Dunfermline. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 7). Cluttis Croft, (situated on the east side of the New Row, between the area now known as Priory Lane and Woodmill Street). It is not uncommon to find in early Scottish history references to portions of cultivable land which were never tilled. The piece of land left untilled had several names: the Halyman's Rig; the Goodman's Fauld; the Gi'en Rig; the Deevil's Craft; the Black Faulie. None dared touch it with plough or spade. It is certainly surprising to find four acres of land dedicated to the devil within almost a stone's throw of the great monastic of Dunfermline; and even more so to find them so styled in an official monastic record. [Regality of D'Line Court Book P.164]
- 8). 1654 - Christian Thomson, in the Newraw, is posed for selling drink to the Inglish on the sabbath in time of sermon, and sharplie rebuked. [Annals of D'Line P.329]
- 9). On the north side of Priory Lane at the New Row end was New Row Croft or St. Margaret's acres, The feu being payable to the Master of the Grammar School. Shearer Extracts P.20 and on the north east of Priory Lane was Braid Yard. South of this on the east was Cluttis Croft. (Infra 164.) [XVI Century Map of D'Line]

- 10). The town was at this time famous for its ales, the stronger potations of whisky were then less common. We had a brewery on the west side of the Newrow, a little below the entrance to Canmore Street and built in the 1695. So that there was no want of the nappy ales our forefathers affected to prefer, nor of the penny wheeps when cheaper thirst maulers were wanted. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.222]
- 11). 1713 - Cattle Market to be removed to the New Raw. "28 Nov. The counsell resolved that the nolt mercat be removed to the Newraw against March fair next, and same to be intimat at Januar fair." [Annals of D'Line P.392]
- 12). The Howgate Causeway to be Repaired. "The Councill appointed the Dean of Gild Conveener, and John Mayn to order the repairing of the street at the east-end of the Nethertoun, and help the broken causey in the howgeat." (Burgh Records 3 Nov 1721.) The Hogate, a name now unknown, refers to the lower part of the Newrow, between the east end of Priory Lane and Bothwell Street. [Annals of D'Line P.404]
- 13). The Weavers' Calender House - In the Burgh Records 21st March 1735, "the Corporation of Weavers represent to the councill, that they having new built yr calander in the New Row, and placed some windows on yr south gavill yeof by east yr corner of John Donaldsons house," they therefore crave the Councill to recognize the windows as their rights. The Council, in the meantime, refuse to sanction them in case Donaldson's heirs might at some time enlarge his house by which the weaver's lights may be stopped. [Annals of D'Line P.430]
- 14). 1761, "the incorporation of weavers met in the Tolbooth of Dunfermline, and agreed to put their two houses above the calender, possessed (tenanted) by Peter Ireland and John Stevenson, to public roup for seven years, from Martinmas of this year till Martinmas, 1768." These two houses formed the property at the top fo the Newrow, on the east side, where three years before (1765) a public well had been placed to distribute the water of the Headwell scheme, then introduced, and which scheme was "financed" jointly by the council, the guildry and the weavers' craft, and other corporations. The two houses referred to, along with the calender house lower down the street, had now been in possession of the weavers since 1726 and had evidently been occupied by employees connected with the calender, but who in consequence of changes in he trade, could now be dispensed with. [The Weavers Craft by D. Thomson P.235]
- 15). In olden times known as The How Gate (lower part of Newrow). [Annals of D'Line]
- 16). Known from the 15th Century and possibly earlier as the New Row this street at its southern part was also known as the How Gate until 1809, when New Row embraced the How Gate. The most Southern part was named Brucefield Street in 1853 and this was also included in the New Row in 1913. [Carnegie Dunf Trust 1969]

- 17). New Row (from East Port to 'Laird of Rhodes' house) - 2112 feet average width 40. A little to the west, between Canmore Street and Priory Lane, 'ran the east dyke of the auld Abbey was; near the top of the street were 'the hangman's hoose' and 'huntit byre.' and near the foot east side is 'the monkes wel in ye rocke,' alias 'The New raw well'. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.C.Lib]
- 18). This road that plunged steeply downhill was from the earliest times known as the New Row. On the west side below Canmore Street a brewery had been established at the end of the seventeenth century and further down were substantial houses that later served as carter and stables. The date above one of the windows was 1695. Opposite what was to be Park Avenue there was a high retaining wall with buttresses and a square tower. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.111]
- 19). The Common Vennel, which was then a narrow footway, "running east from the lower Yett (or Port) to the Newrow." [Annals of D'Line P.181]
- 20). Names of the Streets in Dunfermline between 1480 and 1812. The How Gate (lower part of newrow) - Newrow. Names of the streets to be painted on the corner houses 25th May 1809. New Row - from, East Port south to Nethertown. [Annals of D'Line P.566/7]
- 21). There is a picture showing an old House in the New Row which belonged to the Weavers' Guild. and another showing Calender houses in New Row. [Dunf Carnegie Lib]
- 22). 1827, when Messrs James and William Morris take a lease of the calender and the other apparatus; but it pays so badly, trade being dull, that these gentlemen appeal for a reduction of the rent, and obtain a concession of £20. So wretchedly bad is the trade at this time that the tenants of the Newrow houses appeal also for a reduction of rent. The Morrises give up the calender in 1830, when it is let to David Anderson at the rental of £40. the Lapp-house and calender was acquired and carried on as such, first by David Anderson. and afterwards by Robert Wilson. [The Weaver's Craft by D. Thomson P.263]
- 23). 1855 -The Dunfermline School of Science and Arts known also as the School of design was opened in the new buildings in the Newrow, on Monday 8th January 1855, and provided with a complete collection of casts, from the Department in London. [Annals of D'Line P671]
- 24). Wilson's School Newrow. This school was finished and opened on 17th May 1858 for the free education of children in the town and suburbs of Dunfermline, a preference being given to those of the name of Wilson, and to children whose parents are members of the Free Abbey Church. [Annals of D'Line P.676]
- 25). The New Row was less changed it seemed to me, but I was surprised to see it so narrow and so steep, and I found myself wondering how the big four-in-hand coach managed to make the turn. "I never thought the New Row was so

- steep, "I remarked to my companion, and he answered. "That reminds me of a story of the late John Drummond I met him in the middle of the brae a short time before his last illness, stopping to take a breath, or say 'to view the scenery,' and he was, you remember always ready with his joke, he said, 'when I was younger I did not know there was a brae.'" [When We Were Boys P.4]
- 26). John McLardy (d.1863) tobacco pipe manufacturer, Newrow 1857-63 etc. commenced making pipes of all kinds in July 1857 "in their premises in Newrow, first house below Canmore St." Partnership of McLardy & Wilson was dissolved McLardy cont the business under his own name, "has invented a chimney can which he warrants to cure all kinds of smoking chimneys," was much addicted to drinking and was frequently before the Police Court, at one time serving a 12 month sentence in Perth Penitentiary for assaulting his wife committed suicide, by cutting throat with a razor 15 Nov. 1863. [Traders & Shopkeepers of Fife A. Campbell P.245]
 - 27). The Foundation stone of the Masonic Hall for Lodge Union No. 250 in New Row was, laid on 15th October 1904. [100 Years D'Line Press]
 - 28). The imprint on this jubilee number declared that it was printed at the Press Office, New Row and published at the Cross, High Street by A Romanes & Son. [D'Line Press 100 years]
 - 29). The new primary department of the High School, erected in New Row was opened on 15th November 1909. [100 Years D'Line Press P.53]
 - 30). 1923 - Street improvements during the year included the widening of New Row from Comely Park to Woodmill Street. [D'Line Press 100 years]
 - 31) 1924 - Extensive road widening and improvement schemes were carried out in New Row. A club for the Dunfermline branch of the British Legion was opened in December in Carnegie Dunfermline Trust premises in New Row. [D'Line Press 100 years]
 - 32). Tributes to the work of the British Legion both locally and nationally, were paid on Saturday evening when the ceremony took place of laying the foundation stone of the Dunfermline branch's new Headquarters in the New Row. [D'line Press 23.4.1938]
 - 33). Arthur's shop was on the north corner of a T junction at New Row and Nethertown; Davidson's were on the corner of Woodmill Street and east side of New Row. Opposite Arthur's was the Brig Tavern, abutting the north side of the viaduct. On East Nethertown, 50 or 60 yards, west from Arthur's was Haldlane, licensed grocer, later Westwoods. - Road improvement works in 1957 -58 at the junction of New Row, Woodmill Street and Nethertown Broad Street sweep away old property including the "Gusset" The Co-operative built and owned the whole triangular building in subdued red sandstone, four stories high. "The Store baker's was at the narrow end, while the butcher's shop was at the New Row side, across from St. Leonard's Church.

- The last of the old New Row property to be pulled down to make way for the Bothwell Street roundabout complex. [1994 Bygone D'Line P.II]
- 34). Rannoch House is situated on the east side of New Row just south of Comley Park Lane.
 - 35). The face of New Row, is slowly changing as demolition of numbers 47 to 59 proceed as planned. The area is contained in the proposals for a shopping complete on the "Regal" site. The buildings had been derelict for some time. [D'Line Press 16.2.1973]
 - 36). With the building of the eastern Link Road, New Row will be closed off at its junction with Nethertown Broad Street and an alternative internal route will be provided via Moodie Street, Priory Lane and New Row. [D'Line Press 9.3.1984]
 - 37). The town centre bypass has been designed to deflect traffic through the Public Park and relieve congestion in Dunfermline's narrow thoroughfare. Traffic will be allowed onto the new road from 10am next Sunday christened as D Day by the road engineers, who have supervised the 24 month project. Simultaneously barriers will be erected to block off the lower section at New Road at its intersection with the Nethertown roundabout. Demolition work will thereafter begin on the buildings at 124-133 New Row to reconstruct the junction to ease turning manoeuvres, particularly for buses, and give priority to the New Row-Priory Lane traffic flows. Town services will be routed along Nethertown Broad Street up Moodie Street and around the sharp corner into Priory Lane before joining New Row. [D'Line Press 21.11.1986]
 - 38). A £2.1. million show case project for town-centre regeneration which has revitalised the run-down former Lauder Technical College complex in the heart of Dunfermline has been officially opened by Scottish Office Housing Minister Lord James Douglas- Hamilton. He said "Retaining the Old High school building had been important in keeping a sense of tradition, residents themselves will be grateful that part of their heritage has been retained in such a meaningful way." Andrew Carnegie sponsored the construction of the former Lauder School, now know as the Carnegie Building and this connection lives on in the new name, (The site, named Skibo Court) which is taken from his holiday home Skibo Castle, The derelict buildings were an eyesore for may years. The old High School building was gutted and refurbished to provide 16 homes. The Red Tech and gymnasium buildings were demolished Kingdom and Barony then rebuilt the Red Tech, using some of the red sandstone from the original buildings, to provide 24 flats for rent and 11 for people with special housing needs. [D'Line Press 16.9.1994]
 - 39). The most remarkable difference between the early Twenties and today is the pace of life; James Dicks carts removed the rubble when the New Row was widened south of comely Park. [1995 Bygone D'Line P.VI]

NEWBURN PLACE

- 1). Situated off Old Kirk Road Garvock, named 10 June 1981. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after Newburn, (Nithbren, Newbirne) Churches and Chapels of the Monastery.
- 3). Charter of William the Lion circa 1166 confirming the property and privileges of Dunfermline Abbey includes 'Nithbren cum suis apendiciis'. [RRS. ii. No. 30]
- 4). East of largo - Grant probably by David I. as the town and its appendages were, confirmed by Robert Ernard, and Richard, bishops of St Andrews and by Popes Alexander III. Lucius III and Gregory IX. [Chalmers Vol. I P.229]
- 5). In 1135 the king enacted that the people of Newburn shall not be subject to any other court than that of the Holy Trinity and its abbot, at which the king's 'judex' shall always be present to see that justice is done. [D'Line Abbey by J.M. Webster P.64]

NEWLANDS PARK

- 1). Situated between Thistle Street and Rose Street with a path leading to Rose Street.
- 2). Named after Newlands. Newlands is shown on the Regality of Dunfermline Map in the Early XVI Th Century.
- 3). Newlands (Newland), in Tweeddale, Peeblesshire, and diocese of Glasgow. Granted by John de Grahame in 1317, reign of Robert I. "It seems afterwards to have passed from the monks of Dunfermline, for in Bagimont's Roll, it is mentioned as the 'Rectoria de Newlands" in the deanery of Peebles, and is valued at the high sum of L.16." [Annals of D'LineP.117]
- 4). Is there any ground for associating the name Fraser with the holding called Newlands, near Dunfermline - the only place in Fife known by that name. For long, it must be admitted, no ground for such association can be found. [See The Regality of D'Line Court Book by J. M. Webster P.180]

NITH STREET

- 1). Situated off Wedderburn Crescent Abbeyview
- 2). Named after The Nith. Auldgirth the picturesque stream of the Nith is spanned by a bridge that Carlyle's father helped to build. [Muirhead's Scotland P.980]

NORTH CRESCENT

- 1). Situated north off South Drive in the area near Pitreavie Castle.
- 2). Named because this Crescent is towards, in, the north. [Oxford Dictionary]

NORTH LARCHES

- 1). Situated off south Larch Road and named after deciduous coniferous tree of genus.
[Oxford Dictionary]

NORTON PLACE

- 1). Situated off Tweeddale Drive, Abbeyview.
- 2). Probably named after John Norton. A letter which was addressed to "The Clerk of the Abbey, Dunfermline, Scotland." From Toronto Canada, was delivered to Mr Shearer, Town Clerk, who is also Session Clerk of the Abbey. "I am interested," wrote the writer (J. Mc E. Murray), "in one John Norton, a Scot, who became in this country a chief among the Mohawk Indians. He played an important part on the British side in the war of 1812. At the close of that war, in 1815, Norton lodged his Indian wife and his son in Dunfermline with one who signed himself John Johnstone. Mr Johnstone, a number of whose letters I possess, seems to have been a kind of dominie. At least he was attending to the education of these two wards. I have found it impossible so far to learn anything about Norton's early life. It was rumoured that his father was a British Officer and that his mother's name as Anderson. It occurs to me that, since he chose your town for the education of his wife and son, he himself may have had some childhood association with the place. I may add that Norton received his discharge from the 65th Regt. (now the 1st Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment) when it was stationed at Montreal in 1788. He was then, no doubt, a very young man, and if he had lived in Dunfermline it may be that there exist school or other records that would give some particulars regarding his age and family connections. After an exhaustive search of burgh and other local records, Mr. Shearer has been able to supply some interesting particulars to his Toronto correspondent, whom he has put on the track of probable sources which may disclose further information. Norton, Mr Shearer has ascertained is not a local name, and he points out that if, as is suggested, his mother's name was Anderson, it is quite possible that she would be a native of this town or district. The Toronto correspondent Mr Shearer has ascertained is correct in surmising that John Johnstone was a school teacher in Dunfermline in the period of 1815-16; that his wife Mrs Christian Isobel Johnstone was rather a famous author in her time and that the Johnstone's left Dunfermline, for Inverness, John Johnstone to become a newspaper proprietor there. Perhaps the most notable discovery made is that, on 4th June 1816 Dunfermline Town Council conferred the Freedom of the Burgh upon "Major John Norton, alias Teyoninchokevawen, Chief of the Indians of the Five Nations." The case, the Town Clerk says is so entered in the Burgess Book of Dunfermline. All this interesting information Mr Shearer forwarded to J. McMurray, Toronto, who has gratefully acknowledged the letters and sates that he is pursuing possible sources of

further particulars of the burgh of Dunfermline who was an Indian Chief.
[D'Line Press 24.2.1945]

OAK GROVE

- 1). Situated off Pitcorthie Drive beside Pitreavie Golf Course in Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after the forest tree of genus *Quercus* with its hard timber, bearing acorn as fruit; any of various trees or plants resembling this. [Oxford Dictionary]

OCHIL TERRACE

- 1). Situated off Whitelaw Road Abbeyview.
- 2). Named after the Ochil Hills, a range extending for 24 miles over parts of the Counties of Clackmannan, Kinross, Fife, but chiefly in south east Perthshire. Chief summits are Benclough (2363 ft), Dunnyat (1375 ft,) and King's Seat (2111 ft), Ochil Hills Sanatorium 2, 1/2 miles North West of Milnathort. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.259]

OLD KIRK PLACE

- 1). Situated off Old Kirk Road Garvock, see Old Kirk Road.

OLD KIRK ROAD

- 1). Situated off St. John's Drive Garvock, named after the old road leading to St John Chapel Garvock.

OLD LINBURN ROAD

- 1). Situated off Linburn Road.
- 2). Named after the Lyne Burn and this is probably all that is left of the original Linburn road.

OLD MILL COURT

- 1). Situated at the south part of Charles Street close to the Rex Park
- 2). Named after the Old Mills yard. This is where the Old Mill stood, and part of the Mill Wheel still survives. An unadopted road runs east from the entrance at the Old Mill Court to the Old Brucefield House.

ORCHARD LANE

- 1). Situated off Aberdour Road.
- 2). Named after the area at one time an enclosure with fruit trees.

ORMISTON PARK

- 1). Situated off Alderston Drive Kingseathill.

- 2). Named Old Ormiston. About two hundred yards west of the later mansion of Ormiston Hall, stands its predecessor, now used in connection with the management of the estate. The main block of the original house, and L-shaped structure dating probably from the 16th century, and to its short west wing was added the long 17th-century range. The whole building now rises to only two storeys, but the earlier part has obviously been reduced in height. The lands of Ormiston passed from the Lindsays to the Cockburns in the second half of the 14th century, and remained with that family, which produced two Lords Justice-Clerk in the 17th Century, until 1748, when the estate was sold to the Earl of Hope-toun, with whose descendants it still remains. It was to Old Ormiston that George Wishart the Protestant martyr came for shelter on a December night in 1541 'passing upon foot for it was a vehement frost'. But before midnight the Earl of Bothwell arrived, and after treacherously promising the laird that Wishart should be safe, and that it should pass the power of the Cardinal to do him any harm or scath, had Wishart delivered into his hands. He thereupon took him straight to Cardinal Beaton at Elphinstone Tower, who had him burned to death at St. Andrews. [The Fortified House in Scotland by N. Tranter P.46]
- 3). Ormiston. Orme's town. Orme is a Scandinavian name, as in the names Ormes by, Orme's Head. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.45]
- 4). 1925 - Mr. J. W. Ormiston, Depute Town Clerk, Dunfermline, was appointed secretary of the Carnegie Dunfermline and Carnegie Hero Fund Trusts on 1st July. He took over the additional duties of treasurer in 1944 and in 1951 - Mr J. W. Ormiston, secretary to Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, was appointed Clerk to the Lieutenancy of Fife. [D'Line Press 100 years]

ORWELL PLACE

- 1). Situated off Coldingham Place, named 14th September 1983. [Burgh Engineers Office]
- 2). Named after the Churches and Chapels, the patronage of which belonged to the Monastery of Dunfermline along, generally, with a right to the teinds and lands pertaining to them. Orwell Chapel (Vrwell, Vuerquhell), 2 miles north from Kinross. Grant, along with Kinross, by King Robert I and similarly confirmed. (King Robert's grant was given in 1315.) [Chalmers Vol. 1 P.230]

PARK AVENUE

- 1). Situated between the New Row and West Drive near the Public Park.
- 2). Named after the Public Park. Park Avenue was accepted as a public thoroughfare previous to the meeting of Council held on 8th Oct. 1894. Granolithic pavement has been laid throughout. [Anent Vol.2 825 by D. Thomson]

- 3). The combined lands of Halbank and Brieryhill now form the greater part, if not almost the whole, of the Public Park Dunfermline. [Regality of D'Line Court Book. P.164]
- 4). Charter of Confirmation of a charter of alienation (8 March 1592-3) therein transcribed, by George Lundy of Brieryhill to Wm. Philp burgess of Dunfermline, of the lands of Brieryhill containing 8 acres of arable land, and also that piece of arable land called Cluts=croft, containing 4 acres or thereby, likewise 5 acres in Hawkbank, all lying & bounded as therein mentioned; reserving the liferent of Helen Stewart relict of David Lundy. [S.R.O. RH11. 27. 2/25.]
- 5). Opposite what was to become Park Avenue there was a high retaining wall with buttresses and a square tower. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.111]
- 6). The House at West End Park Avenue remodelled in 1895; it was occupied with the Weavers beaming machine till Aug. [Anent Vol.2. by D. Thomson]

PARK PLACE

- 1). Situated off Appin Crescent, with the Public park on the west.
- 2). Named after the Public Park. On the site of what are now Park Place, Transy Place, Couston Street, and Transy Grove, was the workshop of the East of Scotland Malleable Iron Company. The enterprise, backed by local capital, proved a failure, and after an existence of four years, the works were acquired by the Weardale Iron Works Company, the purchase price being £15,250. Under the new management the concern was still operated at a loss, and the English company were forced to give up within a period of five years. Dr. Henderson in his Annals of Dunfermline has this to say of the disaster: "During the last half of the year 1856 the whole of the machinery, was removed piecemeal and in December the tall chimney was blown up or rather blown down by gunpowder charges and by the end of December nothing was to be seen but a great mound of rubbish where the works had once stood. From first to last the works were an unfortunate and unhappy speculation." Between sixty and seventy years ago the walls of the engine house of the works remained standing until a beginning was made with house building development which have transformed a large area of ground east-ward from the Public Park. [D'Line Press 3.6.1961]
- 3). William Morris was proprietor of Brieryhill, now part of the public park. He died in 1785, as attested by a marble tablet inside the Abbey. [Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P. 208]
- 4). The Canon on wheels, a relic of one war which went to aid another war's effort is the Russian cannon, one of the trophies of the Crimean War, which was received by Dunfermline as a souvenir last century. It stood for many years in the Abbey graveyard to the east of the Frater Hall, and was re-sited

on a commanding site overlooking the Public Park. A romantic plaything of youngsters for so many years -for many a juvenile battle was fought round it for its possession -it was removed to the smelters' yard in November 1941 as a contribution to the Second World War salvage of scrap metal. [D'Line Press 100 years]

- 5). 1938 - A fortnight before the Munich Crisis, about 15,000 spectators witnessed in the Public Park a practical A.R.P. demonstration which was advertised as taking the form of "mock air raids with resultant damage, and work by various A.R.P., personnel. "Air raid warning sirens were also tested. At the time of the crisis, air raid precautions were speed up, civilian respirators for use in event of gas attacks were issued and shelter trenches for the civilian population were excavated in the Public Park and other open spaces. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 6). 1924 - Gifted by Mr William Mathewson of Middle-bank, a residence at Park Place for the nursing staff of Dunfermline Nursing Association was opened on 31st January. [D'Line Press 100 years]

PARKNEUK ROAD

- 1). Situated at Rumblingwell.
- 2). Named after Park, a wood; as a fir park, Neuk. Corner, same with nook. [Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary]
- 3). Parkneuk, another small mining village, consists of three Rows of one-storey houses. Mrs. Greer, who owns a colliery near at hand, is the proprietress of one of the Rows. These are very damp houses, but as the tenants are not called upon to pay rent, they cannot with any grace insist upon repairs being executed. In the second Row, forming a continuation of Mrs. Greer's there are 17 houses belonging to the Wellwood Colliery, in much the same condition as those already noticed. [The D'Line Journal 7.2.1875]
- 4). Parkneuk had a "Padding Grund" a parking place with water, used by the travelling people and Gipsy travellers. [Sergeant Jock Horn]
- 5). A petition was presented by Dunfermline Town Council for the erection on the east side of Parkneuk Road, Rumblingwell, of forty-two houses. The Court approved of the plans. [D'Line Press 23.10.1937]

PATERSON WAY

- 1). Situated off Kier Hardie Terrace Brucefield, a new street name. [Burgh Engineers Records]
- 2). Probably named after Dunfermline District Councillor Joseph Paterson 1974-96.
- 3). Another Notary - Andrew Paterson, son-in-law of Thomas Anderson deacon of the bakers in Dunfermline. 13.4.1803. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

PATON STREET

- 1). Situated south off Kingseat Road Kingseathill, this street was built in the 1920's.
- 2). Named after Sir Noel Paton, his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 12th May 1882.
- 3). The Dunfermline man who became His Majesty's Limner for Scotland. Sir Noel Paton, the Artist was one of a remarkable family and a still more remarkable line. His grandfather was one of the race of clever weavers which Dunfermline's supremacy in the line trade was breeding at the time; but besides genius on the loom, old Paton had the spark of inventiveness burning in him during his whole long life. His house in Woovers' Alley was full of the gadgets he had invented, and they included several imaginative attempts at mechanical printing etc. The son of this man Joseph N. Paton carried the strain of the family distinction even further. He too, began life as a weaver and later, became a designer for the loom. His peculiar bent, however, was not invention but the collection of antiques of such variety that they defy description. The cottage in Woover's Alley which had seen the old inventor, his father, at work, became, in Joseph N. Paton's lifetime, a museum which had no equal in Scotland. Two more Patons, brother and sister of Sir Noel, also reached eminence in art. Neither, of course reached the brilliance of the man who was knighted for his work, and who brought lasting artistic fame to Dunfermline, but they were outstanding artist during the same period. Walter Hugh Paton R.S.A. had an enviable range of Scots paintings, drawings and water colours and his sister Amelia -she became Mrs. D. O. Hill - was a Sculptress whose famous subjects include the bust of Thomas Carlyle, Dr. Livingstone and a marble statue of Burns. [For a Web Begun by W. T. Barr P.134]
- 4). In the year 1810, David Paton constructed a very simple and powerful hand printing press; he procured a quantity of old types, and commenced the printing of Funeral Letters, Advertisements, Songs, Small Books. [Annals of D'Line P.569]
- 5). In the Graveyard of the oldest part of the Abbey Cemetery is a small grassy mount at the extreme left, with "Wallace's Thorn" adjacent to it may be seen a Celtic cross erected in memory of their father by two celebrated natives, Sir Noel and Walter Paton. [D'Line Sketches & Notes by R. Somerville P.XV]
- 6). David Patton, from 1810 -1826, had a press at which he printed "many little books," including at least five of his own authorship. [A Bibliography of D'Line by E. Erskine P.xvii]
- 7). Dunfermline has not been without its inventors. David Paton is remembered for many curious inventions. His house and workshop in Woo'ers Alley ws a paradise for boys. Here they would find a printing machine, home-made telescope, curious clocks and mouth organs, and a wonderful machine which racket the bay's cradle. Unfortunately, the racket made by this mechanism

completely spoiled the soothing effect of the rocking. [Short History of D'Line by J. Ritchie P.47]

- 8). Rising almost literally from the ashes of the ill-fated St Margaret's Hall, Dunfermline's new, plush Community Centre in Paton Street, (Costing £47,000) officially opened its doors for use last week. From the £110,000 insurance money Dunfermline Town Council collected after St Margaret's Hall Fire, in 1961, yet another piece has been created to add to the jigsaw of youth and community provision in Dunfermline District. [D'Line Press 21.1.1976]

PEIRSON ROAD

- 1). Situated within Garvock Bank.
- 2). Possibly named after Sir Andrew Peirson, chaplain of St. Margaret's Altar, his name was the first on the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 1497.
- 3). Another possible with the Street name - David Peirsoun his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline July 1607.

PENTLAND TERRACE

- 1). Situated off Whitelaw Crescent Abbeyview.
- 2). Named after the Pentland Hills, which are traversed by footpaths, affording opportunities for many delightful walks. The range, the highest point of which is Scald Law begins about three miles South of Edinburgh. [Muirhead's Scotland P.78]

PERDIEUS MOUNT

- 1). Situated off the Limekilns Road, close by Perdieu Mount.
- 2). Named from Perdew, (and in the place Perdewis) alias Brumhill (D). Barr + dubh = dark top. The other name seems to be the origin of Broomhall the seat of the Earl of Elgin. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.46]
- 3). Perdius Mount, Simon Taylor has recently identified that this name is most likely derived from Old Irish pardus meaning a 'paradise' or 'garden' which was restricted to religious usage only, (see 'Some Early Scottish Place-names and Queen Margaret', Scottish Language. 13 (1994) P.8). Pardus is a loan word from Latin paradises (W. J. Watson 1926 The History of the Celtic Place Names of Scotland Edinburgh & London, P.79). This name would date from the time of the Culdee Church in Dunfermline. There is no historical or onomastic evidence to back the stor that the name derives from Penitent Mount, a mound aid to have been formed by persons carrying sacks full of sand to it from the sea shore, 'as a Popish penance fro their sins, and, as is said, aggravated by perjury'. (1) Pardusin circa 1128. David I Confirmation of Grant made by Malcolm III and Margaret to the church of the Holy Trinity Dunfermline (Dunf. Reg. No. I) (2) Parcy 1451 James II's Confirmation. [Dunf. Reg. No.434]

- 4). Brumhill is an alias for Perdews, a small estate on the south side of Dunfermline, whose lands may be traced in Map 1. The first known owner was James Murray, a burgess of Dunfermline, who got a feu-farm of the lands from the abbot in 1526. He was followed by Henry Murray, but there is nothing to indicate what was their relationship to each other, or to Henry's successor; another James Murray. Concerning this second James Murray of Perdews there I, however, abundance of information. From Yester Writs (774) and other sources we learn that he was the third son of William, 10th Baron of Tullibardine, and his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy; that his sister Jean married James Henderson of Fordel; that another sister, Catherine, married Robert Moray of Abercairney and was the mother of John Moray, a determined opponent of Episcopacy, who became one of the ministers of Dunfermline; and that still another, sister, Eupheme, married, first Robert Stewart of Rosyth, and secondly, Robert Pitcairn, Commendator of Dunfermline. So that the family had many connections with Dunfermline. When we first hear of this laird of Perdews he was on very friendly terms with the 4th Earl of Bothwell who played so sinister a part in the tragic story of Mary, Queen of Scots, receiving passports to travel to the Continent to establish communications between Bothwell and the Queen. There being no Mansion House at Perdews, James Murray lived in the 'great ludging' in the Maygate, Dunfermline. He died 15th September 1592, a fragment of his tombstone still being preserved in a room above the Pends. His son Patrick was an advocate of repute in Edinburgh and had little interest in the lands of Perdews, as he gradually disposed of them for the most part, they are now incorporated in the estate of Broomhall, but part of them belongs to the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust. [Regality of D'Line Court Book P.183-4]
- 5). Par-dieu Knoll. This knoll, or knowe, appears to be artificial; "it lies" on a level extent of ground at a distance of about 230 yards directly south of the Netherton Bridge. Fernie in his History of Dunfermline P. 83, notes that it is 30 feet in circumference, and about 16 feet in height, and adds, that according to tradition it was formed by people who brought sand on their backs from the sea, as a penance enjoined in the days of popery, and that the name of the hillock seemed to favour the story of its origin. We rather think that its name is derived from the ancient name of the land on which it is situated, viz Pardusin; a name alluded to by King David I in his first confirmation charter to the Monastery of Dunfermline in A.D. 1128. The site came afterwards to be known as Pardews, Per-deus, and the hillock appears to be a large tumuli, in the centre of which probably lie the remains of some unrecorded hero or heroes who fell in battle on the spot. [Annals of D'Line P.763]
- 6). On a level piece of ground, on the south, and at no great distance from the monastery, is a hillock above sixteen feet high, and three hundred and six in

circumference, formed of sand, which according to tradition, was brought by people, on their backs, from the sea; as a penance enjoined in the days of popery; The name given to the hillock Perdiew, (par Dieu) seems to favour the story of its origin; at least, to prove that it was somehow connected with religion. [Ferne's History of Dunfermline P.83]

- 7). Religious practices of all kinds have been enacted in the district around Dunfermline from time immemorial, and one may be sure that these practices would leave their impressions some where in the form of place-names. There may be something in the story that the mound near Lady's Mill called "Perdieu" or "Penance Mount," (if it is not the remains of a Drift-deposit) was a heap created by penitents who carried sand from the seashore. The task may have been self-imposed, for during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and even later; flagellants imposed all sorts of burdens upon themselves in their endeavours to please the unknown. Some scourged themselves, rolled heavy boulders up hill, carried stones upon their shoulders wherever they went, fasted, mortified the flesh in every conceivable manner, and even boasted of their endurance. [That Portion of Scotland by Rev. J.M. Webster P.59]
- 8). 1570 - James Murray resigned the lands of Perdew or Brumhill, Stanyacre, Butacre and Shortacre, 1472 Sasine shows, Perdew alias Brumhill and the acres. [Protocol Book of David Kinghorn]
- 9). Novr. 1572 James Murray of Perdew gave sasine of an annual rent of fifty merks from Broomhill Perdew and Gudlylands to Archibald Bruce of Balfoulis and spouse. [Protocol Book of John Cunyninghame P.44]
- 10) On 14th October 1580 James Murray of Perdew got the three mills (one at Coilzeraw and two Heugh Mills) from Master John Pitcairn of that Ilk (Y.W. 827). The site of the Heugh Mills and St. Lawrence Yard now belong to the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust. [Regality of D'Line Court Book by J.M. Webster P.156]
- 11). Lease for 19 years to John Murray eldest son of the deceased James Murray of Perdew, of the teind sheaves of Perdew, alias Brumehill, Guildylands, Bute acre, Stane acre short acre, the Croft under the Abbey Wall, and Limekilnhill alias Langbank 10, July 1600. [S.R.O 11. 27.2/196]
- 12). According to Chalmers, the lands of "the Hill" were at one time known as "the lands of Perdieu's" (Perdew), from the mound on the west side of the Limekilns road near the Lady's Mill Toll. A translation of the 514th Charter of the Dunfermline Register granted in 1526 to James Murray reads in part as follows; "James, Archbishop Primate of the realm, has granted to James Murray the lands of Perdew, otherwise Broomhill, along with certain acres - viz the stane acre, short acre, and the boot acre, as pertinents of the same land of Perdew, lying within the regality of Dunfermline on the south part of the lower town on either side of the stream, commonly called the Lyne." As regards the word "Broomhill" Chalmers has no doubt that it became contracted to "Hill," In 1621 the lands of the Hill were acquired by a William

Monteith of Randieford and the house appears to have been built in 1623, as the initials W. M. "surmounted by the fleur-de-lis," may be seen above the main entrance. An inscription in open letters 15 inches high is clearly seen on the parapet wall and reads NI DEUS AEDIFICET DOMUM ("unless God built the House.") On a stone connecting two long chimney-stacks, within the bartizan, at the same place, there are two inscriptions, cut in elegantly formed Hebrew and Roman characters, figured by Chalmers in Vol.1 at P.325. The inscriptions are the same and translated read "This also is vanity and a great evil." At another place are sculptures of two men supported to represent King David and King James VI., the one with a harp and the other in period costume. At this point another, Hebrew inscription reads in translation: "The Lord hath chosen them that fear Him." Other inscriptions, not visible from the ground read in translation; "Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness." [Sermons in Stone VIII by N.M. Johnson]

- 13). 1581 James Murray of the lands of Pedrewis, otherwise Bromnehill, Guildylandis etc. under the wall of monastery of Dunfermline. [Abbey of D'line Registrum Assedationum]
- 14). 1592- James Murray, of Perdewis, was a man of considerable note in his day, and held the lands of Perdewis, south of the nethertown of Dunfermline. He was indicted along with the Earls of Mar, Angus, and other noblemen in the affair of the "Raid of Stirling." He had along with others in this conspiracy, to fly the country. He obtained pardon for "the offence," in 1484; and died on his estate on 28th September 1592, and was interred in Dunfermline where his tombstone is to be seen in a lumber corner, near the south tower of the Church. [Annals of D'Line P.242]
- 15). A little to the south of the town, in a low field west side of the Limekiln's road, near the Lady's Mill Toll, is a mound planted with trees, above 16 feet in height, and 306 in circumference, which according to tradition, was formed by persons carrying to it sacks full of sand from the sea-shore, or other distant places, most probably as a popish penance for their sins, and as is said, aggravated by perjury. It has been named from the former circumstance, the Penitent Mount, and from the latter perhaps or at least from its having some connection with religion, Perdieus (par Dieu, by God.) Some lands in the vicinity at one time took their name from it, as appears from a charter granted on the 28th June 1526, to James Murray, of the lands of Perdieus, alias Broomhill (now contracted into the Hill), with Staneacre, Shortacre, and Bootacre, the feu of which was 8s. These now belong to the Earl of Elgin, who pays this feu to the Marquis of Tweeddale, as successor to the Earl of Dunfermline. [Chalmers Vol.1. P.160]
- 16). I have mentioned the local, long and universally received, as well as already published, tradition of the origin of this name, as applied to the mound to the south-west of the town, close by the Limekilns road; but whether it be the real derivation of it, I do not venture to pronounce. The tradition may, like many

Others, have no foundation in fact; but still I have given it as it exists, and has existed, from time immemorial. Some think that the name Perdews is the same as Pardusin, which also frequently occurs in the Chartulary, and is as old as the time of King David, who made a grant of the place so called to the monastery. And it may be so. Still the exact site of Perdews is fixed in the Chartulary, as the name of lands where this mound is, but that of Pardusin is nowhere mentioned, and can be conjectured only from the other names enumerated in connection with it, denoting places which range from the south-east of the town of Dunfermline to Kirkcaldy. [Chalmers Vol.1 P.498]

- 17). There was a big mound on the Limekilns Road just below the toll bar in a field on the Hill farm, which, we were told, had been formed by monks from St Andrews who had to carry the material as a penance. However it was formed, that mound was always a mystery to the young folks, and even when at harvest time they were "gathering" (Gleaning) in the field they gave it a wide berth. One of the legends was that a "magpie" made its home there year by year, but I never saw the bird, although I looked for it often enough. [When We Were Boys P.47]
- 18). Pardieu or The Penitent's Mount. A correspondent writes asking for information regarding the mound or tumulus on the east side of the Ladysmill Road and a little to the south of the old railway line. That the hillock is artificial, or the work of human hands is generally assumed; but as to how, or why, or when it was made, or how it received the local name of Pardieu or Pardews, there is no authentic information. Dr. Chalmers in his History of Dunfermline, has this reference:- a little to the south of the town, in a low field west side of the Limekilns road, near the Lady's Mill Toll, is a mound planted with trees, above 16 feet in height and 306 feet in circumference, which, according to tradition, was formed by persons carrying to it sacks full of sand from the sea-shore, or other distant places, most probably as a Popish penance for their sins, and, as is said, aggravated by perjury. It has been named from the former circumstance the Penitent Mound, and from the latter, perhaps or at least with its having some connection with religion. Perdieu (pardieu by God). Some lands in the vicinity at one time took their name from it, as appears from a charter granted on the 28th June 1536, to James Murray, of the lands of Perdieu, alias Broomhill (now contracted into the Hill). The painstaking and learned historian suggest that the now highly cultivated and fertile farm of the Hill may have received its earlier name at the time when a portion of it was still untilled and covered with broom. Referring to the mound in a later note, he says, "Some think that the name Pardieu is the same as Pardusin, which also frequently occurs in the chartulary, and is as old as the time of King David who made a grant of the place so-called to the Monastery." Pardusiu is mentioned in the Dunfermline Church Pardusiu Charter granted by Malcolm

and Margaret in 1075. In the charter dated 1526, granted by James Archbishop Primate, to James Murray mention is made of the "lands of Pardew, otherwise Broomhill." Nearly half-a-century ago the Rev. James Mackenzie, of the Free Abbey made an effort to get the mound opened, but the excavation operations were not continued beyond an afternoon, and on that occasion nothing of importance was discovered. The hillock was then well covered with trees and shrubs, and sometimes it was visited by boys who dug up and found sweet to the taste a little carrot-like root growing in the sandy soil. [D'Line Journal 24.7.1909]

PHEONIX LANE

- 1). Situated south at Baldridge burn.
- 2). Named after Pheonix Foundry, which was associated with this area.
- 3). Campbell's Bridge-Road. This road-way runs nearly due north and south, and connects the eastern portion of Baldridgeburn with that of Golfdrum. The road-way ascends from north to south, the south ends in Golfdrum being about 36 feet above the level of the north end of Baldridgeburn. Near the northern end of this road, a small bridge of one arch spans the Baldridge rivulet. From an old note it would appear that a little bridge was thrown over the burn at his point towards the end of last century, by a Mr. Campbell, Hence the origin of the name 'Campbell's Brig.' Several old notes inform us that this bridge, built by Mr Campbell was swept away by a 'spate' in the autumn of 1803; but many of them vary slightly in giving an account of the occurrence. By throwing three of the notes into one, however the following comes out viz: 'near the end of 1803 there was a grate spate o rain' - so great that 'the burn rose til tripit its ordinary height,' and its waters appear to have been rough and noisy, for 'they cam rumblin an roarin doon wi grate fury, brigin on its troubled waters branches o trees, and ony thing else that cam in the wey;' or as Captain Montgomery says, 'Wi tumbling and rumbling along the banks around, Devaling and falling on to the sea profound.' The debris and force of the water struck against 'the bit brig until it at last fel, and gied clean oot o sight, and wes carried awa wi the rest o the rubbish'. Another bridge was built shortly afterwards, but it seems not in a very substantial way, for it was not many years up when it began to show symptoms of decay and slowly went to ruin. In 1849 it became a complet wreck, and as known as 'the broken brig,' the breck neck brig.' A Mr. Ingram was successful in collecting monies sufficient for a rebuilding of the bridge. Accordingly a new substantial bridge was erected early in 1850. It is, in understand, in contemplation to have a cast iron plate, with the name, 'Ingram Bridge' fix upon the wall, in commemoration of the whole affair. The rails for the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway run East and west a little to the south of this bridge. They were laid down in 1849. No houses on the road. Open ground on both sides. [Viagraphia Dunfermlynensis P.48.]

- 4). The closing of the Phoenix Lane level-crossing does not find favour with mothers of babies and old people living in the Baldridgeburn area, although the Town Council at their July meeting raised no objection to the proposal by British Railways to close the gates to vehicular traffic. Mothers with perambulators on their way to Pittencrieff Park or to the town's shopping centre will have to push them along Baldridgeburn, William Street, and Golfdrum Street, or alternately go by way of Baldridgeburn, Mill Street, and Buffie's Brae. In either case the added distance is considerable. As the gates will be permanently closed old people who used the crossing on a Sunday morning as the shortest way to Church. The footbridge is to be retained for pedestrians, but as there are 32 steps to be climbed on one side and then 26 on the other it cannot be used by women with prams, and is a considerable obstacle for the elderly. [D'Line Press 26.7.1958]

PIGGIES LANE

- 1). Situated between Hollyrood Place and Appin Crescent.
- 2). Thought to be named Piggies Lane, as it was the way used for taking the pigs to market.
- 3). The former locomotive sheds were in Piggie's Lane before they moved to Townhill Waggon Repair Shops. A site now absorbed into Halbeath Retail Park. [1992 Bygone D'Line P.VI]
- 4). See Leys Park Road. [D'Line Press 18.9.1954]

PILMUIR STREET

- 1). Situated north from Douglas Street to Wellwood village.
- 2). Named from Pilmuir. Pill + mara = river inlet of the sea. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.46]
- 3). Pilmuir. There are a great many Pilmuirs, or Peelmuires, in Scotland. They appear to have derived their names from some early, now unknown Peel or Peil-i. e., a keep, or castle. Perhaps the site called Castle Blair, the foundations of which were visible about the middle of last century, may have been the "Peil" and swamp and Muir, lying to the east of it, and belonging to it, may have given the name of "Pilmuir" in its contracted form. [Annals of D'Line P.764]
- 4). North of the Grammar School is shown place of the "Lands of Holly Cross & St Mary", north of this is shown Schoolhouse Croft, and north of this is shown, Short Buttis Acre, and north of this is shown, Clay Acres, on the XVI century Map of Dunfermline. [D'Line Public Library]
- 5). 25 April 1575 John Walwood of Clayacres with consent of Elizabeth Ferguson his mother resigned his two acres called the School-house Croft into the hands of William Couper one of the Bailies of Dunfermline. [Protocol Book of John Cunningham P.49]
- 6). Charter of Confirmation of a charter of alienation therein transcribed 23 & 24 Jany. 1594-5 by Allan Coutts of Wester Rossyith, with consent of Alan his son

and heir apparent, to James Reid Merchant Burgess of Dunfermline, (for 2225 Merks) 9 acres of Arable land called the Pettycommon acres, of the north side of Dunfermline in Grants=bank, bounded as therein mentioned; under the reservation of the liferent of Alan Coutts the Grandfather. 11 June 1595. [S.R.O. RH11.27.2/40]7).

- 7). Pilmuir Street (to Grant's Bank Toll). 1233 feet average width 30. A continuation of Schoolend Street leads to Kinross via auld Broomhead quarry. [D'Line Journal Supp. 25 May 1855]
- 8). 1625 - The Grammar School of the burgh which had been erected soon after the destruction of the Abbey, (a Picture of the school by Ged is shown), was enveloped in the flames of the great fire of 25th May 1624, and reduced to a ruin. In 1625 a new school was erected on the same site. The school of 1625 stood until 1817, in the south east corner of the play-ground of the present school. [Annals of D'Line P.29]
- 9). The Grammar School, also known as the New Burgh School, was situated, according to Chalmers, "at the head of the town." He describes it as being a neat, oblong building with a playground in front consisting of two large school-rooms on the first floor and an excellent house for the Rector on the second. No doubt the School was built on the site now occupied by the General Post Office. From the Old Grammar School were taken three inscribed stones which were built into the walls of the new fabric. One bore the Dunfermline coat of arms, the date 1625, and the motto "Fave mihi, mi Deus," together with a new inscription below, "Reconditum, 1816, D. Wilson, praeffecto." The second had the words "Saepe docete et castigate, Vivat puer," and the third, "Disce et patere. Sic te beavit Deus tuus." As Chalmers says, "the two latter mottoes convey suitable advices to the teacher and pupil, and the first seems to breathe a prayer from each for the Divine blessing." These stones and the gable wall may be seen to-day in position next to the Palace Kinema, but in all probability are seldom noticed. The old Grammar School may have been a continuation of the School controlled from the monastery, and Robert Henryson, the schoolmaster-poet, may well have been one of the masters in the 15th century. In 1610 Queen Anne of Denmark, Lady Dunfermline, and consort of James VI. "mortified in the hands of the Town Council £2000 Scots for the support of the schoolmaster of the burgh and a teacher of music." Thus the burgh schoolmaster and the "Master of the Sang Schule" would each receive annually £100 Scots or £8 6s 8d. Other sources made the schoolmaster's salary up to £22.12.6d per annum. [Sermons in Stone X by Norman M. Johnson 1941]
- 10). Between Grant's Bank Toll Bar and Headwell alias St Margaret's Well, about a mile north from the burgh, was the first fountain from which water was brought into the town in 1765. [Chalmers Vol. I. P.16]

- 11). Castle Blair north of the Dam in 1770 the ruins of this Castle or Peil were swept away. Probably this old house castle, or Peil, gave the prefix to the name of the adjacent muir and moss, viz Peil-muir. Grants Bank Toll and Grantsbank Street. [Annals of Dunfermline P.493 & Notes]
- 12). Humida acra, evidently what is now known as Clayacres. [D'Line Burgh Records E. Beveridge P.xxviii]
- 13). An old note says that "Clay-acres Loch was much resorted to for curling, sliding, and skating and had been so from time immemorial until 1794, when it at last became so dry that it became useless." These acres are called the humid acres in the Register of Dunfermline. [Annals of Dunfermline P.531]
- 14). A tannage begun in Clay Acres by Mr. Forfar 1799. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.265]
- 15). Names of the Streets to be painted on the corner houses 25th Mau 1809. Clay Acres -Houses back of Knabbie Row. Knabbie Street- from the Low Dam to the Slaughter House. School End Street, from the School north to the Knabbie Raw. [Annals of D'Line P.566]
- 16). The south and oldest portion of this street was in the 16th Century known as Sculgait or School Wynd, renamed Schoolend Street in 1809 and Bath Street in 1878. The north portion was known in the 18th Century as Grants Bank a part renamed Pilmuir Street in 1853. The whole Street was re-named Pilmuir Street in 1913. [Carnegie Dunf Trust 1969]
- 17). The Mason Lodge in Queen Ann Place, was built in 1832. The new lodge is a chaste building of two storeys; the upper storey is the lodge room or hall, the under one is occupied by the Infant School. [Annals of D'Line P.633]
- 18). The Trinity Episcopal Church in Queen Ann Place, was founded end of 1841. This handsome building, the front, which faces the east, is highly ornamented. The church has a fine-toned organ. The Roman Catholic Chapel. The Masons' Hall, in Queen Ann Place, was taken on lease by this body of worshipers, and by them fitted up for their place of worship in October 1851. [Annals of D'Line P.666]
- 19). The Dunfermline Steam-Power Weaving Factory. This factory, erected in Pitmuir Street for another purpose about 1816, was in the year 1847, established by Mr. Scott, but it turned out unsuccessful. The present proprietors, Messrs A. Reid & Co. have had this factory since 1849. [Annals of D'Line P.657]
- 20). 1849 - Weaving by Steam Power. After some unsuccessful attempts by Mr. Kirkland and others, Messrs. Andrew and Henry Reid manufacturers, were the first to succeed in introducing steam power in damask weaving, which they did in their factory in Pilmuir Street this year. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.278]
- 21). Evangelical Union 7th January 1855 recently formed a congregation and assembled for worship in the Masons' Hall Queen Ann Place. [Annals of D'Line P.671]

- 22). The Evangelical Union Congregation, occupy the room formerly belonging to the New Mason Lodge, situated immediately above the Ladies' School Queen Anne Place, and which is their property. [Chalmers Vol. 2. P.320] (Queen Anne Place was probably situated in that part known as Schoolend Street, which became Bath street, then Queen Anne Place and now Pilmuir Street).
- 23). Dunfermline Linen Factories. Pilmuir Works, Pilmuir Street, Andrew Reid & Co. (founded) 1849). Date of buildings 1849, extended 1852, 1857, 1893, 1901. Scale of operations circa 1913, 700 Looms and over 700 employees. Acquired by Hay & Robertson in 1926 to substitute for the loss of Caledonia Works. Purchased by Dunlop in 1947. Still in use today (1990) for manufacturing tyre fabric. Victoria Works, Pilmuir Street, Inglis & Co., (founded 1855 date of buildings, 1876. Scale of operations circa 1913, 700 Looms and over 700 employees, closed 1926. Bought by Wilson & Wightman for embroidery works in 1928. Today (1990) used by Castleblair for clothing manufacture. [By Hugh Walker]
- 24). The last time I was in Mr. Andrew Balfour's house - School End Street (Bath Street) - was in 1856. [Dr. E. Henderson P.169]
- 25). The Prince Consort H.R.H. Prince Albert, who played a conspicuous part in laying the foundation stone of Dunfermline General Post Office, died on 10th December, and the next issue of the Press had every page black bordered. [The Story of the Century D'Line Co-operative Society Ltd. P.19]
- 26). The Dunfermline Tan Works were in Pilmuir Street opposite the old Baths, and were burnt down 13 July 1878 .It was said that Michel White, the owner, burned them himself for the insurance money; at any rate he went to Edinburgh. [Some Recollections of Old D'Line P.5]
- 27). Schoolend Street (Queen Anne Place) -263 feet by 32. A road or street leading to Pilmuir. Slaughter-house at north-west corner (a nuisance). [D'Line Journal Suppl 25 May 1855 D.P. Lib.]
- 28). Clayacre Place - 259 feet by 28. A row of houses - a foundry lately erected at the north-west corner, formerly a swamp, loch. 'Venterfair coal waggon road to the West.' [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.C. Lib.]
- 29).1861 - The Press of 17th December was black bordered for the first time on every page when announcing the death of the Prince Consort, H.R.H. Prince Albert, on 10th December. A leader lamenting his death remarked upon the fact that he had recently played a conspicuous part in laying the foundation stone of Dunfermline General Post office. [D'line Press 100 years]
- 30). Victoria Steam-Power Weaving Factory was erected in Grantsbank Street in 1876. [Annals of D'Line P.702]

- 31). The Carnegie Baths opened on 12th June 1877, these splendid baths, situated in School End Street, were publicly opened at the sole expense of Andrew Carnegie Esq. [Annals of D'Line P.705]
- 32). 1878 - The names of the Streets altered by order of the Town Council, School End Street, to be called Bath Street. [Annals of D'Line P.707]
- 33). By the year 1880's there were eleven large damask mills in Dunfermline, a group of them around Pilmuir Street, just north of the railway line, where they could take advantage of being close to the Coal Depot. Many of their workers came in by train from outlying towns, like Cowdenbeath. It was said that when the six o'clock hooter went in the evening, you could not walk up Pilmuir Street against the tide of women in clogs coming down to catch the train home. On the west side of Pilmuir Street lay the works of Hay and Robertson. By 1900 this covered an immense site on both sides of Foundry Street, connected by the little bridge of Sighs in Venice. Opposite is the Victoria Works of Messrs Inglis and Company, built in 1876. The very nice Victorian office frontage hides another enormous single story mill behind, which is still engaged in the clothing trade, though no linen has been woven here since the 1920s. [D'Line Heritage Booklet P.12]
- 34). Grantsbank has been extending northwards for the last 6 or 8 years, and those houses next the Mill lade were put up in 1894 and 1895. [Anent Vol.2. by D. Thomson]
- 35). At an early hour this morning fire broke out at what are known as the Old Foundry Buildings in Grantsbank. The buildings were occupied as a foundry for a very lengthened period. The buildings cover a large area. The main entrance is from Grantsbank, just opposite the warehouse of Messrs Inglis & Company, Victoria Linen Works. The buildings run north and south parallel with Grantsbank, but a considerable distance back from the street, and just adjoining Messrs Hay & Robertson's Linen Works. The south end of the main block abuts on Foundry Street. [D'Line Press 4.6.1898]
- 36). Fire broke out at an early hour last Saturday morning at the Old Foundry Buildings in Grantsbank. The damage done to the Foundry buildings, the property of Mr Wm. Robertson, manufacturer, amounted to about £500. The damage to the machinery and stock in the premises occupied by John Halley, joiner where the fire originated is about £500. [D'Line Press 11.6.1898]
- 37). Pilmuir Street, is changed beyond recognition. The old slaughter-house was improved out of existence long ago, and thanks to Mr. Carnegie, the site was utilised for public baths. And now a second and a vastly improved establishment of the same sort has been erected on the site of the sunk cottages where we used to play hide-and-seek and run races on the wall

between the roadway and the pavement. A new Post Office occupies the site of Rector Brown's High School, where in my younger days Tom Shaw, now a law lord and a life peer with a seat in the "Chamber called Upper," [When We Boys P.4]

- 38). The Woman's Institute plans of which have been finally approved this week by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees. The Institute is in two blocks, the front one being next Bath Street, while the rear block faces the playground of Queen Anne School. [D'Line Press 10.6.1911]
- 39). The Women's Institute in Pilmuir Street was opened on 24th September 1912 by Mrs. Carnegie. On the same day Mr. Carnegie laid the foundation stones of the extension of the College of Hygiene and the School and Dental Clinics in Pilmuir Street and Inglis Street. [100 Years D'Line Press P.59]
- 40). 1924 - Extensive road widening and improvement schemes were carried out in Pilmuir Street. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 41). The Dunfermline Co-operate Society erected and equipped a pasteurisation creamery at Grantsbank at a cost of £15,000. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 42). A meeting of the Street Committee on 8th inst. intimation was made of receipt of draft statement of grant from the Ministry of Transport of 50 per cent of £387, the estimated cost of the widening opposite the junction of Pilmuir Street with Victoria Terrace. [D'Line Press 19.3.1927]
- 43). 1928 - The Carnegie Old Baths, closed for some time as such, were acquired by the Trustees from the Town Council on a 21 years' lease at a rental of £1 per annum. A condition of acquisition was that the building would be used for purposes falling within the scope of the Trustees. The Old Baths were Mr. Carnegie's first gift to his native city. [D'Line Press 100 years] (These Baths were situated on the south-west corner at the cross-roads of Pilmuir Street and Carnegie Drive.)
- 44). 1929 - "Talkies" were introduced in Dunfermline at the Palace Kinema on 16th September, a few weeks after, their introduction in the Palace, Rosyth. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 45). 1947 - Dunlop Rubber Company of Great Britain purchased Pilmuir Works from Messrs Hay & Robertson for use as a cotton spinning mill. [D'Line Press 100 Years]
- 46). Carnegie Youth Centre in the former Women's Institute was opened on 5th February by the Rev. W. Andrew Hutchison, chairman of Carnegie Dunfermline Trust. [D'Line Press 200 years]
- 47). The story began in 1947 when, at the behest of the Government, Dunlop was directed to this town, a good choice. The decline of the linen industry meant that plant and, more importantly, a pool of skilled textile trained labour was readily to hand. Initial operation actually began on a 30,000 square feet site at Victoria Works as occupation of Pilmuir Works did not take place until July,

1947, when the Admiralty handed over the building. Production began in October 2 1948. Today production is centred on Pilmuir Works, on a 120.000 sq. ft. single-level site, with raw material drawn from the UK, USA, Germany and India. The plant operates day, evening and night shifts. At present the plant produces approximately 80 tonnes of fabric per week, giving an annual value of about £8 million. Output is sent on a daily basis, by road, to the Rochdale plant, where finishing work is carried out prior to tyre production. [Bygone D'Line Press 1996 P.XII]

- 48). 1948 -Progress was marked by the introduction of a new industry, Dunlop Cotton Mills Ltd., began operations in Pilmuir Works. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 49). 1952 - New Headquarters for the Dunfermline unit of the Salvation Army were opened in Pilmuir Street. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 50). What were known for many years as the Carnegie Old Baths, situated in Pilmuir Street, were Mr Carnegie's first gift to the city. At a meeting of the Town Council in 1873, Baillie Morrison announced that his rich relative had empowered him to make formal offer of a sum of £5,000 to the Corporation for the erection of swimming baths. The Council confidently accepted the offer, and placed on record an expression of their high appreciation for Mr Carnegie's gift and the spirit and kindly feeling evinced by him for his native town." The Baths were formally opened on 12th July 1877, by Mr Carnegie, upon whom the freedom of the city was conferred. "For a quarter of a century the building adequately met the wants of the community. Recognising that Mr Carnegie's earliest gift to its original purpose. The Carnegie Trustees in 1905 reconstructed and modernised the premises which for 21 years subsequently were utilised as free baths for school children. Reviewing the subject of swimming facilities in 1926, the Trustees considered that the larger swimming pond full met all requirements. they accordingly closed the Old Baths, and converted the buildings under the name of Pilmuir Hall, into a place suitable for concerts, lectures, art and photography exhibitions and social gatherings." In 1949 Pilmuir Hall was taken over by the Town Council and in 1947 it was leased by them to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. [D'Line Press 25.5.1957]
- 51). "Reek-ma-lane," Pilmuir Street Dunfermline, one of the oldest house in the burgh, which is to be demolished under an order approved by the Town Council on Monday. [D'Line Press 14.1.1961]
- 52). The belief that it was fulfilling a need in the town was expressed by Provost J.C. Forker, when he officially opened Dunfermline's newest hotel, the Belleville, on Wednesday. Formerly owned by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and originally used as the Women's Institute and latterly as the Youth Centre, the building has been transformed into one of Scotland's most up-to-date hotels. [D'Line Press 20.11.1965]

- 53). Only parts of the former North Congregational Church in Pilmuir Street survives as decoration for a car park. (1991).
- 54). Pilmuir Hall, which stands on the corner of Pilmuir Street and Carnegie Street, is in the process of being demolished. Its long history dates back to 1787, when it was built as Dunfermline's slaughterhouse. The building is perhaps most famous for housing Dunfermline's first public baths, which were the first gift presented to Dunfermline by Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie himself opened the baths on 12th July 1877 and on the same day; he received the Freedom of the Burgh. By the year 1905, when the present Carnegie Baths were opened, the old baths had become inadequate for the requirements of the town. At that time, there were two ponds, one of which was used by children, who paid one halfpenny for admission. It was suggested then that the old premises be closed, but the Carnegie trustees bore the cost of renovating scheme which got rid of the "halfpenny pool." They then became known as the "free baths" which were used by those who couldn't afford to pay the admission fee to the more luxurious facilities nearby. In 1926 the premises were vacated as a swimming baths, the tiled pond was floored over and the building became Pilmuir Public Hall. It was later converted into offices for the Ministry of National Insurance. Just before the closure last year the building housed the offices of the Ministry of Social Security and HM Inspector of Schools. The demolition, which is taking place to improve the corner of the street, has uncovered the old tiled pond under the floor which has been taken up by workmen. [D'Line Press 30.7.1971]
- 55). Dunfermline's oldest church is about to be reborn as it's newest, and move to between Grant's Bank Toll-Bar and Headwell, alias St Margaret's Well, about a mile north from the burgh, the first fountain from which water was brought into the town in 1765. [Chalmers Vol. 1. P.16]
- 56). A "rich" programme was advertised every week for the now-demolished Palace Kinema in Pilmuir Street. The manager was one Mr. Rich whose formal evening dress added a touch of class and decorum to the cinema. [1993 Bygone D'Line Press P.XVI]
- 57). Another first is the introduction of shared ownership at Grants Bank (Pilmuir Street) which allows residents to buy part of the equity of their home etc. - The three-storey complex offers a mix of accommodation and care services comprising 29 sheltered flats and a six person care house together with a range of communal support facilities. [D'Line Press 17.12.1993]
- 58). See Clayares and Grantsbank.

PINE GROVE

- 1). Situated off Pitcorthie Drive Pitcorthie estate near Pitreavie Golf Course.

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- 2). Named after a tree of genus *Pinus* with evergreen needle-shaped leaves growing in sheathed clusters of two or more, many species of which afford timber, tar, and turpentine. The Cone-Characteristic organ of the pine, containing its seeds. [Oxford Dictionary]

PITBAUCLIE BANK

- 1). Situated east off Hospital Hill, built in the 1930's.
- 2). Petbachelin, near Dunfermline. In 1235 Constantinus of Lochor acknowledged he had no right to it (Reg. Dunf. P.101). Marjory of Petbachly of that ilk died and her heir sold half of the lands to the Abbey in 1456. At the Reformation it was feud to Wardlaws. [Early Scottish Charters by Sir Archibald Lawrie P.9]
- 3). Names after Pitbauchlie. Petbaclachin. Pette + bachlag = portion of the shoots or blades of grass. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.47]
- 4). Pitbauchlie. This is Pictish place-name from Pictish pett 'estate' or 'portion of land' + Gaelic bachall 'crozier' or 'saint's staff'. There are over 300 existing place names in Scotland with the element pit-formerly pet[t]. These names derive from the 9th century. Pitbauchlie ws one of the estates with which Malcolm III and Margaret endowed he church of Dunfermline and the name provides evidence of an earlier (Celtic or Culdee) church at Dunfermline (for full discussion see Simon Taylor 'Some Early Scottish Place-names and Queen Margaret'. Scottish Language. 13 (1994). 1-17. i. Petbachelin c. 1128 David I's confirmation of grant made by Malcolm II and Margaret to the church of the Holy Trinity Dunfermline. (Dunf. Reg. No. 1) (2) Petbachlin 1166 William I's confirmation of this grant (Dunf. Reg. No. 50. NLS. MS Adv. 34.1.2a. fo. Xiiii) (3) Petbachly 1451 James II's confirmation of the same (Dunf. Reg. No. 434) and (4) Pitbeychlie 1574. [Moray Charters. 42.12]
- 5). Among the early possessions of Dunfermline abbey, Pitbauchlie is frequently referred to. David I. William the Lion and Alexander III all make mention of it; but only in a general way. The first mention of a specific nature occurs in the time of Simon who was Abbot from 1267-1275. According to the Chartulary, he gave to Richard, his cook, one-half of the lands of Pitbauchlie - the reddendo (the services to be rendered for the holding by the vassal to the superior) consisting of the annual gift of a pair of spurs on the anniversary of the Translation of St. Margaret; i.e. the transference of her body from the church which Malcolm had built for her (Aelric's Church), where she had first been buried, to the new Shrine erected in her honour at the east end of the Conventual Church. So far as one can judge, there can seldom have been more than fifty monks in residence in Dunfermline. But there were many within the precincts who were not monks, chaplains in attendance on the twenty altars in the two churches, scribes, teacher and others. Outwith the walls there were the almshouses at the Burgh-Ports, the Hospitium for the

Reception of pilgrims and above all, the great Guest-Chambers. It is on record that Edward I of England, with his retinue, spent a whole winter there and by way of excuse for setting fire to the buildings on his departure, maintained that the Scottish nobles had been in the habit of gathering there, to plan their forays into Northern England. It is to be remembered, too, that two Scottish Kings were born there, events suggestive of considerable demands hospitality. To all which must be added remembrance of the simple, but inescapable, fact that, in winter, there was little but salted food available, cattle being then so lean as to be scarce worth killing. In the light of considerations such these, it is easier to understand the Abbot's recognition of the service of the monastery cook. And if the gift should still seem unexpected it is worth remembering that the lands of Pitbauchlie still seem unexpected, it is worth remembering that the lands of Pitbauchlie were then in a vastly different state of cultivation from what they are today. Hugh, a later Abbot (1309-1315) confirmed the gift to Mariote, daughter and heiress of Richard, the cook, the reddendo being still the same. Still later, Abbot Richard de Bothwell (1445-1470), in the year 1456, granted that same half of Pitbauchlie to James Robertson, cousin and nearest heir to the deceased Mariote. About this time, David Fyn had a tak of the teind-sheaves of Pitbauchlie, and Marjorie Fyn and John, her husband, a precept of sasine of the lands - both halves, apparently - and Henry Wardlaw acquired them in 1606, though no indication is given of who then held them. [Notes on Pitbauchlie by J.W. Webster P.15]

- 6). 1569 Pitbauchlie tack to Marjorie Fyn Daughter of the late Thomas Fyn, burgess of Dunfermline. [Abbey of D'Line Registrum Assedationum]
- 7). 1573 May 16, Feu Charter by Robert Pitcairn, Archdeacon of St Andrews and Commendator of Dunfermline, and the convent, to Marion Fin and John Fin, her husband, of the lands of Petbawchlie. Subscribed by the Commendator and nine monks of the Abbey. (Fragment of seal attached 1614 Pitbauchlie belonged to Sir Henry Wardlaw.) [Pitreavie Writs GD273/2]
- 8). During the greater part of the year 1645. "the plague raged with fearful violence and mortality in Dunfermline, as well as in many other places." "The mortality was great; many hundred were cut down, and in outlying places those who died were buried in fields. Until the beginning of the present century many of these field burial-places were to be seen covered with throch-stanes. One of these sad memorials remains in a field adjacent to Pitbauchlie, about a mile and a half South East Dunfermline." Tradition affirms that the whole family who then resided at Pitbauchlie were attacked by the scourge and died on the same day. [Annals of D'Line P.312]
- 9). The great scourge of the middle ages called the plague, and which travelled from the farthest Indian shore with unswerving constancy till it touch the British Isles, reached Dunfermline in the early part of the year 1645. From various sources we conclude that this fell disease manifested its presence in

the town in April, and continued its ravages till December. During those eight months, about one-half of the population must have perished. Many of the inhabitants erected huts in the fields and, if smitten by the great enemy, were buried in the field corners, in woods, and waste places; with rude cairns or large flat flag stones to mark the resting-place of the plague stricken. Dr. Henderson mentions one of these latter, which was placed at the "Holm Nook," about three hundred paces east of Pitbauchlie farm, where the writer of this has often seen it. [The Weavers Craft by D. Thomson P.140]

PITCAIRN STREET

- 1). Situated between St. Andrew Street And St. Lawrence Street Brucefield, built in the 1920's.
- 2). Pitcairn. Portion abounding in cairns. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.47]
- 3). Named after Robert Pitcairn. At the earlier date of 1571, Robert Pitcairn, Commendator of our Abbey, was appointed a commissioner to treat with Queen Elizabeth for the release of our hapless Queen Mary, already three years a prisoner. [The D'Line Hammermen by D. Thomson P.39]
- 4). 1576 - Robert Pitcairn, Commendator of Dunfermline, appears to have resided frequently in the Friars' House, May Gate, Dunfermline, about this period. It was probably be about this time that he got the curious, old-lettered "advice-stane" placed over the door of the residence, viz:- SEN~VORD~IS~THR ALL ~AND~THOCHT~IS~FRE~KEIP~VEILL~THY~TONGE~I~COINCELL ~THE, that is 'Since word is thrall, and thought is free, Keep well thy tongue, I counsel thee.' [Annals of D'Line P.219]
- 5). Robert Pitcairn, the First Commendator of Dunfermline, Archdeacon of St. Andrews and Secretary of State for Scotland, died age 64 on 18th October 1584, and was interred in the north-east angle of the nave of the Abbey. He was a very important personage in his day. His later years however, were clouded with many trials. On his tomb in the Abbey nave is the following inscription, Translation - To Lord Robert Pitcairn, Abbot of Dunfermline, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, Royal Legate, and his Majesty's Private Secretary. Here is interred, in a plain urn, the hero Robert Pitcairn the hope and pillar of his country, whom virtue, gravity worthy of a generous heart, and fidelity with true piety, adorn. After various changes of life, he now, with the mass of his body left behind, proceeds in spirit to Elysium; for he died in the year 1583, on the 18th October age 64. As the pest, or plague, was raging in Dunfermline at this period, it is probable that the, in his frail state of health, was attacked by the scourge, and may have hastened his death. [Annals of D'Line P.225]
- 6). Abbot Pitcairn's House, Maygate - A fine specimen of ancient domestic architecture of the sixteenth century. Over the doorway is the following legend, (as above). Here Abbot Pitcairn died in 1584. [The D'Line Hammermen by D. Thomson Illustrations P. 61]

- 7). Pitcairn's inscription may I think read simply "In memory of Lord Robert Pitcairn." He was a great man, you know (no ordinary man), loaded with the most important offices. [Dr. E. Henderson P.143]
- 8). Said to have been the son of a sister of George Durie and, like him, had also been Archdeacon of St. Andrews. He was the first of the Commentators following the Reformation, and unlike his successors, is said by Bellesheim to have espoused Protestantism. This assertion would seem to be confirmed by his application to the Kirk Session for a "Heighe seat" in the parish kirk. He held office till, at least, 14th March 1583-4 etc. and is mentioned as deceased 22nd March 1584-5. In 1583 he had been denounced as rebel for his share in the Raid of Ruthven. His name is associated with occupation of the Abbot House in the Maygate, Dunfermline, and with its following inscription on its doorway. [D'Line Abbey by J.M. Webster P. 60]
- 9). Robert Pitcairn had a proud and honourable lineage, documenting back in Scotland to the 13th century. The Pitcairn arms show that it was mostly likely a second son of the Advocate of Bolougne, a very eminent and powerful Flemish family, who was the first Pitcairn to arrive in Scotland, during the early part of the 12th century probably to help establish Law with the introduction of the feudal system and Scottish coinage at the time of David I. After Mary Queen of Scots surrendered at Carberry Hill, Robert was appointed a Lord of the Articles in 1567 and in this capacity was present at the Coronation of her son, King James VI age one, at Stirling. Robert's name stands first in a list of 15 Abbots on the Rolls of Parliament in 1567, when the Reformed Church was legally recognised and National Church of Scotland. In June 1568 he was made an Extraordinary Lord of Session. Robert also acted as Scottish ambassador to Queen Elizabeth I while Queen Mary was held captive in London. Regents were appointed to look after the Scottish Kingdom until her son James VI was old enough to rule, during this period Robert survived the Regencies of Murray, Lennox, Marr and Morton. Robert Pitcairn married Euphemia Murray in 1577; she was the daughter of Sir William Murray of Perdewis who was known to own a house on the south side of Maygate on the west of Abbot House. Robert Pitcairn also owned a substantial manor house in Limekilns where his new Pitcairn/Murray arms would have been placed, these arms were moved, but can still be seen carved on a building in Limekilns called the old vault. Robert owned Limekilns, the orchard, the harbour and looked after the "King's Cellar" there. In 1582 Robert Pitcairn along with the most loyal nobles invited the King to Ruthven Castle, where he was detained, this later became known as the "Raid of Ruthven. Because of his involvement Robert was held captive in Lochleven Castle for five months, then liberated after Sir Francis Walsingham pleaded with the King to discharge the Abbot in consideration of his long and faithful

service. He was freed with the caution to stay in Dunfermline or six miles round under pain of £10,000. Robert and his wife, fled to England and then to Flanders during the winter of 1583-4. At last the nobles rose and appealed to King James at Stirling and Lord Robert returned to Scotland during September 1584, however worn out with the many trials his health and spirit were broken. He stayed in Limekilns moving later to his house in the Maygate to be near his medical attendant and this is where he died on the 18th October 1584.

PITCORTHIE DRIVE

- 1). Situated in Pitcorthie estate. See below.

PITCORTHIE ROAD

- 1). Situated leading east off the south part of Hospital Hill into the Pitcorthie estate, opposite the Recreation Ground. There is still an old footpath, and a road, Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named from Pitcorthie. Pettecorthin. Pette + coirthe = portion of the pillar stones. Cp. Balgallin, Rungally, Mawcloych. The Ordnance Survey shows standing stones at all the Fife Pitcorthies. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.47]
- 3). Pitcorthie - from Pictish pett 'estate' or 'portion of land' + Gaelic coirthe \pillar, standing stone'. A toponymic 9th Century Pictish Place-name. The standing stone is still in situ. (1) Pettecorthin c. 1128 David I's confirmation of grant made by Malcolm III and Margaret to the church of the Holy Trinity Dunfermline (Dunf. Reg. No. I) (2) Pethcorthin 1166 William I's confirmation (Dunf Reg. No. 50; NLS, MS Adv. 34.1.3a, fo. Xiii) and (3) Pettecorthy 1451 James II's confirmation. [Dunf Reg. No. 434]
- 4). Pitcorthy (Pettecorthin, Pettecorthy, and Pettecorthin) granted to Dunfermline by Malcolm III. [Early Scottish Charters Prior to A.D. 1153 by Sir Archibald Lawrie]
- 5). Like Pitbauchlie, Pitcorthy was an early gift to the monastery, a gift confirmed by one King after another. But definite information concerning it in the early days is disappointingly small. The earliest known reference, 1531, speaks of "the tenants" of Pitcorthy. It is, of course, quite a possibility that both superiority and ownership may have remained with the monastery and that the lands were worked by tenants. What we do know is that, on the approach of the Reformation, Catherine Sibbald, the unofficial wife of George Durie, the last Abbot got a feu-charter of East Pitcorthy; that their eldest son, Henry, had both East and West Pitcorthy, which, according to a Pitreavie Writ, now in Dunfermline Library, fell to his son and successor, George Durie of Craigluscar, 4 March 1611; and that from him they were purchased by Henry Wardlaw. [Notes on the Lands of Pitcorthie by J.W. Webster P.18]

- 6). 1559 -Pitcorthie (Easter) "Given in Few-tack to Katherine Sibbald and John Durie, her son." [Annals of D'Line P.200]
- 7). 24 Oct 1563 in the cubicle of the Notary Public Charles Cunningham and Catherine Walwood relict of John Hodge, in Wester Pitcorthie contracted to marry, and she made him her sole donee and heir of all her estate heritable or moveable that might belong to her at her death. [Protocol Book of John Cunningham P.12]
- 8). 1569 the lands of Pitcorthie Estir and Vestir in a Tack to Katherine Sibbald, and John Durie her son. [Abbey of D'Line Registrum Assedationum]
- 9). The encroaching of housing developments on to agricultural land on the southern limits of the town prompted the Easson family to sell their acreage at Easter Pitcorthie, and when the farmhouse is vacated in mid December, it will be the end of a family association with the farm spanning some 45 years etc. Mrs. Margaret Easson's father-in-law, the late Mr. Joseph Easson, bought Easter Pitcorthie in 1922 and Mrs Easson and her late husband, Joseph took it over in 1947 having previously held the tenancy of the farm. [D'Line Press 19.11.1966]

PITENCRIEFF STREET

- 1). Situated west from the cross roads at the Glen Bridge and Chalmers Street.
- 2). Named from Pittencrieff. (Probably) Pet-na-Crafe (G. Crubha, haunch), shoulder of a hill. Pictish, Pette (Pit, Pitte, Petti,) = enclosed land, then a farm, then the cottages round a farm, and then a village. [The History of Fife by James Wilkie P.90]
- 3). Pittencrieff - Pictish place-name of 9th century origin. From Pictish pett 'estate' or 'portion' of land + Gaelic na craoibhe 'of the tree(s). Provides evidence that Pittencrieff was wooded at this time.
- 4). Pittencrieff, from the Gaelic, pit-an-croibh; pit in the Gaelic and pitt in the British signify a hollow; craobh, pronounced crieiv, a tree, "the hollow of the tree; perhaps the hollow of the wood." [Annals of D'Line P.762]
- 5). Pittencrieff from the Gaelic Pit-an-croibh pit in the Gaelic, and pitt in the British signify a hollow, craoibh pronounced crieiv, a tree - the hollow of the tree; perhaps the hollow of the wood. The street taking its name from the Estate of Pittencrieff. [Ferne His of Dunf P.131]
- 6). Following the Norman invasion, it was not uncommon to find the Kings of Scotland endeavouring by gifts of lands to secure the services of war-experienced Norman knights to strengthen their hand in dealing with their unruly subjects in the north. It need therefore cause no surprise to find round about 1230, the residence of the King having by this time been transferred to Edinburgh, a certain John de Obervill, clearly of Norman descent in possession of Pittencrieff, or to learn that in 1291 William de Obervill, lord of Pittencrieff, granted to the monks of Dunfermline the right to work coals for their own use in the lands of Pittencrieff except on arable ground. [Regality D'Line Court Book by J. M. Webster P.156]

- 7). In 1291, William de Oberwill, proprietor of Pittencrieff estate, adjoining to the town, granted a charter to the abbot and convent of Dunfermline, bestowing on them the privilege of working one coal-pit, wherever they chose, on any part of his property, except the land which was arable; and when one was exhausted, of opening another at their pleasure, as often as they considered it expedient, but for their own exclusive use, and with an express prohibition to sell coals to others. He also, in the same charter, gave them a right to quarry and hew as many stones as they pleased, on the same conditions, with the liberty of making "free use of all the roads and foot-paths through his lands of Petyncreff and of Galurigs, which they at any time had employed, or been in the practice of employing." To this charter were affixed not only his own seal, but at his instance, those of the Lord Bishop of St Andrews, and of Robert de Malveville (Melville), and it is dated at Dunfermline on the Tuesday, immediately before the feast of St Ambrose, bishop and confessor 1291. [Chalmers Vol. 1. P.19]
- 8). 1291 "To all who shall see or hear this Charter, William de Oberville, owner of Pittencrief, wishes eternal salvation in the Lord. Be it known to you, that I have granted from my mere good pleasure and of my own free will, to the religious men, the Abbot and Covent of Dunfermline, a coal pit in my land of Pittencrieff where-ever they may wish, in such a way that they may get from thence sufficiency of coal for their own use, and may not presume to sell to others; more over, one failing, they will make another, according to their own free will as often as they may see it expedient for themselves." [Short History of D'Line J. Ritchie]
- 9). The lands of Pittencrieff, Gallorig and Clune were not erected into a Barony till 1538. [Pitreavie Writs by J.M. Webster 1607]
- 10). Pittencrieff. The family of Wemyss proprietors of Pittencrieff. The first of whom we have documentary evidence as possessing the lands is - Sir Thomas Wemyss of Rires, who 22nd July 1466, resigned them in favour of his son and heir apparent, John Wemyss of Pittencrieff and his wife, Elizabeth Dishington. The Patrick Wemyss referred to in the present record succeeded his nephew, David in 1517, after three years non-entry, the lands of Pittencrieff ws appointed Captain for life, his annual allowance being fie merks. He was also Captain of Dunbar and a Vice-Admiral or Admiral-depute. Tomas Wemyss of Pitencrieff became a burgess of Dunfermline in 1511 and John Wemyss of Pittencref ws provost from 1570 to 1575. [Regality of D'Line Court Book by J. M. Webster P.158]
- 11). 1564 - Tenth Part of the lands of Pittencrieff given in assedatio to Joannis Weymis de Pettincreif. [Annals of D'Line P.213]
- 12). 1582 - Feu-Tack of the Teinds of Pitencrieff and Clune given to John Wemyss of Pittencrieff. [Annals of D'Line P.223]

- 13). Lease for 19 years the said John Wemyss the son, of the Teind sheaves of his lands of Pittencrieff, and of Gabrig and Clune - also of Knock and Keirsbeath - Monturphy and 3d of Melgum and Lawgreens Tack =duty £50.15/- Dated 22nd June 1598. [S.R.O. 11.27.2/129]
- 14). 'Pittencrieff Quarry' - 'Templar Lands of Pittencrieff' and on the south 'Sunny Braes of Pittencrieff', shown on the, Map of XVI.th Century Dunfermline. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 15). According to Chalmers, the etymology of the name Pittencrieff is as follows "from the Gaelic Pit-an-croib. Pit in the Gaelic, and pitt in the British, signify a hollow, craibh, pronounced creiv, a tree, the hollow of the tree, perhaps the hollow of the wood." The house is said to have been erected about 1610 by Sir Alexander Clerk, of Penicuik. (In fact, they are the Clerks of Balbirnie Fife) Clerk's armorial bearings and his initials are over his house door (now the museum entrance,) with the motto immediately below. "Praised be God for all His gifts." Over one of the windows is his crest of the Earl of Dunfermline to whom the estate of Pittencrieff once belonged. The main road to the west passed through the Glen over the double bridge, and followed a line across the Coal Road along a row of trees (still there) to Urquhart Farm. After the developments referred to, Chalmers, no doubt, closed the Glen to all public traffic. A portion of the Road is well shown in illustrations of the late 17th century. Mercer (1828) describes Pittencrieff as "the finest ornament of Dunfermline," and goes on to say, "The ground too, is classic, for amidst this scenery, three centuries ago, must often have wandered the poet Henryson holding sweet dalliance with the muses. There can be no doubt that here was the very 'wod' (wood) he so beautifully describes in the parables." "In a morning between mid-day and nycht I rise and put all sluih and sleep on syde Ontill a wod I went alone but gyd." Henryson was the well-known schoolmaster-poet of the 15th century. [Sermons in Stone V by J. M. Johnston D'Line Press 4. June 1944]
- 16). Pittencrieff House, being the mansion of the estate of the same name gifted to the town by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in 1903. In the accompanying volume, it will be seen that the first Seal of Cause of the Dunfermline Hammermen was signed by, this document is 30th May 1570, and, as the author points out, it "suggests an earlier occupation of Pittencrieff House then the date generally assigned." The first decade of the seventeenth century is usually given as the time when the old mansion was erected, but the territorial designation of the Wemyss of that ilk seems to indicate the existence of the present or an earlier house nearly half a century before. [The D'Line Hammerman by D. Thomson Illustrations P.31]
- 17). 22 April 1612 - Johne Wemyss of Pittincrieff, Excommunicated for the Slaughter of his natural brother. God touched his heart with repentance etc. [Annals of D'Line P.271]

- 18). In 1683 consisted of a few scattered, thatched, one storey cots - "a fit road" to them crossed the back burn and went up the steep banks on the west, nearly opposite to and in a line with the Maygate. Another "fit road" crossed the burn over to Pittencrieff, nearly in a line with the present Bridge Street but at a point about 50 feet below the level of this street. 29 Nov. 1683 Jon Thomson wryt in Pittencrieff being delated for sawing Daills on ye Sabbath, is appointed to be cited. Pittencrieff in 1683 consisted of a few scattered, thatched, one-story cottages. "A fit road" to them, crossed the back burn and went up the steep banks on the west, nearly opposite to, and in a line with the Maygate. Another "fit road" crossed the bur over to Pitencrieff nearly in a line with the present Bridge Street, but at point about 50 feet below the level of this street. [Kirk Session Records of D'Line by P. Chalmers P.75]
- 19). George Murray, of his Majesty's Guards, was proprietor of Pittencrieff estate in 1685. [Annals of D'Line P.352]
- 20). An ancient Coal Pit Discovered. "During the summer of 1771, in the park between Golfdrum and Pittencrieff Street there ws accidentally discovered by a sudden fall of the earth, the mouth of an old coal-pit. Several persons entered it, when on reaching the back end of it; they found an old man sitting on a piece of coal, with a pick and shovel lying before him. He immediately crumbled to dust in consequence of his admission of the air. This find caused great surprise and much speculation in the own for a long period. No doubt the pit and the man belonged to a far back period. [Annals of D'Line P.492]
- 21). New Streets 1774 - Pittencrieff Street, along with Chalmers Street and Woodhead Street began to be built in their present form. There were scattered cottages on these sites previous to the opening of the New Bridge in 1770. They were reached by going down back closes under the Tolbooth and back of Collierow, the Back Burn being crossed at several places, either by planks of wood, or by stepping-stanes. [Annals of D'Line P.499]
- 22). Pittencrieff Street (to toll bar), 1317 feet by 36. A street or road of weavers' one and two storey houses, began about the year 1775. Half-way on south side is entrance to Pittencrieff House and directly opposite on north side, is auld Pittencrieff quarry. In 1786 road way continued through 'Urquhart Cutts' to Crossford. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.P. Lib.]
- 23). Implementation of Turnpike Acts: Evidence of operations as Toll Roads. Tollbar installed 1790. [The Turnpike Network in Fife P.65]
- 24). Old Street Name Pittencrieff Street West - James Place. [Dunf Guides Notes]
- 25). David Hatton, a small grocer in Pittencrieff Street, in the early part of this year, contrived and constructed with his own hands a curious little machine, a miniature kind of thread-mill, driven by a mouse. In June 1824, the inventor

sent a drawing and description of his mouse thread-mill to the Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine, which was duly inserted in that work, and to which the reader is referred for particulars. etc. - David Hatton, originally a weaver, afterwards a small grocer in Pittencrieff Street, completed early in 1823 his new musical instrument, which he called a "chamber flute-orum," and in the scheming of which he tells us he had been engaged about 20 years. The machine became quite celebrated; so much so, that the inventor was better known by the name "flute-orum" than by his own name. [Annals of D'Line P.611 & 614, Also Flutorum by Jean McKay]

- 26). Flora: "The Yucca Gloriosa" - This curious plant, called Yucca Gloriosa or Adam's Needle, was in full bloom in the garden of Mr. John Reid, James Place Dunfermline in the month of August 1871. it has been said the Yucca flowers only once in 100 years therefore, should this rare plant live, it will not appear in bloom again until August 1971. Mr. Reid has had this plant in his garden for twenty-five years; it stands about eight feet high from the ground, the leaves are of a deep-green colour, sharp-pointed, lance-shaped, stiff, and has a beautiful and graceful appearance. [Annals D'Line P.694]
- 27). Later the new West road out of Dunfermline came to be known as Urquhart Cut, gun-powder having been used to force a way through the massive rock formation on the steep hill leading to the village of Crossford. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.118]
- 28). Urquhart Cut's gradient was eased out one slack winter by weaver. The empty trucks used by them were hauld up by the descending full trucks. [Some Recollections of Old D'Line P.8]
- 29). Post Office Pillar Boxes - These useful pillar-boxes were introduced into Dunfermline on 1st March 1857 when on was erected at the top of Chalmers Street facing Pittencrieff Street. [Annals of D'Line P.674]
- 30). Pittencrieff School erected during this year 1876. [Annals of D'Line P.704]
- 31). Pittencrieff House is within the shadow of the Palace and the sacred Abbey, and just a few yards from the house we have the ruins of the Tower to which Malcolm Canmore brought home Queen Margaret. The monks of old once worked coal at Newbattle Abbey and on the estate of Pittencrieff. As far back as 1291 William de Oberwill, the proprietor of Pittencrieff granted a charter to the abbot and the Convent of Dunfermline bestowing on them the privilege of working coals on any part of the estate. The monks did not work the minerals on a very extensive scale, the coals dug by the coal-heugh system being confined entirely to the use of the Abbey. [D'Line Journal 25.5.1901]
- 32). Pittencrieff Street, seventy yeers ago, was outside the Burgh boundary, and as Sir Robert Peal's Rural Police Bill had not yet been conceived, the street ws free from all police supervision and control. I remember my father and

another neighbour being engaged for two houses on one occasion seeking the Procurator in order to procure a warrant to enable a constable to arrest a man who had all but murdered his wife. My late brother went to the rescue and tumbled the fellow headlong down the stairs. Women screamed that the man was killed, but he jumped to his feet and shouted, "I'm no killed yet." That man was banished to Botany Bay. Mr Johnston's favourite Saturday walk was to the Rev. John Moore's young lady boarders. Coming home one very dark night, as he approached Pittencrieff toll-bar, which stretched across the road, he walked with outstretched arms to avoid a collision. His arms went between the bars and he came in contact with the top beam with his nose. Relating the event to a friend, he said he did not know til then that his nose was longer than his arms. [D'Line Press 30.4.1902]

- 33). Clay smoking pipes were manufactured at the bottom of Pittencrieff Street, the small building now demolished. [A Boys Life in Townhill by Robert Wilson P.8]
- 34). Pittencrieff Park was the scene of a tragedy on 1st July 1912 when a Dunfermline young woman was fatally shot by a local barman. He was subsequently convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. [100 Years D'Line Press]
- 35). 1943 - A claim for the retention of Pittencrieff Park railings was turned down by the Ministry of Supply. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 36). Dunfermline Town Council took the first steps at their monthly meeting on Monday evening toward the compulsory purchase of most of the properties in Pittencrieff Street to the west of William Street and the Coal Road so that the area can be re-developed for housing purposes. [D'Line Press 13.7.1957]
- 37). Demolition men are changing the face of Pittencrieff Street, one of Dunfermline's oldest thoroughfares etc. When the houses are demolished the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust may lay out a new car park on the vacant site. [D'Line Press 31.5.1958]
- 38). In the Carnegie household at 118 Pittencrieff Street, Mrs. Carnegie's father-in-law, Mr James Baxter Carnegie, was a full cousin to the great philanthropist, to whom he bore so striking a resemblance that they might have been twins. Indeed, his grandson told that when at the unveiling of the statue to Andrew Carnegie in Pittencrieff Park he was held up to see the great philanthropist and creator of the steel industry of the United States, he thought it was his grandfather. [D'Line Press 28.7.1962]
- 39). Several empty premises at the north end of Pittencrieff Street, are to be demolished by Fife Regional Council, in order to widen the road. the buildings, which stand on the north corner of Pittencrieff street with Chalmers Street, have been acquired by the Regional Council over the past 12 months. [D'Line Press 19.2.1982]

- 40). "Pittencrieff Glen is the most soul-satisfying public gift I ever made." That was how Dunfermline benefactor Andrew Carnegie described the gift to his native town of the park from which he had been debarred as a boy. In founding the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, the American steel king turned philanthropist gave this charge to his trustees: "To bring into the monotonous lives of the tolling masses of Dunfermline, more 'of sweetness and light.' to give to them, especially the young, some charm, some happiness, some elevating conditions of life which residence elsewhere would have denied, that the child of my native town, looking back in after years, however far from home it may have roamed, will feel that simply by virtue of being such, life has been made happier and better. If this be the fruit of your labours, you will have succeeded: if not, you will have failed." [1993 Bygone D'Line Press P.XIV]

PITREAVIE CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off Pitreavie Way, within Pitreavie Business Park. See Castle Drive.

PITREAVIE COURT

- 1). Situated off Pitreavie way south end. See Castle Drive.

PITREAVIE DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Pitreavie way south end. See Castle Drive.

PITREAVIE WAY

- 1). Situated off Grange Road, in the Pitreavie Business Park. See Queensferry Road and Castle Drive. St Margaret's Stone was originally situated on Queensferry Road and has been moved to its present site on Pitreavie Way, which was part of the lands of St Margaret Stone Farm.
- 2). Named Pitreavie. Pictish Place-name of 9th Century origin. From Pictish pett 'estate' or portion of 'land' + uncertain second element. (1) Pettrany 1358 Charter to William Grimshaw of the land of Pitreavie resigned by John Mastertown (Johannes de Maystyrtonal) (RRS vum bi, 191A) (2) The estate of Pitreavie was acquired by Henry Wardlaw in 1615. He was Chamberlain to Queen Anne. (3) 1713, Sir Robert Blackwood, Lord Dean of Guild of Edinburgh is designated as "of Pitreavie." [MacGibbon & Ross II]

PLANE GROVE

- 1). Situated off Morrison Drive Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after a tall spreading tree of genus Platanus, with broad angular palmately-lobed leaves, and bark which scales off in irregular patches. [Oxford Dictionary]

POLLOCK WALK

- 1). Situated off east Baldridge Drive Baldridgeburn.
- 2). Possibly named after - Fife's County Clerk for over 18 years, Mr Matthew Pollock, has announced that he is to retire in April. He was appointed legal assistant to the County Clerk of Fife and was promoted to Depute County Clerk four years later. He returned to Kilmarnock as Town Clerk, but remained there for only two years until he took up the post of Senior Depute County Clerk in Fife. Mr. Pollock is a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Fife, a Justice of the Peace, a Solicitor of the Supreme Courts and a legal member of the Town Planning Institute. He was formerly Dean of the Faculty of Procurators of East Fife; President of the Scottish Society of County Clerks etc. Mr Pollock has been associated with the Boy's Brigade for a number of years etc. A former member of Kilmarnock Rotary Club, and past President of Cupar Rotary Club. A member of The Royal Scottish Automobile Club, the Elie and Lundin Golf Clubs and the Royal Geographical Society etc. In July 1964 he was made Honorary Citizen of the City of Winnipeg in Canada. [D'Line Press 22.1.1971]

POPLAR GROVE

- 1). Situated off Pitcorthie Drive Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after the large tree of rapid growth, genus *Populus*, with tremulous leaves; soft light loose-textured wood of this. [Oxford Dictionary]

PRIORY COURT

- 1). Situated off Priory Lane. See below.
- 2). Named after Priory House, shown on Map of Dunfermline, 1856. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

PRIORY LANE

- 1). Situated running east-west from, New Row, to the south end of St Margaret's Street.
- 2). 1489 - Secret Yet. The Nethertown and Hospital, Henrysoun, in his "Testimony of Cresseid," referring to the conveying of a female leper privately from the Abbey says, "He opnit ane secret yett, and out thair at Convoyit hir, that na man suld espy, Unto ane village, half ane myle thairby, deliverit hir in at the Spittaill hous, and daylie sent hir part of his almous," The Secret Yett, or postern gate, refers to a gate in the south wall of the Monastery, Priory Lane, long since removed. "Ane village, half ane mile thairby," undoubtedly refers to the Nethertown, and "the Spitaill house" to St. Leonard's Hospital. [Annals of D'Line P.169]
- 3). In the 'days of the Abbey' the Nethertown ws of considerable extent, along with crofts, yards, it appears to have embraced all the lands lying between

- the southe Abbey wall, which runs along the north syde of the Cochar road (Priory -lane) to the rivulet Lyn on the south. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis]
- 4). The 'nethiryet of the abbay' at the west end of the 'common vennel,' now Priory Lane, is twice noticed, circa 1488. [D'Line Burgh Records E. Beveridge P.xxii]
 - 5). "A great part of the old Abbey wall, extending along the North side of the Common Vennel (Priory Lane) fell in December 1738. It had been long in a very ruinous condition. [Annals of D'Line P.432]
 - 6). In 1752 - Priory Lane (anciently known as Abbey Road and afterwards as the 'Common Vennel'. It began to be built in 1752 (M S Note). [Annals of D'Line P.460]
 - 7). Priory Lane west corner. On the corner house here the date is 1768. [Anent Vol 2. 769 by D. Thomson]
 - 8). Priory Lane ('or the Abbot's Coach Road') - 1005 feet, average width 28. An old lane leading from Newrow to the 'South Port,' once called 'The Abbot's Close Road.' The southern boundary-wall of the Abbey along nearly the whole of the north side. 'The hooses at the wast end, north syd, war mainly built o stanes then frae Queen Ann's Hoose.' [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855]
 - 9). Names of the Streets in Dunfermline between 1480 and 1812. 'Common Vennel' (or Abbey Road). New name- Priory Lane - Names of the streets to be painted on the corner houses 25th May 1809. Priory Lane - east from corner of Mr. Spence's Park to Mr. Black's. [Annals of D'Line P.566/7]
 - 10). 1815 Lancasterian School established in Priory Lane. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.267]
 - 11). Gas-House in the course of erection in Priory Lane, and the streets are being opened or laying down the cast iron pipes for the transmission of the gas through the burgh. The Gas-House, Priory Lane was completed, "the gas was let on" on the evening of Wednesday, October 28, 1829. A great turn out of the inhabitants; the streets were crowded with town and country people to see the grand sight. [Annals of D'Line 626 -7]
 - 12). The home for Erskine Beveridge was the elegant Priory House, at the corner of Priory Lane and The New Row. Priory House the home of Erskine Beveridge and the meeting place of notable political and social reformers. [Dunfermline Linen by Hugh Walker P.11/12]
 - 13). There were also draw wells in the gardens on the north side of Priory Lane. What I remember very distinctly is that the draw wells were often dry, and then the boys and girls had to carry water from the New Row well, or some of the other public wells in proximity to the gardens where they chanced to be helping the owner or the occupying tenant. [When We Were Boys P.22]
 - 14). The name of the street indeed still suggests the old Court life and the old ecclesiastical domination. The (Carnegie D'Line Trust) have converted the site of the old gasworks by the side of the Carnegie Cottage into a beauty spot. [The Journal Guide to Dunfermline by J.B. Mackie]

- 15). Consequent upon the opening of the new High School, there was a re-organisation administration in the town. Queen Anne Higher Grade School was transferred to the old High School buildings. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 16). These buildings have an excellent situation facing Priory Lane. The High School has a history dating from the sixteenth century. The present School, with the bell tower, was erected by public subscription in 1886. The nearer of the two buildings was opened in 1899 by Mr Carnegie, who provided the funds for its erection, and named it after his uncle, Mr George Lauder. Within the same grounds are other three buildings devoted to educating purposes a large Gymnasium, a Primary Department, and an Engineering and Weaving School. [D'Line Sketches & Notes by R. Somerville P.xix]
- 17). Eighteen months ago, Mr Dick offered to accept £450 for the tenement at the corner of Priory Lane and New Row, the cellar behind and the strip of ground to be thrown into the street. The Corporation was also asked to take down the whole buildings, and to form the water channel and kerb. [D'Line Journal 24.4.1897]
- 18). On Tuesday the new technical school, which has been christened the Lauder Technical School, and which Dunfermline owes to the munificence of Mr Andrew Carnegie, was formally opened under circumstances which could not fail to impress one with the idea that an impetus has been given to secondary and technical education in the city and district. The technical school stands on a site close to the High School. The Buchanan Street entrance forms the entrance from the west, and the High School Priory Lane entrance has been changed so as to make the main entrance for the two institutions. Mr. Lauder, again rising, opened a blue plush box containing a magnificent elegantly designed key of solid gold. Addressing the chairman, it is a proud day for me when I can hand you the key of such a Technical College as this for my native town. [D'Line Journal 14.10.1899].
- 19). The older residents familiar with its early history, Priory Lane was locally named the Square. [D'Line Journal 12.4.1913]
- 20). "The Hidden City"- (circa 1915) stood where now the Nurses block of flats stand, at the east end of Priory Lane. Two old house with a large arch-way between, through the arch was what was known locally as the Hidden City, for here lived two families, the Wellwoods' with 15 of a family and the Harleys' with 19 members. all living in two, 'But and Bens', (a room and kitchen with earthen floors covered with linoleum), The proud mothers would have all the shoes outside the doors, placed in a row and woe! and betide anyone whose shoes were missing last thing at night. [M.S. Jock Horn]

- 21). Priory Lane, the southern boundary of old "Gibb Square," has been transformed perhaps more than any other street in the town during the past fifty or sixty years. In the days "when we were boys" the Lane presented an appearance very different from what it does to-day. There was a curious mixing up of workshops and dwellings, gardens and gas works. There was a beaming house also where, when the handloom was brisk, the beamers were kept busy early and late and often called in the boys to work their treadles. There was a smith's shop also a carter's stables and sheds, a "wee shoppy" where sand used for the doorsteps of the houses and the kitchen floors was sold; a number of loomshops, nine on the line of the Lane and others at the far end of the gardens which fronted the street. Mr. George Kessor, a tradesman whose efficiency was equalled only his integrity, carried on an extensive business, the site of his workshop and woodyard being opposite what is now the bowling green and just behind Mr Martin's school in Rolland Street. Further along the Lane and just beyond the "Deacons'" loomshop was a cooperage, entered through a pend where the more daring of the boys often ventured to see the men at work and to hear the master cooper sing his merry songs as he hammered the barrels into shape. "As long's the herring wags its tail. The cooper trade will never fail." At the end of the Lane was Mr Erskine Beveridge's warehouse, prior to the erection of the handsome offices at St. Leonards. There was one outstanding house in the Lane, it was distinguished because it had a railed-in tiny garden in front; there was a big garden behind with high walls all round. A boy born in the Priory Lane house became a Knight, the title being conferred upon him in 1904 in recognition of his multifarious services as international lawyer, negotiator for adulation and conciliation, and strenuous worker for the establishment of the Entente Cordial with France, which King Edward and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman did so much to promote. [D'Line Journal 2.4.1921]
- 22). 1943 - A Service women's hostel in Masonic Hall Priory Lane, was opened by Lord Elgin. [D'line Press 100 years]
- 23). Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital extensions, costing £50,000, were completed. The additions included a new administrative block, two ward units, a new operating theatre, X-ray department, kitchen and dining block. By additions to Priory House, gifted to the hospital, a nurses' home was provided. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 24). On the south side of Priory Lane, where the Town Council propose to effect a widening, the Hospitals Board have offered to give off the necessary ground provided the Council meet the cost of erecting a parapet wall with railings, of the same design as the existing wall at the Nurses Home. [D'Line Press 19.1.1953]
- 25). A circular stone well, which may date back to medieval times, has been uncovered on the site of the demolished houses at the west end of Priory

Lane. The site is being cleared for the removal of the traffic bottleneck at the western entry to the lane, and the ground not used for the street-widening will form an extension to the existing Pleasance. There is a likelihood that the well, with the addition of a decorative stone superstructure, will become a feature of the pleasance. Situated in the garden of the first house in the lane, the well was uncovered last Friday afternoon by Mr Robert McNeill, a burgh workman, at work on the clearing of the site. A slab of sandstone covered the circular opening of the well. There are indications that a wall surrounding the well, the support for some primitive winding gear for a water-bucket. While the circular mouth of the well is only 15 inches in diameter, the well immediately below the opening widens to a diameter of 3 feet. Cone shaped with a diameter of about 5 feet at the bottom the well is 12 feet deep with a depth of 9 feet of clear, and possibly still drinkable water. Although shown on the Ordnance Survey sheet of 1856, it was not one of Dunfermline's public wells. It provided a private water supply to a house, probably predating the old house just recently demolished. As it was within the walled precincts of Dunfermline Abbey, it may have been built, and used by the monks. [D'Line Press 25.4.1964]

QUARRYSIDE COURT

- 1). Situated on the west off Swallowdrum.
- 2). Named after the Swallowdrum Quarry. The Swallowdrum and the Milesmark Quarry are both shown in this area on the 1896 Map. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

QUEEN ANNE STREET

- 1). Situated west at the junction beside the General Post Office at Pilmuir Street.
- 2). In olden times known as 'The Back Syde'. Named after Anne of Denmark Queen of James VI. "Anna, Queen of Scotland, was infeft, and gat possession of the Lordshippe of Dunfermline, 17th May 1590." [Annals of D'Line P.239]
- 3). Queen Anne Street. 1581 feet aver. Width 31. An old irregular street. 'The auld gramer and singin skull of 1625 stood in corner of the street until 1817, when it was removed and the present, third school was opened. The master of the singing department without 'ryme or reason,' is dubbed 'Master of the Song.' Opposite, same side is the 'Burgher kirk.' On the south side 'the Giral' the toons market, further east are the Earl of Dunfermline's barns, date 1600 and joins East Port Street. Further on 'Halybluid Acres' now ludi crouslly called 'Martyr's Place' the Towngreen, Town washing house, 'the Witch dub,' 'the Witch Loan the Witch Knoll,' and 'the Gallow-stane,' (on road to Townhill.) [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.P.Lib.]

- 4). The name of the Street indeed still suggests the old Court life and the old ecclesiastical domination. [The Journal Guide to Dunfermline by J.B. Mackie]
- 5). Rottinraw is mentioned in the oldest Town Council record of Dunfermline as early as 1487-1497. The Rottenrow (now Queen Ann Street) was anciently written Rattinraw that is a row of houses composed of Rattins, or undressed timber. In connection with this almost obsolete word Rattin, we may mention that when the auld Kirk was in use as a place of worship (previous to 1821) there was an awning of laft across the body of the kirk, a little above the highest gallery having been erected to "keep down the sound and present echoes" thus acting as an immense sounding-board. It had the name of the "Rotten-laft" It was not rotten; every bit of it was quite fresh as when it was taken down in 1821. It was however composed entirely of Rattins, that is, of deals or slabs of undressed timber, and Rattin being a word in common use when it was put up it as a matter of course got the name of the Rattin-laft. This name coming down through several generations and the word becoming obsolete, it at last got twisted into the name of the Rotten-laft instead of the original Rattin laft. Just in the same way was the original Rattin-row twisted into Rottenraw" [Extract from Kirk Session by P Chalmers]
- 6). 1487 "Ratton Row." In the Burgh Records of this date, the Ratton Row is mentioned in connection with a barn in the Row. Ratton is (not Rotten) is the proper orthography of the name, meaning a row of houses, built of rattons, or undressed timber. A tradition, referring to the year 1624, when three-fourths of the town was burnt, avers that "a week before the great fire at Dunfermline, on 25th May 1624 the 'rattins' (rats) left this Row in a body." This was afterwards taken as a sign of the sagacity of the rotten, and hence the Row was called "Rotten Row." Tradition is here at fault, for it is here shown that the said Row was called the Rottan Row in 1487, or 137 years before the great fire of 1624. Tradition - a curious but absurd tradition maybe noticed here, viz: - "A week or so before the Great Fire, "a regiment of rats" were seen making their way up the Rotten Row, the van being led by two rats leading a blind one by means of a straw between them!" This dispersion of the animals, it is said, was taken as an instance of their sagacity and foresight as to the coming fire. The narrow street used by the rats in their flight was afterwards named the "Rotten Row;" but this tradition comes to grief when it is recollected that the said Street was called the Ratton Row, or Rotten Row, as early as the year 1487! Rotten Row is derived from Ratton, viz., unwrought timber the houses being erected wholly of rough undressed planks of timber; no stone used. The under parts of the houses in the town were generally built of stone, the storey or storeys above were chiefly of timber, and three-fourths of them were thatched with straw, heather, and, in some instances, with "turf-sods,"

which accounts for so many houses being destroyed in the short space of four hours. [Annals of D'Line P.287]

- 7). Burgh Records under 1525 - thirty -five years, that is, before the Reformation - in the course of a legal transference of property, the property in question is described as being situated in the Ratonraw (Queen Anne Street) versus scolam grammaticalem (opposite the grammer school), leaving no room for doubt that there was a grammar school outwith the precincts of the monastery long before the Reformation. And as one cannot well imagine the novices and young monks leaving the precincts to receive instruction in Queen Anne Street, the probably would seem to be that the school in Queen Anne Street, though run by the monastery, was intended for outsiders. We know that in 1525 the school in Queen Anne Street was under the care of John Moffat, a full- fledged monk, who was responsible for both schools, the one within as well as that without and that the first reference to the Burgh having any interest in it was in connection with the Mortification of 1610. [D'Line Abbey by J.M. Webster P.169]
- 8). 1600 - "The Dunfermline Barns." An old building of two storeys, with a broad out- side stair in front of it, known as the "Dumfarlin Barns," and which, until 1837, stood on the north side of east Queen Anne Street, near its junction with Inglis Street, had "an initialled date I-K-E-M 1600. It is not known to whom these initials refer. This stone is now fixed into the front wall of the new building on the same side. The two first initials may refer to John Kingorne, who, about this period, was clerk of the Regality of Dunfermline; if they do, ten it is probable that the barns belonged to the Regality and 1607- Malt Kilns. The Council "grant a license to David Watsoun and Archibald Dowglas to bigge malt-kilns in the back-syde befoir thair barnis." "Back-syde," (Queen Anne Street). [Annals of D'Line P 253 & P.265]
- 9). 1607 - The Rotten-Raw -or Postern, was probably, erected this year. This Port is noticed in the Burgh Records, of date 3rd May 1735, when the Town Council gave leave to bailie Lindsay to erect the south-east corner of his malt- barn, to be built nine feet north from the south pillar of the Rotten -Raw Port. This Port Has escaped the researches of the historians of Dunfermline, and appears to have occupied the site at the top of the Rotten-raw, near to the South entrance of North Chapel Street. We cannot tell when this Port was removed, and nothing is known of its history, unless by tradition viz., that when the port was taken down it was re-erected at the top of a close known as "Bardner's Close." If this tradition is correct, then we get at the date of its erection. On the keystone of the arch fronting the Street, there is a long shield some mutilated initials, and the date 1607. [Annals of D'Line P.264]
- 10). Rottenrow was it is likely so called not as commonly supposed on account of having been the special habitation of the animals of that name but as a

corruption of Routine-Row the route or course which the monks took in some of their processions as a street is similarly named and probably from the same reason, near the ancient Cathedral Church of Glasgow. [Historical & SATP D'Line P.110]

- 11). Mr. Webster is to be congratulated upon his proof that in the days before the Reformation there was in the "Ratonraw" (Queen Anne Street) a Scola Grammaticallis. This school, like some other medieval schools, may have been under the supervision of the Abbey, but obviously it stood outside the precincts, and must be distinguished from the Abbey school. [D'Line Abbey by J.M. Webster P.10]
- 12). 1636 - Sculptured Stone. This stone is to be seen on the west wall of a house, "in the open" of the first close east of Randolph Street (Bardner's Close, now called "Brown's Close"). A now nearly worn-out tradition informs us, that there formerly stood on the same site the town-mansion of Lord Callender, that his mansion was destroyed by the great fire of 25th May 1624. That the locality lay long heaped up with debris and that on the site being sold in 1634, the present house was built. It will be observed that the stone is triangular, the top angle terminating in a human face, under which is the date 1636 and below the date there is a plain shield, which is divided perpendicularly by a bar into equal halves. [Annals of D'Line P.301]
- 13). The Grammar School, no doubt the School was built on the site now occupied by the General Post Office. From the Old Grammar School were taken three inscribed stones which were built into the walls of the new building. One bore the Dunfermline coat of arms, the date 1625, and the motto "Fave mihi, mi Deus," together with a new inscription below "Reconditum, 1816, D. Wilson praefecto." The second had the words "Saepe docete et castigate. Vivat puer," and the third, "Deus tuus." Chalmers says "the two latter mottoes convey suitable advices to the teacher and pupil, and the first seems to breathe a prayer from each for the Divine blessing." [Chalmers Vol.1 P.320]
- 14). In 1638, in the reign of Charles I the Covenant, drawn up by Alex Henderson and Johnston of Warriston, "was subscribed Dunfermline by the nobility gentlemen, burgess and commons in the parish." The document says Chalmers, is written on vellum parchment and is still extant here etc. In 1643, the Solemn League and Covenant was sworn and subscribed at Dunfermline on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 12th days of November of that year. Chalmers says that it is printed and contained in a quarto bound book, having on one of the boards "For the Kirk of Dunfermling." Chalmers also states that both documents are in possession of "the trustees of the Queen Anne Street United Associate Congregation." Apparently the parchment was originally in the custody of the Earl of Dunfermline, or of his factor, Mr Wm. Walker, who was

- Provost of the burgh. It was presented to Mr Ralph Erskine a few years after he became minister of Queen Anne Street either by Provost Walker or his nephew (Mr Walker of Rhodes). [Sermons in Stone XII by N.M. Johnson 1941]
- 15). The town was at this time famous for its ales, the stronger potations of whisky were then less common. We had a brewery in the Rotten-Row in 1695, so there was no want of the nappy ales our fore fathers affected to prefer, nor of the penny wheeps when cheaper thirst mualers were wanted. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.222]
 - 16). Rotten Row (West Queen Anne Street) - 261 feet, average width 23. A Street with a few weavers' houses and carved stones. Carpet weaving here in 1710 by Mr Mackie. The great fire of 1624 broke out in this street. `The fyre flew fra hoose til hoose lyke ony thing, and burnt doon, they say, between the Rotin Raw and Easte Porte, whilk containit twa hunder and twenty tenimints; mair than a thoosind beings has beeme sent to the Street's be the fyre.' John Reid's school at top of the street, north side. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.P. Lib.]
 - 17). The following appears to be the only notice on record of the Rotten Row Port: - "3rd May 1735: The councill having several times visited the foundation of the malt barn proposed to be build by Bailly Lindsay on the North syde of ye Rottenraw, and having this day reasoned on the same. They allow the South East corner of the malt barn to be built nine foot north from the South pillar of the Rottenraw port, and the South wall to run there from in a straight line a foot by South the East corner of James Thomson's byre, and that the stair on the South side shall be only three foot and an half by South the syde wall, and the councill ordain Bailley Lindsay to pay Matthew Keir, thesaurer, a guinea for behoof of the comunity." Such like payments, which were "very rife" in those days, do not always appear to have benefited "the community." This Port appears to have stood on the Street between the South end of North Chapel Street and the North end of Randolph Street. It is likely that it would be greatly damaged by the "overwhelming fire of 1624," and afterwards rebuilt, or "helped." [Annals of D'Line P.430]
 - 18). The name of Ralph Erskine, one of the ministers of Dunfermline Abbey who was deposed in 1740, is preserved in Erskine church opposite the post office, and a statue to this one of the founders of the Secession Church stands outside the church. In the Session House of the church is the Solemn League and Covenant signed at Dunfermline in 1638. [The Kingdom of Fife P.83]
 - 19). The Rotten Row Port, stood across the street here and was removed circa 1754. [Annals of D'Line P.765]
 - 20). I manny forget ta tel ye aboot a biggish fire heer laitlie, near the tap o the Rotan Raw, occasioned be some thochles bairns chasin a grate muckle cat below a bed an falloin aftert wi a lichtit stick, set fire tae sum thrums an auld

clouts, and in a jiffy the bed wes in a lowe, an then the hous got until a hail blaise, Sandie Richartsin beatit the drum throo the streets an soon a grate hullibuckshon o fock collekit, bot maist o thame did mare ill than guid, an the noise o thare wearie wagin tungs wis tiresum til heer, weel, we buckits, stoups, pales and big bowls thai gat the fire at last oot aftir five hours hard swetin wark. -that neer da weel of a hungry mugrey pest o the publick Jock Demstir the cadgir, got on the ruif o the nixt hous tae the fire wi a teribel lang stick in his haund an began til tisil up the fire in the garet wid, wisen that ae raile gallis trick Sandie Richartsin tryd til get at him but Jok kipt him at bey wi his lang stick, an gat af oot o his clutches sum wey, whilk wis a pitie, for the loon wud hae been the betir of 8 an fortie hours on bread an watir wi free lodgins in the laich hole below the tulbuith chamers. I think it wis weel in Octobir whan this hapend, i niver saw a fire afore, an i dina wish til se anither, for its awfa hart rendin thing to se pur focks sticks burnin, and the greetin gaun on - a contrirbushon was maid, an thirtie sax an 5 pens got for the burnt oot - thair names are Jon Brown and his family of 3, Saml. Downy and 8 of a family, besids twa fock in the garit. ("Old Letter" circa 1747-1754.) [Dr. E. Henderson P.32]

- 21). 1796 – Charity School Established. The Town Council took a ten years lease of David Stobie’s old house (at the junction of Viewfield Place and east end of Queen Anne Street) and set a-going a school long known as the “Poor School.” [Annals of D’Line P.535]
- 22). Queen Anne Street Dissenting Church, a huge building “rearing its enormous rectilinear ridge over all the other buildings in Dunfermline, the Abbey Church itself not excepted.” It was once proposed to relieve the unsightliness of its appearance by a steeple, but the requisite funds could not be raised. Its internal arrangements, however, are most commodious and comfortable as a place of worship. It was begun in 1798 and finished in 1800. [Chalmers Vol. 1. P.321]
- 23). St. Andrew’s-Erskine Church, Queen Anne Street and Pilmuir Street. Built as a Burgher chapel in 1798-1800; Alexander McFarlane was the contractor, David Whyte of Edinburgh the architect. It is a large plain box (rearing its enormous rectilinear ridge over all the other buildings in Dunfermline, complained The New Statistical Account of Scotland). Droved ashlar south front, the other elevations of rubble. On the gables, very small urns carved by Robert Hutton. In 1897-9 John Houston added a fussy Renaissance porch to the south vestry and an organ chamber above it. His too the cottage Gothic ventilator on the roof. The interior was recast in 1897-9. The semicircular gallery’s cast-iron columns with Adamish capitals look re-used work of 1800, so too is probably the panelled front, but dressed up with 1890s swags. The focus is on the massive pulpit and organ (by Imgram & Co., 1899). In the north wall, one light (Our Lord) of c.1855, originally over the pulpit, In the west porch,

- rustically lettered 'Foundation Stone' of the previous church on the site date 1747. A Stature in front is the stone figure of Ralph Erskine by A. Handyside Ritchie, 1849. [The Buildings of Scotland by John Gifford P.186]
- 24). Names of the streets in Dunfermline between 1480 and 1812 - The Back Syde - New Name Queen Anne Street. Names of the streets to be painted on the corner houses 25th May 1809. Queen Anne Street - From Dr. Campbell's corner to the head of the Cross Wynd, and East to Mr. Peebles' new houses. Rotten Row - From opposite Provost Moodie's entry to the turning to the Chapel Kirk. [Annals of D'Line P.566/7]
 - 25). A Great Fire in the Rotten Row. The house, the wright's shop, and sheds of Mr. Macdonald, the wright in the north-side of the Rotten Row, were towards the end of 1809, destroyed by a dreadful fire. No appliances to extinguish the fire but buckets, stoups, and pitchers of water from the dam and the tron-burn. Shortly afterwards a movement was made in favour of getting fire-engines to the town. [Annals of D'Line p.568]
 - 26). 1810 In order to purify the Cairncubie water before it was received by the inhabitants, filtering pits were formed - two near the source of the springs; and another a larger one, was sunk in the area in front of Queen Ann Street Church. [Annals of Dunfermline P.569]
 - 27). 1831 - A Great Reform Meeting was held in Queen Ann Street Church, on 8th March 1831 M.S.) [Annals of D'Line P.630]
 - 28). In 1832 the old "Chapel of Ease" being considered too small and incommodious it was resolved to remove it and to erect a large building on the same site etc. The old name, "Chapel Kirk" was deleted, and that of St. Andrew's Church substituted. (M.S. Note) [Annals of D'Line P.634]
 - 29). St. Andrews, Queen Anne Street. Built as a Chapel of Ease in 1833 and now (1988) used as auction premises. Piend-roofed box. Unusually, the doors (to the area and galleries) are grouped together in the south gable's parapeted centre. [The Buildings of Scotland by John Gifford P.186]
 - 30). In Queen Anne Place is the infant School and New Union Mason Lodge is one building erected in 1832 the lower room being used for the former and the upper for the latter purpose. Both apartments are very spacious. Within the last sixteen years have been erected The Episcopal Trinity Chapel, Queen Anne Place, 1842. This chapel was opened for public worship and consecrated on 25th October 1842. It is built in the early Gothic cruciform style fronting the east. The chancel, or large west, window, of stained glass is divided into three separate lights, and is the work of Mr Wailes of Newcastle. [Chalmers Vol. L P.321-2]
 - 31). 1834 - A new Baptist Church was built in East Queen Anne Street, opposite the top end of Bonnar Street (M.S. Note). [Annals of D'Line P.635]

- 32). The north side of Queen Anne Street eastern section, at the side of Goodall's establishment & Union Hotel was occupied by a waste bank of clay excavated when the Union Hotel was built. It was bounded on the south or street side, where there was no pavement, by a retaining wall 4ft or 5ft high; it ran to about the middle of the present street. Old houses occupied the south side of the Street. [Some Recollections of Old D'Line D.C.L.]
- 33). 1844 - Baths were established in Queen Anne's Street this year by Mr. Edward Young Slater. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.276]
- 34). Rotten Row, West Queen Anne Street. The Rotten Row, leading east from the middle of Collier Row, or Bruce Street had its name changed to West Queen Anne Street in 1845, because it was an "Ugly name." The Dunfermline Rotten Row was known by this name 400 years ago. (M.S. Note). In reference to the name Ratton, Rattin, and Rattan, it may be noted that it was anciently applied to undressed timber. Houses, when constructed entirely of rattons, were ratton-houses, and when a number of such ratton-houses adjoined each other, they were known as ratton rows. The following appears to be the only notice on record of the Rotten Row Port. [Annals of D'Line P.654]
- 35). On the 27th June 1849 there was erected in front of Queen Anne Street Church a good statue to the memory of Ralph Erskine, the first minister of it, and one of the honoured fathers of the Secession Church in Scotland, by the congregation of Queen Anne street, aided by liberal contributions from their fellow-townsmen, and other friends, in various and distant parts of the country Ralph Erskine, who had been ordained to the second charge in the parish of Dunfermline in 1711, and promoted to the first charge in 1716. He seceded from the establishment in 1736, and died in 1752, in the sixty-eighth year of his age and forty-second of his Ministry. [Chalmers Vol. 2. P.320]
- 36). Lassodie Fountain - This elegant granite fountain built into the north-west corner of Queen Anne Street Church boundary wall, has the following inscription cut upon it, 'Lassodie Fountain 1860'. [Annals of D'Line P.682]
- 37). Dick's Co-operative Institutions started as a small shop in 1886 and grew into a large business with a number of branches. D.C.I. ceased trading in 1956. There is a picture of the branch at 61 Queen Anne Street. [1992 Bygone D'Line P.VI.]
- 38). The new Post Office erected in Queen Anne Street was opened for public business on 24th November 1890. [100 years D'Line Press P.35]
- 39). A destructive Fire occurred at the premises of the Dunfermline Co-operative Society in Queen Anne Street and Randolph Street. It was in the gentlemen's outfitting department in Queen Anne Street that the Fire originated. £50,000 Damage. [D'Line Press 24.2.1923]
- 40). A close ran from Queen Anne Street to the High Street, east of Randolph Street on the site of the Clydesdale Bank, this may have been the Bardner's or

Brown's close. Apparently also called St Barnard's Close, it had an arch at the entrance; here was still an opening in 1926 with a carved stone, a human skull, drawn by J. Kellock for Henderson (qv.). Further down the close an old house had another carved stone. There was a dairy at the foot of the close. [Some Recollections of Old Dunfermline]

- 41). The Streets Sub-Committee, prior to the Council meeting, had again under consideration the matter of the proposed improvement at the corner of Queen Anne Street and Chapel Street. The Sub-Committee were advised that compulsory powers could be obtained from the Sheriff for the acquisition of a small piece of frontage required from the Church. It was decided to confer further with the church representatives in regard to the possibility of carrying out a scheme at the church frontage, without the front steps. [D'Line Press 19.3.1927]
- 42). 1928 Dunfermline Missionary Prayer Meeting Instituted - The meetings were held in the Chapel-of-Ease, North Chapel Street. [Annals of D'Line P.625]
- 43). This Order may be cited as the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline Queen Anne Street (Stopping Up) Order, 1972. Queen Anne Street (that portion thereof known as Rotten Row) from its junction with Bruce Street, for a distance of 10 metres in an easterly direction. [City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline Roads (Scotland) Act, 1970]
- 44). The go-Ahead has been given by Dunfermline District Council's Planning Committee to demolish several buildings within the Town Centre redevelopment site. The effected buildings are The Opera House, the Mission Hall and shops at 57 and 59 Queen Anne Street (formerly occupied by the former City Bakeries). Meantime an application has also been submitted for a building warrant for the demolition of all the property in the site, including the former Goodall's garage - in fact, the property bounded by Queen Anne Street and Inglis Street. [D'Line Press 26.11.1982]

QUEEN MARGARET FAULD

- 1). Situated East off Whitefield Road opposite the Queen Margaret Hospital.
- 2). Named after Margaret, Queen (later Saint) of Malcolm III. (Canmore) of Scotland, who he married 1070 at Dunfermline.

QUEEN'S COURT

- 1). Situated east of Whitefield Road, opposite the Queen Margaret Hospital.
- 2). Named after the Royal connection of Queens with Dunfermline of old.

QUEENSFERRY ROAD

- 1). Situated due south from the round about at the Grange road. On the east Pitreavie Golf Course with the Whinny Burn running south. South of the Golf course is The Pavilion and Pitreavie Playing Fields.

- 2). The Queensferry Road at once suggests association with Queen Margaret. It marks not only the route followed by the Queen as she made her journeys between the old and the new capitals by the Ferry but also the pathway along which she and her companions in exile passed as they travelled on foot from the creek long known as St. Margaret's Hope where their frail vessel had sought shelter from the stormy sea to the strong Tower of Malcolm Canmore in Dunfermline in the woods. Fully two miles along the road is seen on the western side the St. Margaret Stone on which according to tradition the fugitive Princess rested when she made her eventful journey to the Court of the Scottish King. [The Journal Guide to Dunfermline by J.B. Mackie]
- 3). In 1566 the lands of St. Margaret Stone were this year given over to Alexander Galrig. Two-sevenths parts of the lands of Grange and Grassmuirlands were given to Allan Cowts, Chamberlain. [Annals of D'Line P.214]
- 4). The eye of a stranger, on entering the parish by the Queensferry Road, is attracted on the right by the ancient baronial house of Pitreavie, once the residence of Sir Henry Wardlaw, Bart., Chamberlain to Queen Anne of Denmark, and subsequently the property of the Blackwood family, the present representative of which resides in London. [Chalmers Vol.1. P.8.]
- 5). There is an interesting connection between the lands of St. Margaret's Stone and a certain John Durie, at one time a monk of Dunfermline - a cousin, or nephew, of the last Abbot, George Durie. On the eve of the Reformation, he became suspect in respect of the new teaching. Tradition has it that the Abbot immured him between two walls till he died. But that is quite without foundation. He became an outstanding preacher of the New Faith and was for some time minister of St. Giles Edinburgh. It seems to have been the case, however, that he did not receive at the time either the "portion" that was his due as a monk, or the "pension" that was given to the other monks of Dunfermline on their dispersion. To correct this injustice, the King grant "to oure weil-belovit John Durie, minister of Chrystis evangill, sum tyme ane of the conventuall brethir of our said abbay, and to Josua Dury, his sone, and to the langer levar of thame twa, for al the dayis of thair lyftymes, all and hail ane yeirlie portion and pension of the soume of 66 pundis 13s, and 4d, in place of his portioun habite sylver and utheris dewties aucht to him out of the said abbay befor the dispersion of the brethering thairof." Power was given to the recipients to transfer the said gift at any period of their lives, "etiam in articulo mortis". For the annual payment referred to, the lands of St. Margaret's Stone were drawn upon to the extent of £10.4.6. [Notes on the Lands of St. Margaret's Stone by J.W. Webster P.13]

- 6). 1607, November 23. Charter by John Galrig, portioner of Sanct Margaretistane, and Agnes Andersoune, his spouse, with consent of David Andersoune in Prymrosis, his father-in-law, to Henry Wardlaw o Balmule of half the lands of Sanct Margaretis Stane in the Parish and Regality of Dunfermline. [Pitreavie Writs No.5]
- 7). It is an old tradition that Margaret, while walking fro the scene of her landing to Dunfermline, complained of fatigue and on coming to the "huge Saxon stone" on the road, two and a half miles south-east of Malcolm III's residence, she is said to have for a while rested herself on it, and that on her frequent "journeys to and froe" she often used it for rest. The neighbouring farm n the west takes its names from this traditional circumstance and is called St Margaret's Stone Farm. In 1856 this stone was removed to an adjacent site by order of the Road Surveyor in order to widen the road, which required no widening as no additional traffic was likely to ensue, but the reverse; it is, therefore, much to be the regretted that the old landmark was removed. It is in contemplation to hae the old stone replaced on its old site (as nearly as possible), and made to rest, with secure fixings, on a massive base, or plinth stone. The large stone, which has long had the name of St Margaret's is probably the last remnant of a Druid Circle or a Cromlech, and may have been placed here even before the beginning of the Christian era. At this early period the road would have be a narrow "foot-way" or a "bridle-path." [Annals of D'Line P.708]
- 8). Funds were raised to preserve St. Margaret's Stone on the Queensferry road 1870. [D'Line Press 100 years P.29]
- 9). Even in the very youthful years when we wandered down the Queensferry Road the length of Pitreavie gates gathering daisies and hedge-side flowers, and never content until our "daidlies" were full to overflowing we always stopped to play about the Stone - Queen Margaret's Stone - where she rested on her way from the Ferry to the Palace of the King in Dunfermline. [When We Were Boys P.48]
- 10). On the East side of Queensferry Road lies Pitreavie where on the 13th June 1934 Mrs. Andrew Carnegie opened a sports pavilion erected by the Carnegie Trustees at Pitreavie playing fields built at a cost of £12,000. Pitreavie Playing Fields Pavilion opened in 1934. It was camouflaged during the Second World War, after which the clock tower was taken down. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 11). In 1917 Pitreavie Lodge, which had been purchased for approximately £750, was demolished along with the entrance gates in order to widen the road for the new tramway. Pitreavie Cottages were demolished to make way for the Rosyth halt roundabout. [The Story of Rosyth P.49-50]

- 12). There is also in the Maritime Head Quarters area of Queensferry Road Blackwood Green where there are married quarter's houses.
- 13). There is a fit Road going east from Queensferry Road just south from Pitreavie Golf Course to the Masterton Road. South of The Fit Road is the Carnegie Campus, where Dunfermline Building Society have their new Headquarters.
- 14). The centuries - old history of a well-known rock is not written in tablets of stone after all. According to Historic Scotland, the legendary St Margaret's Stone is no longer a nationally important monument. Its links with the saint are "tenuous" and that she may not have rested there on her historical journey to Dunfermline. This year's prestigious St Margaret 900 celebrations have been dealt a blow by the decision to remove the rock from the list of ancient monuments. And the timing has been described as "unbelievable" in the 900 Anniversary year of the death of St Margaret. Legend has it that Margaret, on her first visit to King Malcolm's palace in Dunfermline in 1069, rested at the centuries - old stone, currently located just a stone's throw away from the Bank of Scotland's Card Services Centre at Pitreavie Business Park. A copy of an order made by the Secretary of State de-scheduling the stone under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979. None of us are very sure why the Secretary of State should be doing this at this particular time. Dunfermline District Council has urged the Scottish Office to reconsider the decision. A spokesman for Scottish Office Department Historic Scotland explained the stone was being de-scheduled for a number of reasons. "It may or may not have been connected with St Margaret. The link is tenuous" He said, "Marks on the stone have been discovered to be natural, the stone is not in its original position, and is not of national importance." However, he conceded "It may be still of local importance." The stone is due to be moved across the road nearer to its original location at the entrance to Carnegie Campus. [D'Line Press 9.4.1993]
- 15). A major £1.7 million project is underway to build the new Pitreavie link road. The single carriageway will run from the Card Service roundabout in Queensferry Road to Masterton Road in the east. [D'Line Press 24.10.1997]
- 16). The link road, connecting Queensferry Road to Masterton Road was officially opened on Wednesday, two months ahead of schedule. The £1.7 million project will open up the southern end of Dunfermline's eastern expansion area as well as providing access to the proposed Pitreavie Castle development. [D'Line Press 10.4.1998]

RANDOLPH STREET

- 1). Situated on the north side off the High Street.

- 2). Formed as a footpath, only in 1769 this was widened, in 1804 and named South Chapel Street in 1809. It was renamed Randolph Street in 1878 (after Randolph of Bannockburn). [Carnegie Dunf Trust 1969]
- 3). 1281 - The Seal of the Abbot Radulphus - The seal of Lord Abbot Ralph appears to have been made about this period. [Annals of D'Line P.101]
- 4). 1321- Randolph Earl of Moray and his place of Sepulture. The great Randolph, Earl of Moray, has a Charter of this date in the Register of Dunfermline, referring to several matters. In this Charter he expresses his desire "that his body shall be buried in the Chapel below the Conventual Church of Dunfermline." [Annals of D'Line P.119]
- 5). In 1580 a few Benedictines of Dunfermline, with doors bolted and barred, kept watch in their choir by the Shrines of St. Margaret and St. David, and the Sepulchres of Bruce and Randolph. [Annals of D'Line P.222]
- 6). Thomas Randolph the Earl of Moray (the great Randolph of Bannockburn renown, he lies not far from St Margaret's tomb). [Dr. E. Henderson P.30]
- 7). The Royal Gallery, formerly in use in the Old Abbey, and now remounted on the wall of the North Transept of the New Abbey Church. The work is in oak and the centre panel bears the following engraved inscription: - "In This Church were Buried King Robert Bruce, who died A.D.1329 - His Queen Elizabeth - His Nephew, Sir Thomas Randolph, Warden Of Scotland - Annabella, Queen Of King Robert - and Robert, Duke Of Albany, Governor of Scotland." [Sermons in Stone IV by N.M. Johnston 1941]
- 8). The name of the street indeed still suggests the old Court life and the old ecclesiastical domination. [The Journal Guide to Dunfermline by J.B. Mackie]
- 9). Sculptured Stone 1636. This stone is to be seen on the west wall of a house "in the open" of the first close east of Randolph Street (Bardner's Close, now called Brown's Close). A now nearly worn-out tradition informs us that there formerly stood on the same site a town-mansion of Lord Callender, that his mansion was destroyed by the great fire of 25th May 1624 that the locality lay long heaped up with debris. [Annals of D'Line P.301]
- 10). South Chapel Street - In 1803 this Street was opened according to Handy Guide Book to Dunfermline. [Dunf Carnegie Lib]
- 11). My friend Allan Hynd was born in 1814 and is now (June 1894) 80 years of age. He lived when a small boy at the top of South Chapel (now Randolph) Street and worked at east (Brucefield) Mill. He was bound to be at work by 5 o'clock in the morning. He remembers of the fire at Brucefield Mill which took place on 26 Oct. 1825 and which he says did not stop the work for even a day. The Mill stopped however about 3 years afterwards viz in 1828. He

distinctly remembers of a Spinning Mill on a very small scale, being set up in Open Yards Close. He used, when a child to look from his mothers window (the family lived then in the same place and see the frames going. This small concern was going in 1813 and was driven by hand or manual power. The place, he thinks was started by Thos. Inglis, brother to the better known Bailie James Inglis. Some of the hands came from Aberdeen, and were rather "rough" he minds of some of them drinking in his mother's door, using fierce language and sometimes causing his mother to quarrel over the "Mess" they left behind. [Anent Vol.2 547 by D. Thomson]

- 12). The Dunfermline Co-operative Society, the foundation stone of their new buildings was laid on 4th June 1866 at the top of Randolph Street. There was a public procession on the occasion. [Annals of Dunfermline P.686]
- 13). 1885 - Buildings in course of erection included new premises for the Dunfermline Co-operative Society in Randolph Street, comprising a new bake-house and offices. Dunfermline Co-operative Society Hall in Randolph Street opened 6th January 1888. [D'Line Press 100 years. P. 29 & 31]
- 14). A destructive fire occurred at the premises of the Dunfermline Co-operative Society in Queen Anne Street and Randolph Street. From the point of view of the damage involved, as well as by reason of the tremendous excitement occasioned, the Fire was one of the most memorable which has taken place in the city etc. £50,000 Damage. [D'Line Press 24.2.1923]
- 15). 1926 - The Co-operative Society's new business premises and hall in Randolph Street and Queen Anne Street were opened in October. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 16). The re-development of part of the east side of Randolph Street by Dunfermline Co-operative Society, Ltd. £110,000 is estimated cost of scheme. [D'Line Press 8.6.1957]
- 17). To enable work to proceed safely on the new super-store which is being constructed by Dunfermline Co-operative Society, Ltd., in Randolph street, the street is to be closed to vehicular from Monday for a period of six months. [D'Line Press 17.5.1958]
- 18). This Order may be cited as the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline Randolph Street, (Stopping Up) Order, 1972. Randolph Street from its junction with High Street, for a distance of 20 metres in a northerly direction. [City and Royal Burgh of D'Line Roads (Scotland) Act 1970]
- 19). 1998 This Street is lying in decay closed off from the High Street.

RATHO PLACE

- 1). Situated Whinhill Brucefield
- 2). Named after Ratho Park Golf Course, Ratho, Newbridge, Midlothian. Parkland course of 18 holes 5900 yards. Designed by James Braid. Founded 1928. [Golf Course Guide to Britain P.284]

REID STREET

- 1). Situated between Priory Lane and Nethertown Broad Street.
- 2). Known as Geelies Wynd, or Jeelies Wynd. A well-known name from a remote period down to the end of the first quarter of the present century. This ancient wynd about 1820 was named Reid Street, and the Abbey Walk, the lower parts of which still front Reid Street, had a private gate on it here, for the use of the Abbey servants, hence Gillie's Wynd, or Servant's Wynd. The Abbey Servants Wynd or Road led to the Abbey Grange, about three fourths of a mile south south-east from Gillie's Wynd. [Annals of D'Line P.763]
- 3). Reid Street, 'Geelies Wynd' - 503 feet by 26. A modern street (weavers' houses) once called 'Geelie's or Gille's Wynd' i.e. the Servant's Wynd to the Abbey. Feued out about 1819-20. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.C. Lib.]
- 4). Name of the streets in Dunfermline between 1480 and 1812- Gilley's Wynd (or Jeelies Wynd). New name painted on the corner of the houses in 1809 - Reid Street. [Annals of D'Line P.567]
- 5). James Reid was Provost of Dunfermline from 1610 - 1611, 1622- 1625, 1638 - 1639, 1641 - 1645, 1647, 1653 - 54, 1656.
- 6). Along Broad Street Netherton proceeding westward we arrive opposite Ried Street where Mr Henry Meldrum in 1792 built his house on the site of an old road which was anciently called the auld sand road. This road united with Rosyth road near to the Grange Farm while in a northerly direction it continued across the street and proceeded up through the present Reid Street which then had the primitive name of the Sand Wynd and Geelie's Wynd. An old and obscure tradition informs us that the Sand Road was the road used for bringing up sand from the vicinity of Rosyth when the Abbey needed repairs. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis Dunf Public Lib]
- 7). Reid's Mortification. John Reid, a shopkeeper in Dunfermline, who, from small beginnings, had acquired a considerable property, mortified the whole (a few legacies excepted) to the poor of the parish, especially to poor householders, and persons who have once been in better circumstances. He committed the management to the Provost, two Bailies, and Dean of Guild of the burgh, and ministers, and two elders of the Established Church, the minister, and three elders of the Relief, and the minister, and three elders of the Burgher Congregation. By the deed of mortification, the managers are accountable to the heritors of the parish; and it is provided, that in the event of a Poor's House or Orphan's House being built in the parish, and whole of the estate mortified shall be applied to the support of said Poor's or Orphan's House. [Statistical Account of D'Line P.283]
- 8). Andrew Reid, son of John Reid a weaver burgess 4.7.1797 and others. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

- 9). Reid's Park "was, in 1820 feued for building, when Reid Street commenced to be built." (M.S. Note) A foot road, on the site of Reid Street, was previous to this period, known as "Geelies' Wynd" (Gillies' Wynd i.e. Servants' Wynd, notably the old wynd for servant-traffic to and from the Abbey). [Annals of D'Line P.608]
- 10). 1820 Reid's Park feued for building. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.269]
- 11). The defiant weavers became despondent instead, and the direst possible distress set in (1837) among the community. Subscriptions were raised on all hands, soup kitchens opened and street improvements started, to feed and employ the starving, idle men. It was then that Reid Street was opened into Nethertown and the Nethertown "hirsels" cut down on the North side, from Reid Street eastward, and Rolland Street carried into Reid Street. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.330]
- 12). The Park later known as Edgar Street. Edgar as a Street has the same level as Margaret, Anne, Canmore, Bruce and James, and is of higher rank than Douglas and Randlolph. All of which in our civic nomenclature bear testimony to Dunfermline's intimate association with royalty and nobility in the olden time. Edgar Street however has a higher claim to regard than its royal style and title. From the date of its opening till now it has been the abode of virtue. In the days of my early boyhood it was pre-eminently so. If anyone well acquainted with the city had been asked which street was most representative in the character and occupations of its inhabitants of what was best in the life of Dunfermline half a century ago, he would have had difficulty in refusing the first place to the short cull-de-sac abutting from Reid Street, called by an earlier generation, the Park. Most, perhaps I would not err if I said al, of the men who built and occupied the first houses in Edgar Street wee distinguished for their piety. Heads of households who reared their families in fear of god, and love of their fellow man. They knew the Bible true, and were, well versed in politics as well as theology. And their independence ws quite as marked as their intelligence. Most of them were weavers or connected with the linen trade, and while diligent in their ordinary vocations, they cultivate their considerable stretches, of garden ground with skill and success. While strict in their family discipline they encouraged innocent recreation among their boys and girls. On the summer evenings the street was a popular playground filled with happy girls and boys skipping their ropes, spinning their tops playing at "plounkie" or "ringlet" or "racing base," while in the dark winter nights after school lessons had been mastered in front of the cosy ingle, or harder studies had been engaged in, under the eye of largely self-educated seniors, I the loom shops, a great many harmless inter games were improvised. Thus the young were taught to associate piety not with sternness or harshness but with the ways that ar described by the wise man as the ways of pleasantness and the paths of

peace. Another outstanding feature of the charter of these patriarchs was their independence. They were Protestant to the heart's core. They claimed spiritual freedom as their birthright. They bent the knee to no magnate either in Church or State. John Henderson, of Reid Street the father of the President of the Trades Council, who bears the name of his grandfather, Richard Henderson, one of the foremost of the manufacturers and public men of the city, was born in Edgar Street. There are people still among us who have seen four generations of William Robertson. (This article includes interesting information on the occupants of this street.) Edgar Street was demolished in the 1960s with most of the east side of Reid Street for extension improvements and car parking for the hospital. [Edgar Street Reminiscences Dunf. Carnegie Lib.]

- 13) 1107 King Edgar, second son of Malcolm III died at Dundee, 7th January age 33, and shortly afterwards was interred in the Church of the Holy Trinity Dunfermline with great solemnity in the Royal burial-place before the High Altar. Edgar reigned 9 years and 3 months. [Annals of D'Line P.28]
- 14). 1836 - The weavers decided to strike for better wages from the manufacturers. At Halbeath the miners were on strike too. There followed a time of want and suffering, when once more public subscriptions were raised, it was then that work was begun on the burgh Streets to employ the idle hands. Gillies Wynd (Reid Street) was opened into the Netherton, a hillock removed to join Reid Street and Rolland Street. [Short History of D'Line J. Ritchie]
- 15) In Reid Street there was an Inn which seems to have been patronised by a coarser type of client or perhaps the ale was stronger. Before it there was a stair called the Dug Stair because many of the men leaving the inn were unable to walk straight and went down the stairs on their hands and knees. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.112]
- 16). There was by the end of the 19th century a crying need too for a hospital for non-infectious and surgical cases. Funds were duly raised for the construction of what came to be called the Dunfermline Cottage Hospital. When it opened in 1894, the full-time staff reached the grand total of three. There was room for 16 patients who were served by the general practitioners of the town. They gave their services to the hospital free of charge. [The Auld Grey Toun by Eric Simpson P.47]
- 17). Henry Reid, Manufacturer was Provost of the City from 1868 to 1871.
- 18). 1944 - The first contingent of wounded soldiers from the Normandy front to be brought to Dunfermline arrived by hospital train on Sunday 23rd July. Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital and the Emergency Hospital, to which many of the wounded soldiers were taken, were flooded with all kinds of gifts, in money and in kind. [D'Line Press 100 years]

RHODES STREET

- 1). Situated off Brucefield Avenue Brucefield.
- 2). Named from -`The Mony Roddis' and `the Roddis' must be identified with a property in the south-east of the Nethertown, still known as `the Rhodes' and probably once more extensive. In the fifteenth century, as now, it was at the junction of three roads, whether or not this fact may account for the name. [D'Line Burgh Records by E. Beveridge P.xxi]
- 3). This Street stands off Bothwell Street at the north end and just into Brucefield Avenue on the South side situated on the rising ground called Elliot's Hill, where and old house called Rhodes (or roods) stands. Here according to tradition resided the keeper of the Roods and Alters of Dunfermline Abbey. It is from this house the Street takes its name. (See Bothwell Street)
- 4). Elymosyner of St. Leonard's Hospital. According to a writ, or deed Thomas Walker "Laird of Rhodes," near Dunfermline was Almoner of St. Leonard's Hospital and Chapel in 1614. [Annals of Dunfermline P.274]
- 5). Gutterside Well was dug into the side of the sharply sloping ground above the Rhodes property. Here the roadway was a few feet above the level of the well and very narrow with a mail-kiln built in 1695 rising above it. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.120]
- 6). The town was at this time famous for its ales, stronger potations of whisky were then less common. We had breweries at the Rhodes, built for that purpose in 1695. So that there was no want of the nappy ales our forefathers affected to prefer, nor of the penny wheeps when cheaper thirst maulers were wanted. [Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.222]
- 7). Peter Shorthouse - Rhods - £6. [The Directory of Landownership for Dunfermline c.1770. R.S.O. P145]
- 8). It seems, therefore, that in our search for the oldest building in Dunfermline still in use as a dwelling-house, we must turn to what is known as the Rhodes House, in Bothwell Street, now owned and occupied by Dr O.W.R. Tomkinson. Here we have the usual sculptured stones with the initials of husband and wife W.W. and E.A., and the date of erection 1695. It may be that there are older houses still in occupation, but in the absence of a date-stone, or other satisfactory evidence, it is difficult to determine the exact date of their erection. This is particularly unfortunate in the case of houses where a hand-loom had once been operated. With regard to the Rhodes House, we find that 200 years before the present house was built, there are occasional references in the Burgh Records to the lands with variations in spelling: Rods, Roddis, Monyroddis, and Rhodes. On 20th February 1495 a certain John Duncan was in possession and in 1513/14 another John Duncan, his son. From the same source we learn that John Burn was "in the Roddis" in 1565, and in the Parish Register of Dunfermline it is recorded that Thomas Walker "in the Roddis" and his wife Bessie Morgan, had a son born on 13th February

1602, whose name was William. Of Thomas Walker there is little to be said except that he was the first known member of a family which was to be long associated, not only with the lands of Rhodes, but with the public life of Dunfermline. [By Dr. J.M. Webster]

- 9). The "Rhodes" is a property lying immediately to the south of the town on the east side of Bothwell St. and elevated some 15 feet above the level of the street. It was originally approached by a sloping roadway leading up the brae, now cut away by alterations of the road levels made in 1822 and 1837. The front portion which was filled with inhabitants up to about 1870 is now 1894 only a heap of stones with fragments of walls looking down on the street below. In 1841-3 one of the front land tenants was a shoemaker named Grant alias "Bluebeard." [Anent Vol.2 by D. Thomson]

ROBERTSON ROAD

- 1). Situated east off Townhill road stretching to Whitefield Road, built 1930's.
- 2). This Road was probably named after, Sir William Robertson; Dunfermline was elected Chairman of the Council of the Scottish Liberal Association. 1913. [100 Years D'Line Press P.59]
- 3). The weavers are still meeting in the Abbey Church; and there they met on 15th August to lament the death of Andrew Robertson, their deacon and councillor, and to proceed towards putting a living man in his place. Andrew Robertson, his headstone still stands bravely up in the old churchyard on the north side of the Abbey. Search it out and read thereon - "Here lyes the corpse of Andrew Robertson, present deacon and convener of the weavers of this burgh, who died 13 July 1745." Andrew must have been a great man in his day, and mighty among the weavers. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.209]
- 4). Robert Robertson, son of David Robertson a baker burgess 4.7.1797 and others. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 5). Robert Robertson, Draper was Provost of the City from, 1854 to 1860, 1868.
- 6). In the King's Birthday Honours, a Knighthood was conferred on Mr. William Robertson, Linen Manufacturer, for political and public services. [100 Years D'Line Press P.53]
- 7). Sir William Robertson, Benachie, Dunfermline, his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 23rd November 1917.
- 8). Robert Hay Robertson was Provost of Dunfermline from 1952 - 1955.
- 9). Construction of the £1.5 million, 37 -unit, two-person flats for the elderly could be built at Dunfermline's Bellyeoman next Spring. And at Bellyeoman, Persimmon Homes is seeking permission from the council's planning committee to build 32 private homes on land formerly owned by the council. [D'Line Press 10.8.1990]

- 10). A new £2.1 million Bellyeoman Community Primary School for Dunfermline. The first of 3000 trees were planted, which will form a shelter belt, protecting the building from the prevailing westerly winds on the Adamson Crescent side of the site and thus enhancing its energy-efficient design. Occupying a sloping south-west-facing site on Robertson Road, the new school will cater for 231 pupils in seven class bases and include an integral nursery unit. [D'Line Press 25.3.1994]

ROLLAND STREET

- 1). Situated west off Reid Street and probably named after Adam Rolland of Gask.
- 2). On the east wall of the North Porch (Dunfermline Abbey) there is a marble monument erected to the memory of Adam Rolland of Gask, who died in 1763. He it was who left a donation of a thousand pounds, the interest on which was to be devoted to the education of children whose parents were unable to pay for it. These children, about fifty in number, were taught at the Rolland or Priory Lane School, but other children - fee payers - brought the total role to 180 or 190. Chalmers (1844) tells us that "the fee for English reading" was "only 2/- per quarter," and Mercer (1828) that "the institution has already proved a great blessing to many poor parents." The Rolland bequest was managed by a committee of the Town Council, but Chalmers states that the money was eventually lost "at the time of the town's affairs getting into embarrassment." The son of this Rolland, also Adam by name, became a distinguished advocate and deputy-governor of the Bank of Scotland. [Sermons in Stone II. by N.M. Johnson 1941]
- 3). Mr. Adam Rolland, writer in Edinburgh, 26.10.1785 B. & G. and others. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 4). The date on an old house in Rolland Street 1794. [Anent Vol.2. 769 by D. Thomson]
- 5). The terrible scourge of Cholera morbus first made its appearance here on the eventful 2nd day of September 1832, the disease spread very rapidly and was very deadly. It continued from that date till the 17th November, when the town was declared to be free from the fearful pestilence. In that period there were 349 cases and 158 deaths. While the epidemic was at its worst, there were from fifteen to twenty-four funerals daily. A temporary hospital was opened in the Lancasterian School, Rolland Street and all around the building was boarded up with a high fence of boards, and in the building itself there were long rows of beds for the patients. A Woman named Brunton, sister-in-law to Willie Cant, was the head nurse. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.165]
- 6). The Stirlings, as we knew them, were two brothers James and Alexander. Sandy died of the cholera of 1832. He and his brother Jamie lived together in

the Rhodes property in Bothwell Street. Jamie was always the weaker in appearance, had "a carkin hoast and sickly look" while Sandy was of a strong and "lenirdly" build. Yet Sandy took ill as the first Cholera in 1832. When his illness was seen to be a case of this terrible scourge he was at once removed to the temporary hospital fitted up in the Lancastrian School, Rolland Street. When he was about to be removed, Bruce Erskine a noted sceptic of the time, and fellow weaver with Sandy, touched to the quick at the sight of his old shopmate going to his (likely) last abode, cried and with a husky voice "God bless you Sandy, may ye soon be back again" Sandy never came back but died next day in the School hospital, and was buried 24 hours after, with the other nameless victims of the cholera. The hospital in Rolland Street (approached then only from Moodie Street, or by a lane running down from Priory Lane) proved a fatal retreat to most of the sufferers. [Anent Vol.2 658 by D. Thomson]

- 7). Rolland Street School. In 1821 the sum of £1,000 was bequeathed to this school by Adam Rolland, Esq., of Gask, the interest derived from which to be distributed annually for educational purposes. [Annals of D'Line P.609]
- 8). Rolland Street - 398 feet by 26. A street with a few weavers' houses, leading to 'The Muckmillan kirk' afterwards called 'the Lancasteran School' now 'The Rolland School.' [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855]
- 9). Apart from the memorable teaching in his Uncle's (George Lauder) backshop, the only other schooling which Carnegie received during his thirteen early years in Dunfermline, was at "Snuffy" Martin's school in Rolland Street. [For a Web begun. W.T. Barr P.150]
- 10). One of the most terrible epidemics the town has ever suffered was the cholera scourge of 1832. A waver at Ballridge Burn was the first to die and the disease spread rapidly till at its worst there were as many 24 deaths in one day. A Temporary hospital was opened in Rolland Street and a covered cart was used to carry the dying to hospital and the dead to the kirkyard. That part of the Abbey burying ground opposite the Frater's Hall was used for interment and for years after the people spoke of it with awe as the cholera grave-yard. [Short History of D'Line J. Ritchie]
- 11). 1836 a hillock was removed to join Reid Street and Rolland Street. [Short His of D'Line J. Ritchie]
- 12). The defiant weavers became despondent instead, and the direst possible distress set in (1837) among the community. Subscriptions were raised on all hands, soup kitchens opened and street improvements started, to feed and employ the starving, idle men. It was then that Reid Street was opened into Nethertown and the Nethertown "hirsels" cut down on the north side, from Reid Street eastward, and Rolland Street carried into Reid Street. [The Weavers Craft by D. Thomson P.331]
- 13). 1872 - Died, at his residence in Rolland Street Dunfermline, Alexander Dick Miller, age 29. "He was the tallest man in Great Britain, being nearly 7 feet 5 inches in height. [Annals of D'Line P.696]

- 14). In some of the gardens there were draw wells - these were quite common in the Reid's Park gardens, famed for their daisies and their dahlias, their "pinks" single and double and their berries, which the boys and girls were allowed to pull on condition that they "whistled a' the time." School fellows of "Andrie" and "Tom" (Carnegie) loved to talk of their connection with the two boys at the Lancastrian School in Rolland Street (Mr. Martin's) and with whom they played at the manse gate corner or in the Lane. [When We Were Boys P.22 & 40]
- 15). Rolland Street School cannot fail to suggest happy reminiscences to many hundreds of Dunfermline men and women residents in the city and district or scattered throughout the wide world. During the long pedagogic service of Mr Martin many generations of Dunfermline boys and girls formed happy associations with the street and school and with companions, which will remain in their minds and hearts to the end of their days. Most grateful must the old scholars be to Mr Andrew Martin for the pleasing display of filial piety he makes in preserving the old building from dilapidation. [D'Line Press 23.5.1914]
- 16). When the new road went through Daisy Park, at Moodie Street and Rolland Street. Rolland Street in 1986-7 was blocked off at the western end and is now a cul-de-sac.

RONALDSON GROVE

- 1). Situated off Halbeath Road.
- 2). Probably named after James Smith Ronaldson was Provost of Dunfermline from 1843 -1849.

ROSEBANK

- 1). Situated off Blacklaw Road Brucefield.
- 2). Probably named after the Roses when it used to be Fergusons Rose Gardens. Shown as the Nursery on the 1959 Map of D'Line. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

ROSEBANK GARDENS

- 1). Situated off Blackburn Avenue Parkneuk.
- 2). Maybe named from the - Rosebank Quarry is shown on D'Line Map 1896 [D'Line Public Library]

ROSEBUSH CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off Rosebank, Brucefield.
- 2). Probably named after the Rose bushes grown on this part of the Nursery (Ferguson) as shown on the 1959 Map. [D'Line Public Library]

ROSE CRESCENT

- 1). Situated at the top of Hill Street, named as below.

ROSE STREET

- 1). Situated West off Townhill Road, at one time part of The Gardeners Society's land.
- 2). Named after the flower a prickly bush or shrub of genus Rosa bearing a beautiful and fragrant flower of red yellow, or white colour. [Oxford Dictionary]
- 3). Rose - National emblem of England.
- 4). Rose Street which was formed in - (blank) was opened into the new - (blank) street running down into Hill Street, and may possibly be led into Victoria Street. The opening up of Rose St. was effected in Sept. & Oct. 1894 much against the will of several parties. The Messrs Marshall, who occupied Albany House (named so of old by Provost James Morris), did not care to have its retired situation abolished. But the Ancient Gardeners to whom the land belongs when feuing the same to the Morrises, stipulated in the event of a continuation of the Street being made to them west, Rose Street should be carried through the grounds and in front of Albany House. The Marshall's bought the property with this stipulation on it and now must abide the result. Rose Street opening was given gratis by the Gardeners. The expense of formation was borne by the Commission Messrs Marshall, Ancient gardeners (£5) the Spowarts Trustees. [Anent Vol.2 825 by D. Thomson]
- 5). It is a mansion which was built in two separate stages, which was given a change of name and had its front door transferred to the back in order to from a newly formed street. That is the brief, paradoxical history of "Woodfield," 80 Rose Street Dunfermline. (See Albany Street). [D'Line Press 15.1.1971]
- 6). Rose Street had an Air Raid Wardens Post in the Garage of Mrs. Stevenson, the same Mr. Stevenson who owned the Furniture shop and Auction rooms in Bruce Street. Many war effort concerts were held in this Post with its high step, and this wonderful man, Mr. Stevenson during all the War years put on a Christmas Party for all the children in the Street, in his own house with a huge Christmas Tree and ice-cream and jelly.
- 7). On the corner of Rose Street and Hill Street stood a little shop, after World War Two a Mr. Rennie came back suffering from the result of having been shell shocked and for a time, with his family, had this little shop. Many other severe wounded men were seen, after the War walking along Rose Street and about the town. Further along the street from the little shop up an inside stair lived (what we called) the Accumulator man. This was where locals took their run down batteries to be re-charged, to enable them to hear the wireless, and the War news, and that never forgotten the voice of Lord Haw Haw and our great Sir Winston Churchill.

- 8). It was near the foot-path, (to Albany Street) on the south facing gardens of Rose Street that at the beginning of the second World War, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Reid with their children playing around them while hanging out their washing on the south facing greens saw a German plane flying so low that they could clearly see the pilot with his leather helmet looking down at them, and not knowing better, the children waved.

ROSS LANE

- 1). Situated south from Golfdrum Street to Grieve Street.
- 2). Possibly named after Mr. John Ross. The New Commercial School was opened on 1st May 1893 by Mr. John Ross, chairman of the Burgh School Board. [100 D'Line Press P.35]
- 3). Mr John Ross solicitor, advocated the adoption of the "Gothenburg" public - house system in West Fife the proposal being to establish working men's clubs and public-houses, the profit is of which would be devoted to objects of public utility. [100 years D'Line Press P.37]

ROSS STREET

- 1). Situated off Townhill Road.
- 2). Possibly named after John Ross, L.L.D. (afterwards Sir John) Chairman of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and Hero Fund Trust his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burges of Dunfermline 20th October 1905.
- 3). A Knighthood was conferred on Dr. John Ross, chairman of the Carnegie Dunfermline and Hero Fund Trusts. [D'Line Press 100 years]

ROWAN GROVE

- 1). Situated Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after a mountain ash, tree (*Sorbus aucuparia*) with pinnate leaves and scarlet berries. [Oxford Dictionary]

ROYAL SCOT WAY

- 1). Situated north east off Headwell Road, with the Castleblair or Broomhead Burn north side, over which is the Canmore Golf Course.
- 2). Named by Mrs Betty McKay, wife of the late Ronald McKay Managing Direct of St Andrew Golf Company whose, factory was in this area, and was demolished circa 1982. A top Golf Club made at this factory was called "Royal Scot." [Mrs McKay]

RUMBLINGWELL

- 1). Situated between Carnock Road and Baldridgeburn.
- 2). The need of water for drinking gave rise to street-names Rumblingwell. [Regality of D'Line Court Book by J. M. Webster P.155]

- 3). Named from Mount Hooly, or Mount Holy, as it has sometimes been designated, is the name of a property adjacent Rumbling Well Toll Bar, east end of Baldrige Burn. The origin of the name is unknown, but perhaps the name is not an old one. There are several Mount Hoolies in Fifeshire. [Annals of D'Line P.763]
- 4). 1913 -The Tramway service extended to Rumblingwell. [100 Years D'Line Press P.59]
- 5). The Rumblingwell district also abounds in deserted houses and "gap" sites. At the junction of William Street with Rumblingwell there is a "gap" site adjoining the premises occupied by the Dunfermline Co-operative Society as a grocery shop. At Nos. 14 and 16 half of a two-story building there are two empty houses with windows boarded up or painted over with whites has. those houses are used as a shelter by people waiting for buses to take them to the centre of the town. Houses at 40 and 38 Rumblingwell stand in a state of disrepair, as does the house at No. 55. Opposite Milesmark School there is a cleared site and a derelict building adjoins it. Houses at Nos. 98, 92, 86 and 84 also stand empty, their windows broken and grass beginning to sprout from the roofs. Except in the Beveridge well are where some buildings are being demolished, there is little evidence of any action being taken to deal with the problem. Where "gap" sites have been cleared they seem to remain just "gap" sites. [D'Line Press 22.11.1958]

RUSSELL COURT

- 1). Situated off McKay Drive near Aberdour Road, named 21.8.1972.
- 2). Possibly named after Henry Russell, who was Provost of Dunfermline from 1832-1836.
- 3). Mrs Helen S. Russell was Citizen of the Year in 1972.
- 4). Henry Russell son of Henry Russell a merchant in Dunfermline 27.3.1810 and others. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

ST ANDREWS STREET

- 1). Situated off Hospital Hill Brucefield, Brucefield, built 1920's and named after a National hero. [D'Line Press 10.4.1970]
- 2). Saint Andrew is the Patron Saint of Scotland; He was thought to have been a fisherman in Galilee and became an apostle of Jesus Christ founder of the Christian religion. St. Andrew is said to have been responsible or spreading the Christian religion though Asia Minor and Greece, Tradition suggest that St. Andrew was put to death by the Romans in Patras, Southern Greece by being pinned to a cross (Crucified). The diagonal shape of this cross is said to be the basis for the Cross of St. Andrew which appears on the Scottish Flag. St. Andrews bones were entombed, and around 300 years later were moved by the Emperor Constantine (The Great) to his new capital Constantinople

(now Istanbul in Turkey). The legend suggests that a Greek monk (others say an Irish Monk of St. Columba) called St. Rule or St. Regulus was warned in a dream that St. Andrew's remains were to be moved and was directed by an angel to take them to the "ends of the earth" for safe-keeping. St. Rule dutifully removed a tooth an arm bone, a kneecap, and some fingers from St. Andrew's tomb and transported these as far away as he could. Scotland was close to the extremities of the known world at that time and it was here that St. Rule was shipwrecked with his precious cargo. St. Rule is said to have come ashore at a Pictish settlement on the east Coast of Scotland and this later became St. Andrews. The relics were placed in a specially constructed chapel this chapel was replaced by the Cathedral of St. Andrews in 1160 and St. Andrews became the religious capital of Scotland and a great centre for Medieval Pilgrims who came to view the relics. The larger part of St. Andrew's remains were stolen from Constantinople in 1210 and are now to be found in Amalfi in Southern Italy. In 1879 the Archbishop of Amalfi sent a small piece of the Saint's shoulder blade to the re-established Roman Catholic community in Scotland. During his visit in 1969 Pope VI gave further relics of St. Andrew to Scotland with the words "Saint Peter gives you his brother" these are now displayed in a reliquary in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral in Edinburgh. The Flag of Scotland is the Cross of St. Andrew and this is widely displayed as a symbol of national identity. The "Order of Saint Andrew" or the "Most Ancient Order of the Thistle" is an order of Knighthood which is restricted to the King or Queen and sixteen others. It was established by James VII of Scotland in 1687, and St. Andrew's Day is celebrated by Scots around the world on the 30th November.

ST CATHERIN'S WYND

- 1). Situated south off the Kirkgate.
- 2). Named after St Catherine. The first reference to St. Catherine's Chapel occurs in a charter by this abbot (Robert de Crail 1314-1332). It stood, with the alms houses associated with it, to the north of the entrance to the Glen, opposite the Abbey. "No conjecture can be offered as to the significance of the heavily buttressed wall of a structure of fourteenth or fifteenth century date which still stands in Pittencrieff Glen to the north-west of the Church." This is somewhat difficult to understand in view of the fact that the boundaries of St. Catherine's Yard, with the pigeon house built thereon, are defined as follows: - "between the tower or fortalice burn on the west, and the mansion or chapel of St. Catherine on the east, and the garden of William Durie on the north, and the common road on the south." [D'Line Abbey by J.M. Webster P.30 & 31]

- 3). 1326. West Port. The, first mentioned Port of the burgh, is noticed in a Charter of Robert Abbot of Dunfermline, regarding St. Catherin's Almshouse, which states that this almshouse stood "extra portam" that is, without the Port. This Port, in after times was called the West Port, to distinguish it from the Burgh Ports, afterwards built. It stood in the middle of St. Catherine's Wynd. 1327 - St. Catherin's Chapel and Eleemosynary House Dunfermline. The date of erection of this Chapel and Almshouse is unknown. They date of erection of this Chapel and Almshouse in 1327, when their names occur in a Charter in the Register of Dunfermline. The Charter begins as follows: - "To all the Sons of Holy Mother Church, Robert de Carell, by Devine permission, Abbot of Dunfermline," The Charter refers to the Chapel, the Almshouse, and time of distributing alms to the poor, as also to the Port and the Gryth Bow, but is too long for insertion. [Annals of D'Line P.123]
- 4). On 10th March 1327, we find the Abbot, Robert de Craill, moved as he explains by zeal and a pious desire to do something more than so far been attempted to alleviate the distress of the needy poor resolving to lay the responsibility of all his work on the shoulders of a monk whom he could trust, Robert Terwerac, appointing him as official Almoner. He gave the Chapel of St. Catherine to the north west of the Abbey with its yard and "almry hall" for the distribution (of alms) to take place "at a late hour in the afternoon in our alms-house outside the gate," a bridge in the vicinity, commonly known as the Gryth Bow, providing a certain amount of shelter for the queue. The Almoner and his successors receiving special permission to go forth from the monastery, perform their appointed duties, make visitations and buy and obtain all that was necessary, with-out hindrance or restraint of any kind. [D'Line Abbey Cong .Supp. Oct.1953 P.3.]
- 5). The West Port of 1327 Stood across the Street here, removed in 1780. [Annals of D'Line P.765]
- 6). The Chapel of St. Catherine, the Virgin (of Alexandria, this is, not Siena), stood a little to the north-west of the Abbey, beyond the street known as St. Catherine's Wynd. [D'Line Abbey by J.M. Webster P.62]
- 7). Dr Ross as a good Protestant is not to be numbered among the worshipers of saints, even although on the eve of the festival day of St Catherine, the patron saint of libraries, learning and philosophers. He gave notice of a notion for the building of a great library on a site familiar to all Dunfermline people as St Catherin's Wynd. St Catherine also figures in hagiological records or the aurea legenda as the type of virginal purity. It is not, however as a Christian Athena or Minerva, the patron f wisdom and art, that St Catherine is known, and without accepting the extravagant stories invented in an ignorant age to justify her canonisation, one may yet, in view of the homage to be paid to

homage to be paid to literature and learning of which she was a devoted lover, regard her as one of the "The dead but sceptred sovereigns, who still rule, our spirits from their urns." The story of Catherine, Catherine was a virgin of royal descent who lived in Alexandria. The Emperor Maximin loved her, and wished to possess her. She steadfastly rejected his overtures and thus increased the hatred of the autocrat. Having at a sacrificial feast, appointed by the emperor in 307, publicly confessed herself a Christian, she was put to death after having endured the torture of the toothed wheel, a sort of fire work or in architecture's a wheel-window or a rose-window with radiating divisions. Before she was subjected to the torture of the wheel, she was visited by fifty heathen philosophers sent by the Emperor to convert her in prison, but so skilled was she in argument and eloquence that she made the philosophers believing in her belief and won them to the Christian truth. Thus it was she as a representative of the Christian church, became the patroness of philosophers, libraries, and learned institutions. [D'Line Journal 3.12.1904]

- 8). All on the west side of St. Catherine's Wynd. Hospitium of St. Catherine and south, next to it, St. Catherin's Yard, south again, the Gyrrh Bow or Sanctuary Bridge Reg. 370. [XVI the Century Map D'Line]
- 9). 1396 - The West Port is the first mentioned Port on record; but, as it was a small one, a kind of postern yett, it would be erected in the first instance as a barrier between the Abbey and the Burgh. In later times it was known as "The Wee Pend." Burgh Ports were erected not for defence, but for the protection of burghal rights, receipt of tolls, dues, although they would do for a slight defence when necessary. The West Port was situated in the middle of St. Catherine's Wynd. [Annals of D'Line P.146]
- 10). 1566 - St Catherine's Chapel-Yard and Castle Burn. In a deed of resignation by Mr. Richardson, before mentioned in favour of Mr. John Wellwood (who is styled Senior Officer of the Lordship of Dunfermline) dated 1566, the above named places are noticed thus: - All and whole our Garden or Orchard, commonly called St. Catherine's Yard, with the pigeon-house built thereon, and all its pertinents, inter `torrentem fortalitii,` between the tower or fortalice burn on the west and the mansion or Chapel of St. Catherine on the East, and the garden of William Durie on the north and the common road on the south." This refers to the Old Chapel of St. Catherine, of date 1327, and was bounded on the East by a line running along the back of the houses in the lower part of St. Catherine's Wynd (west of the Church Steeple), on the south by the public road (now the private road to Pittencrieff House), and on the west by the margin the Tower Burn. St. Catherine's Yard and Dovecot let on Feu Charter to Allan Cowts, Chamberlain of the Abbey, by a grant from Sir John Angus, Almoner of the Abbey, with the consent of the Commendator. [Annals of D'Line P. 213 & 214]

- 11). Mr. John Wellwood there styled Senior Officer of the Lordship of Dunfermline dated 1566 the ground is thus described with the dove-cot upon it and notice is taken of this chapel. All and whole our garden orchard commonly called St Catherine's Yard with the pigeon-house build thereon and all its pertinences inter torrentem fortalitii (between the Castle Burn) on the west and the mansion or chapel of St Catherine on the east and the garden of William Durie on the north and the common road on the south. In the same year a fue-charter of St Catherin's Yard the Dove Cot is granted by Sir John Angus eleemosynary of the Abbey, with consent of the commendatory to Allan Couts, chamberlain. [M.S. Charters]
- 12). An entry under the Great Seal (2514) of date 13th February 1575/6, speaks of the "sacellum" of St. Catherine; whilst another (2968) dated 4th March 1579/80 refers to it as both "hospitium et sacellum." Moreover, the first of these two entries describes the feu-charter referred to as being given "in reparationem sacelli Dive Katherine" whilst the second explains that the money is "pro hospitio" and in both cases the charter is confirmed by the King. It goes without saying that, soon after the Reformation, every church and chapel in the country ceased to function, with the exception of those earmarked for Protestant use. It is difficult to believe that the King could, or would, have sanctioned the raising of money for the repair of a deserted and disused chapel by Act of Parliament, however, Hospitals and Maisons de Dieu were expressly exempted, and repair which was inconceivable for a chapel was quite a possibility for a hospitium. It is true that a chapel had almost invariably formed an integral part of a hospitium. A not uncommon form was to use the nave as a common room, and the aisles for beds, with a screened-off eastern chapel, (Walcott P.384) but the chapel was no more than an annexe of the hospitium. This building had, in fact, undergone considerable repair, if not reconstruction, before. In December 1420 the almoner of that time reported to the Pope that it had been "destroyed and demolished" and asks to be continued in office till the work of repair has been accomplished. (Scott Supp. 238). The Pope granted the request; and it may be that it was because of this repair that the Report of the Royal Commission concluded that the building was of 14th or 15th century date. Dunfermline has always been credited with one hospitium, the so-called Hospital of St. Leonard; but the above would seem to indicate that it had really two. Both survived the Reformation and in both cases the reason for their eventual disappearance was doubtless the same. The lands which had been gifted for their maintenance had, on one plea or another, been alienated to private purposes. [J. Webster Dunf Pub Lib]
- 13). Form olden times known as St. Kathrine's Gait (or Gate) [Annals of D'Line]

- 14). There are also frequent references to the "Gyrth Bow" (Reg. 37), a bridge across the burn in the neighbourhood of St. Catherine's Yard, or Garden, which would seem to have been the connecting link between the two portions. This is unexpected in view of the fact that, at a somewhat later date, the burgh lay entirely on the left, or east side of the Tower Burn; but the explanation is not far to seek. So long as the Court had its regular residence at Dunfermline, all the lands in the immediate neighbourhood were within the King's demesne. Its transference to Edinburgh brought changes, Pittencrieff being particularly affected. [D'Line by J.M. Webster]
- 15). The Gyrth Bow or, Sanctuary Bridge, is shown on XVI Century Map of Dunfermline. [D'Line Public Library]
- 16). In the year 1600, a new palace was erected for the Queen on the site of the former one (which stood on the north-east of the King's Palace), adjacent to the entrance to Pittencrieff. Part of the west end of the wall of its pend, or archway, which went under it, is still to be seen on the west side of the street adjoining Pittencrieff Lodge. The new erection was built in a modern style, was very high, consisted of three stories, and had, of course many convenient apartments, but how many is not now known. Having been built by Queen Anna, it has always been known by the name of the "Queen's House." Or "Queen Anna of Denmark's House." A long, narrow pend went under it, leading to the main courtyard of the palatial buildings. Immediately over the south key-stone of this pend there was a large sheet of copper, secured to the wall by copper bolts having on it an inscription in Latin. This porch, and the house built above it, having through age and the injuries of time fallen down and come to ruin, have been restored from the foundation, and built on a larger scale by Queen Anne, daughter of Frederick the most august King of Denmark, in the year 1600. [Annals of D'Line P.254]
- 17). Abbey Close & the Palace Yard. This yard lay immediately in front of the Palace was anciently known as the Abbey Close but after the destruction of the Abbey in 1560 it came to be known as the Palace Yard. It was bounded on the north by the south-east front of the Queen's house; on the east by the dormitory walls of the Monastery, on the south-east by the Pends, and on the west by the east or from wall of the Royal Palace, occupying the large space of ground from a point a little below the entrance of Pittencrieff policy to the arch of the Pends or about 140 feet from north-west to south-east with an average breadth of about 90 feet an area of about 1400 square yards. In this large open triangular space in front of the Palace, says Dr. Henderson, "courtiers, warriors, and knights were marshalled in days of yore and as a matter of course here "The Bruce oft met his marshall'd knights and shook the Carrick spear". [The Journal Guide to Dunfermline by J.B. Mackie]

- 18). The old houses below the Abbey, were unfortunately removed some years ago, but the buttressed ruin, traditionally know as St Catherine's Chapel, still remains, although completely screened by trees. To the south west of the Fraternity is the massive Pend Tower, which has an elegant groined archway or pend through which St Catherine's Wynd runs. The tower is almost complete, wanting only the cape house and roof. It served as a connection between the Monastery and the Palace. The street in front of the Pends was at one time known as the "Palace Yard and the Huntsman' Yard," as the hunt used to meet here in earlier times. St Catherine's Wynd runs fro the Pends to the Kirkgate, with the Abbey on the right and Pittencrieff Glen on the left. The upper part, adjoining the Kirkgate, had a number of houses, which were quaint and picturesque and were not, without historical interest. The south most of the hoses was the Baillery or house of the Constable of the Royal Buildings. Queen Ane's House stood across the street, it was removed in 1797. The old stone arch below the crow-stepped gable, was the porch of St Catherin's Chapel and Almhouse, the ruins of which may now be seen from the street. [D'Line Sketches & Notes by R. Somerville P.111 & P.VIII & P.XIII]
- 19). 1599 - The Bailie and Serjeant's Houses Built. Two lofty houses were built this year close to the west side of the Old Church Steeple, as residences for the High Constable Mayor, and Serjeant, and for the Heritable Bailie of the Regailty of Dunfermline. The "date stone," which was over one of the doors of the buildings, is still to be seen lying on the top of the gate of the Dunfermline entrance into Pittencrieff policy. [Annals of D'Line P.252]
- 20). St. Catherine's Wynd - 418 feet average breadth - 36. An old wynd, at the foot 'the west pend' (removed) 'the trumpeter's land', 'the cleiket house' St. Catherine's Hall. Old tan pits at the back, near the burn (now filled up.) [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.P. Lib.]
- 21). The name of the street indeed still suggests the old Court life and the old ecclesiastical domination. [The Journal Guide to Dunfermline by J.B. Mackie]
- 22). Tradition, says Henderson, informs us that the Auld Kirkyaird was for the most part a swamp and flooded with water in rainy seasons. The condition of things as described seems to have been caused by an overflow from what had been the Abbey fish-pond, fed from the dam, and from which a burn ran out at the west end of the Kirkyaird near the north entrance. It then ran down a close under the houses in St. Catherine's Wynd and found its way to the Tower Burn. The fish-pond is described as being "eist of the friars' yaird" which lay behind, i.e. south and east of the Abbot's House. [Sermons in Stone XIV by N.M. Johnson 1941]
- 23). Queen Anne of Denmark, who had an Apartment built for herself, at the top of the entry to the pend, with a Gallery of communication with the Royal Apartment. This Palace consists of Two Courts, the Upper and Lower, the

Lower was a house as large as that at London, for Stables Hawkes and Hounds, and the officers belonging to them. The upper Court makes the Palace, the Royal apartments to the south and west, Queen Anne's Jointer-House to the north, and the Church as Remnants of the ancient Monastery on the east. [Sermons in Stone XXX D'Line Press]

- 24). Passing on to 1633, with King James already eight years in his grave, we have another and different sort of royal visit to the King's House at Dunfermline. In that year, and on 4th July, King Charles I came to the place of his nativity. Charles was of a wholly different character from his father, with greater dignity, deeper thought and seriousness, finer manners and more evident refinement, but he wanted the friendly feeling, the free and honest bearing, the straightforward speech which made his ancestors James IV and James V so loved and honoured by their subjects. Charles remained but one brief day in the house of his of his birth and even that was given, not to enquiries as to his people of high rank or of poor estate, but to the solemn fooleries and vain ceremonies of the Crown. The palace at this time was as yet entire and the crowds of citizens, who crammed themselves into the open space in front, saw the King's house complete and whole as it was left by the architect and master mason of 1540, and by William Schaw. Whoever will set himself at the south-west extremity of the "walk" or footpath under the noble wall of the palace still standing, will notice as he looks along its varied outline, that the architect of 1540 had aimed at making the wall, as far as possible, a balanced and symmetrical structure. The high oriel "annunciation" window still standing on the west end, was balanced by one, then built, above the blind arch, and large, projecting window of the west. The blind arch itself was evidently intended as a complement to the still existing and ancient arches of the old palace. If we may fitly call up the appearance of the courtyard as it showed itself to our ancestors who crowded into it as the guests arrived and the herald twanged his trumpet horn on 4th July 1633. The visitor, as he comes from the south, sees, here he reaches the first archway or "pend," and on his left, a range of low-set outhouses or mews of the King's house. On his right is the stately wall of the monastery as it still exists. When he passes under the guard-tower and through the first archway, his eye ranges along the front of the palace on the one hand, and the fragments of dormitory buildings on the other. The archway he has just passed through is balanced by that of Queen Anne's house, which bounds the courtyard on the north. The front line of the palace is broken by projecting oriels, balconies, and corbels, to the north and south of the grand entrance; and, while gaily-caparisoned steeds and guards stand round it, he passes the open door, looks into the lofty hall, and then, sweeping his glance along the exterior, he notes how fairly, yet not in dull and blank imitation, each feature in wall, tower, turret, and roof, gives friendly

balance to corresponding parts. He steps through the upper archway, and giving a parting look on the constabulary buildings on the west, he turns into St. Catherine's Wynd, and leaves the palace old behind. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.158]

- 25). At this period (1654) the "Palace" and the "Queen's House" were, by Cromwell's orders, converted into a barracks for his soldiers. The English quartered in the Palace, appear to have been a most unruly set. [Kirk Session Records D'Line P.42]
- 26). 17 July 1687, this day, the Session allowed Andrew Curror, wright 40p Scots for making and placing the stoups at the two Kirkyaird stiles, for the keeping out of beasts from the Kirkyard.) From this it would seem that there were no "dores, gaits, or yetts" at the Kirk stiles at this period; the tow Kirkyard stiles were situat thus; - one, and the principal one, at the beginning of St. Catherine's Wynd, on the site of the present modern erection; the second stile was at the foot of St. Catherin's Wynd, in the Kirkyard wall, opposite the entrance way down to St. Catherine's Chapel. These stoups, or stoops of wood, were to be erected to keep cattle from grazing in the Kirkyard. [Kirk session Records of D'Line by P. Chalmers P.79]
- 27). "13th March 1717 - The said day John Bell, weaver in St. Katherine's wynd was made burgess and engaged himself to serve the toun as a militia man." [Annals of D'Line P.398]
- 28). The Pends was a gatehouse. It connected the guest house and the kitchens in the outer precinct of the Abbey on the south-west side of what is now Monastery Street with the inner precinct which contained the monks' eating and sleeping quarters as well as the abbey church and chapter house. There were several ways through on various levels, so allowing people to move back and forwards without leaving the Abbey grounds. But the Pends is a bridge in another way. It links the monastic and royal past of Dunfermline with its more modern industrial history. Here in 1718 one James Blake, a young weaver set up Dunfermline's first damask weaving loom, and so founded the main industry of the town for the next 200 years. [Dunfermline Heritage P.9]
- 29). December 1732 - Wheat Mill. "The councill unanimously agreed to Sub-set that ruinous house on the east side of the Abbey Stables to the Corporation of Bakers in order to build y'on a miln for grinding of wheat, allennarly with yr use of the water when going and the liberty of winnowing and drying wheat in the Abbey Close." The lower of the mills is now called the Heugh Mills." "Abbey Close," the space for forty yards north of the arch-way of the Pends. [Annals of D'Line P.426 -29]
- 30). Ae day in the hairst i forgatherit wi Aithir Marten, honist man, yer auld skolemaister, he aye keips his skole doon at the pens in queen An o denmarks

- roonis hous, but is speakin o levin it suine, for he gets the cauld an roomitisms intilt he tels me, he askit me to cum to the sckole on the day o the vackashons til heer the examin gaun on. ["Old Letter circa 1747-54 Dr. E. Henderson P.38]
- 31). 1750 - "The first known dancing-school in Dunfermline was opened in a room of the Queens-house this year at 10s. quarter, and was pretty well attended." (Mer. Hist.) [Annals D'Line P.456]
 - 32) 1761 - St. Catherine's Lodge. David Campbell, Manufacturer, finished the building of a large mansion, adjacent to the "Queens House" and contiguous to ruins of St Catherin's Chapel, and hence it received the name St. Catherin's Lodge which it still retains. (Title Deeds) [Annals D'Line P.476]
 - 33). The Long Passage. May not this passage have led into the dungeon, or prison, which stood on the site, nearly, of Mr. Hunt's 'porter's lodge.' or, by some twist, into the cellar of the Queen's house? John Barrowman, flesher, about 1770, used the cellar to hold sheep, before killing them. [Dr. E. Henderson P.114]
 - 34). 1775 - "At this period 'The Pends,' Queen Ann of Denmark's House some old houses in Stark's Close (foot of St. Catherine's Wynd), and the Constables and Baillies' Houses (near the Kirk Steeple), were inhabited by weavers, tailors at low rents." (M.S.) [Annals of D'Line P.501]
 - 35). Abbey Close is 155 feet long average breadth 50 feet. The open space for 154 feet north of the 'The Pends' stretching from south front of Queen Anne of Denmark's House to 'The Pends') to the west the Palace in ruins. At the north-west top was the West Port, removed in 1781, and adjacent was Queen Anne of Denmark's house and the Baillie and Constabulary houses (removed in 1798). [D'Line Journal Supp 25.5.1855 D.P.L.]
 - 36). Names of the Streets in Dunfermline between 1480 and 1812 St. Katherine's Gait (or Gate) New name St. Catherine's Wynd. Names of the streets to be painted on the corner houses 25th May 1809. St. Catherine's Wynd - From Kirkyard Gate to Mr. Betson's. [Annals of D'Line P.566/7]
 - 37). 1830 - Dunfermline Temperance Society was instituted 15th Feb. 1830. Coffee-house and Reading-room, St. Catherine's Wynd (Dunf. Register) [Annals of D'Line P.628]
 - 38). Opposite the west end of the Abbey there is a most delightful group of old and oldish houses, which accord well with the striking scene presented to one on emerging through the Pend. Pity it is that the whole group delineated by the worthy Captain Slezer some two centuries ago no longer remains. Let us be thankful for what is still left, and thankful to the Captain who did so much to advance the credit of Scotland and met with no poor a reward. The first house is the fine Jacobean mansion with a pointed roof, interesting inside as well as outside, and of considerable importance, being the height of five

floors. The house adjoining, with its quaint porch, must surely have given occupation for an hour or two to many an artist. The group of buildings here, when viewed from the garden at the foot of the Glen, is sure to be of considerable importance and of medieval origin. That the houses are so mead adjuncts of the Abbey, which were usually separated from the main group, is more than likely - the infirmary, the Abbot's house or grannary or some such buildings. [D'Line Journal 5.12.1903]

- 39). It would be satisfactory to know if the ruins of Saint Catherin's Chapel, at the back of Saint Catherine's Wynd, are being attended to by the Carnegie Trust, which body, it is understood, have acquired property in that quarter. This chapel is merely an ivy-clothed scrap, but rich in historic local interest. It can be well seen from the south-side of the close in Bridge Street, opposite the shop of Mr Seath, chemist. [D'Line Journal 12.45.1906]
- 40). Street widening improvement partially effected in St Catherine's Wynd. The old buildings abutting on the street have been removed, and on their site a parapet wall has been erected in line with the entrance gate at Pittencrieff Glen. The new line of street has been kept back from eight to nine feet, and the formerly congested Wynd prompts a reasonable appearance. Later on when the remaining buildings are demolished, the open space will be increased in extent, and an excellent view of the Glen, will be obtainable from the widened thoroughfare. Immediately to the north of the large brick building are the ruins of St Catherine's Chapel, which are to be preserved. The five-storey brick building is the erection which has given the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees so much concern. Built on the eastern back of the Tower Burn. It occupies a prominent position when viewed from the Glen, and the widening of St Catherine's Wynd now gives the building a street exposure as well. The Trustees endeavoured to prevent the proprietor, Mr Hodgson, china merchant, from building on his feu, but the negotiations were unsuccessful. The huge erection is utilised by Mr Hodgson as a "rag and metal warehouse." Whatever opinions may be expressed from an architectural point of view as to the exterior of this "warehouse," the interior is substantial and commodious, in keeping with the front shop. The cost of further operations will fall entirely upon the Trustees. Meantime, the old houses adjoining the entrance to Pittencrieff Glen will be raised to the street level in order to enable the Trustees to form a better opinion as to the exact form that the permanent improvement should take. [D'Line Press 21.12.1907]
- 41). Houses were removed to make way for the Monastery Street entrance to Pittencrieff Park. The scheme was initiated in 1908, the pillars erected in 1909, and the gates in 1910 - Widening of roadway, erection of parapet walls, railings, gates, put in hand during 1909, but this work does not appear to have reached finality until 1910. [Dunfermline Press 100 years Page 56]

- 42). The closed Glen no longer. No forbidden ground now. No need to steal softly to the little door with a sharp look-out for the kindly dame in the wee lodge who kept watch and ward, in the hope that it might have been left open and we might slip in and get a look around. All is free now; the "come and welcome" assurance is given to all, gentle and simple, resident and visitor, thanks deep and lasting thanks, to Mr. Andrew Carnegie. I felt impelled to linger awhile on the outside and to ponder while I gazed on the changes made on the territory we were wont to call "the Pends." The stretch from the old Glen entrance down to "the Pend" is scarcely recognisable. The high wall which enclosed the Pittencrieff preserve is razed, and a fine view of the Glen and the ruin is opened up. On the churchyard side a handsome gateway has been erected, the road which was once notorious for its "ruts" and "dubs" has been modernised. The "dead house" corner and the brae formed by the accumulations of the years are now as tidy as they were unseemly to the point of indecency with total disregard of sanitary laws in the olden days; the breach in the wall of the Pend, where rascals loitered and tinkers sometimes passed the night, has been built up. I remember when a lamp was placed under "the Pend," anyplace more weird was scarcely conceivable; the high walls on the Glen side darkened the road with a darkness that could be felt. On the other side the auld kirkyaird, never pleasant to view in the days of its neglect, and something more than "crepie" at "the witching hour of night when churchyards yawn" and then the dark arch to negotiate of running into the arms of one of the miller's men his cloths thick with flour dust and very apt to be mistaken for a ghost. [When We Were Boys P.7]
- 43). Many people in Dunfermline will not remember when The Pends were a regular route for traffic from the south of the town. Damage was consistently being inflicted on the archway by high vehicles and, in 1957, the Ministry of Works requested that the road be closed to traffic but, whilst offering to monitor the problem, the Town Council did not agree to the request. The matter came to a head in 1970 at a Town Council meeting and Councillor Mrs. Ina Booth is quoted as saying "I feel that the Pends should be pulled down altogether. They are only a lot of old bricks and in this day and age, you don't think of historical things. You should widen the road." She was ruled "out of order" and the proposal to close the Pends to traffic was carried by 12 votes to seven, with one abstention. [Bygone D'Line Press 1996 P.XII]

ST JOHN'S DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Garvock Hill to Scotland Drive Garvock.
- 2). Named after the road leading to St. John's Chapel. 1390 - St. John's Chapel, Garvock-terra. It is not known by whom or when this Chapel was erected. It is alluded to in some old deeds, which refer to 1390. Its site is still to be traced

at Chapell Well, one-and-a-quarter miles east of Dunfermline. 1490 - St. John's Altar in the Abbey, and "Dene Davy Sim," its tutor or priest are mentioned in the Burgh Records of this date. The Town Council of Dunfermline held the patronage of this Altar. [Annals of D'Line P.142 & 171]

- 3). 1949 - A residential home for old ladies, known as Garvock House was opened at Transy. [D'Line Press 100 years]

ST JOHN'S PLACE

- 1). Situated off St. John's Drive Garvock, named after St. John as above.

ST LAWRENCE STREET

- 1). Situated north off Aberdour Road, built 1920's.
- 2). Named after a national hero [D'Line Press 10.4.1970] - Saint Lawrence third-century Archdeacon of Rome and Christian martyr, is at once one of the most visible of the early saints in Christian history, art, and literature, but also one of the most enigmatic. Also known as San Lorenzo in Spanish and Italian, and Laurentius in Latin. Saint Lawrence is said to have been born in Huesca, Spain north of Zaragoza, year unknown, little, if nothing is known about his youth. Pope Sixtus II (later St. Sixtus II) appointed Lawrence archdeacon; Lawrence became "Keeper of the Treasures of the Church." The Christian religion was still considered an outlawed religion at this time. Sixtus II's reign as Pope was brief, the Emperor in power in 258, Valerian, was one of many emperors who took particular delight in the persecution of Christians. On 6th August 258, by decree of Valerian, Sixtus II and four of his seven deacons were seized and beheaded on the spot. Two of the remaining three deacons were beheaded later that day, leaving Lawrence. According to legend, before his death Sixtus greeted and reassured Lawrence that he was not being left behind; they would be reunited in four days. Lawrence saw this time as an opportunity to disperse the "Treasures" of the Church before the Roman authorities could lay their hands on them. On 10th August, Lawrence was commanded to appear for his execution. When he arrived, as legend states, the Archdeacon was accompanied by a multitude of Rome's crippled, blind, and otherwise sick. Lawrence was strapped to a large gridiron and burned alive, though many scholars believe that he was beheaded like his brethren. Presumably, his mummified head is on display in the Secret Archives of the Vatican. Lawrence appears in art in deacon's robes holding a gridiron. Sometimes he also holds a book or a bag of money. [Extracted from the Net @ Surf on Air]
- 3). 1455 - The Croft and Alter of St. Laurence, and the Ferm Water, are now for the first time mentioned in the register of Dunfermline, viz:- "Richard, Abbot of Dunfermline, and the Convent thereof, grant in feu-ferm to the servitor, Thomas, the Chamberlain the Croft of St. Laurence, near the lower gate of the

Abbey, in the lower or nethertown of the burgh of Dunfermline, in the road or street which runs from the said gate to the Water of Ferm, commonly called the Tourburn, on the west side of the said road, lying between the garden of Saint Laurence on the north, and the said water on the south, together with that rood of land which lies on the west side of the said garden, between the said garden and the said water, in which rood the Butts for archery are situated, to beheld of our Monastery and of the Alter of St. Laurence, in our Monastery Church, in fee payable to the said Alter and its procurator, eight shillings yearly in name of feu-ferm and the burgh-ferm, use and wont. Sealed with the common seal of the Monastery, 1st May, 1455." [Reg., de Dunf. No.443. p.335; also Annals of D'Line P.160.]

ST LEONARD'S PLACE

- 1). Situated off St. Leonard's Street towards junction of Jennie Rennie's Road and Gordon Terrace. Dunfermline High School is on the West and the Mormon Church on the East.
- 2). 1936 - With full Masonic ritual, the foundation stone of the new High School was laid on 3rd December by the Earl of Elgin, as Provincial Grand Master of Fife and Kinross. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 3). 1939 - The new High School erected at a cost of over £50,000 was opened on 7th June by Bailie George Izatt Dunfermline, chairman of Fife Education Committee. Consequent upon the opening of the new school, there was a re-organisation of educational administration in the town. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 4). Dunfermline High School is situated on the West here.

ST LEONARD'S STREET

- 1). Situated South off Bothwell Street.
- 2). In the days of Malcolm Canmore and for many years afterwards Scotland was nearly as much overrun with lepers as some eastern countries, and hospitals were erected by the Church. Pope Alexander III. in 1179, for instance, decreed as follows: - "Seeing that it is very remote from Christian piety that those who seek their own and not the things of Jesus Christ, do not permit the lepers who cannot cohabit with the sound or meet in the church with others, to have churches or burial places of their own, nor to be assisted by the ministry of a priest of their own, we ordain that these lepers be permitted to have the same without any contradiction." As a rule chapels were connected with the hospitals. Just a little beyond the St Leonard's factory of to-day we come to the site of which was dedicated to St. Leonard's. It is difficult to say when the Hospital was founded. It is most ancient charitable institution in the parish of Dunfermline. The oldest t of the records of the institution dates back to 1394, but in 1651 an entry appears which connects the Hospital with the days of Malcolm and Queen Margaret. Tradition says that the latter was the

foundress and the probability is that tradition is right. The object of the institution was the maintenance of eight widows, each of whom was entitled to four bolls of meal, four bolls of malt, eight loads of coal (worth 4d per load), eight lippies of fine wheat, eight lippies of groats, fourteen loads of turf yearly, with a chamber in the hospital. Pin-money to the extent of 2d a year was also at one time allowed. A Graveyard adjoined the Hospital, and the last interment recorded was in 1799. In the year 1854 whilst some gravely soil as being removed in a corner in the north-east side of the Old God's acre, the skeleton of a man was found. It is generally believed that the Hospital and the Chapel were wrecked in 1651 by Cromwell and his army while on their way to Dunfermline after the battle of Pitreavie. It is quite possible that the Cromwellian victors may have done some wreckin: work at St Leonard's but it is proved beyond doubt by documents that the Hospital and Chapel of St Leonard's were in a dilapidated state before the battle of Pitreavie. [D'Line Journal 26.9.1903]

- 3). Named after St. Leonard. From the chartulary of Dunfermline we learn (Reg. 127.) that there was a hospital (for lepers) at Dunfermline as early as 1227 and as this hospital is known to have been dependent on the revenues of the Chapel of St. Leonard, one would infer that the chapel must have been of more or less the same age as the hospital. [Early Masons & Carpenters J. Webster P.4]
- 4). 1272 - St. Leonard's Chapel and Hospital were probably founded about this period. In the M.S. Minute Book of the hospital it is incidentally noticed under date 1651 that tradition affirmed that the Chapel and Hospital were erected "in the time of Malcolm Canmore and Queen Margaret," but this is not probable; it is more likely to have been during the reign of another Queen Margaret. Margaret, Consort of Alexander III the period when many other St. Leonard's Hospitals were erected. The Minute Books of the institution reach no father back than 1594. [Annals of D'Line P.95]
- 5). 1368 - The Capella Et Hospitium De St Leonard, near Dunfermline, supposed to have been built. The Chapel and Hospital near the "villa inferior," or Netherton, on the south appears from several old writs to have been erected about this period, and dedicated to St. Leonard. There was a St. Leonard's Altar in the Abbey, supported partly from ground-rentals near these buildings. Not a vestige remains of these old erections. [Annals of D'Line P.140]
- 6). The Chapel and Hospital of St. Leonards, near the old St. Leonard's School. [D'line Abbey by J. M. Webster P.62]
- 7). 1488 - Tradition states that about this period a stone cross pillar stood on a rising ground south of St. Leonard's Hospital perhaps the Spital Cross Head is derived from it. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.250]

- 8). 1489 - Secret Yett. The Nethertown and Hospital. Henrysoun, in his "Testimony of Cresseid," referring to the conveying of a female leper privately from the Abbey, says "He opnit ane secret yett, and out thairat Convoyit hir, that na man suld espy, unto ane village, half ane myle thairby, Deliverit hir in at the Spittaill hous, And daylie sent hir part of his almous." The Secret Yett, or postern gate, refers to a gate in the south wall of the Monastery, Priory Lane, along sincere moved. "Ane village, half ane mile thairby," undoubtedly refers to the Nethertown, and "the Spittaill house" to St. Leonard's Hospital. [See Laing's Henryson's Poems P.89] [Annals of D'Line P.169]
- 9). There was a small chapel also connected with St. Leonard's Hospital at the Spittal (Hospital) on the Queensferry road about a quarter of a mile from the foot of the town at the entrance to Brucefield property. [M.S. Register of Charters Register House.]
- 10). As a continuation of above. Along this road near the junction of the road to Brucefield (Mill Road) stood an old Chapel and Hospital dedicated to St. Leonards. In a corner in the north east side of this old churchyard, part of the skeleton of a body and some loose bones were found. Probably this ancient Chapel and Hospital were both partially destroyed at the time of the Reformation in March 1560 and afterwards demolished by Cromwell's army in August 1651 after the battle of Pitreavie when they were on their way to Dunfermline. A little to the south east at an eminence commanding a fine view of Dunfermline and the surrounding country, usually called The Spittal Crosshead so named from the wayside cross which once stood here and of its being in close proximity to the Hospital of St Leonards. An old memorandum in alluding to this locality says 'on the spital crois heid ther ance stode a prayin cross whereat in aunshant times the pilgrims us t to kneal down and pray wi' their faces to the abbey. It is sayd that Cromwal's men after the battle o' Pitreivy coming up by thys way to Dunfermline about saxteen hundred and fiftie-ane or sae cam upon thea uld cross and threw it down'. The Spittal Crosshead is at present the boundary on the south-east of the burgh of Dunfermline. Near this point a road branches off eastward to Aberdour, Burntisland. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis Dunf Public Lib]
- 11). The oldest Register extant of St. Leonard's Chapel and Hospital begins with date 1594. It is in possession of the official Almoner, Dunfermline. [Annals of D'Line P.245]
- 12). Gift by the Queen as patroness of Saint Leonard's Hospital, to Elspeth Murray, a widow, daughter of second Patrick Murray, of Windmillhill, vacant through decease of Katherine Wellwood, dated 25 July, 1610. Charter of Confirmation of a Charter of Alienation (11 January 1610) by James Durie, brother german of George Durie of Craigluscar, with his consent, to

Alexander Hinnyman and Elizabeth Turnbull, his spouse, of two acres of the arable land of Saint Leonard's Hospital, with the teind sheaves included (Reddendo to the widows and oratrices of the hospital one boll malt, one boll oatmeal, half a peck wheat, half a peck of grain with 2/1 Scots, two loads of coals and four loads of turffs to the said hospital) dated 26 July 1610. [S.R.O RH11.27.4/3 & 6]

- 13). The chief brook deserving notice is the Lyne, or as it is often called the Spittal (Hospital) burn, from passing in its course near the site of the ancient hospital of St Leonards, at the lower end of the town. It rises in Moss Morrovine or Morren, north east of the village of Crossgates, runs south west by Halbeath, Woodmill, Brucefield, and then along the south side of the town near to Drymill, where it meets the Tower or Tourburn. The Lyne, with these accessions, becomes considerable after passing Drymill, when it runs towards the south western extremity of the parish, and there uniting with another small brook, takes a southern direction to the Firth of Forth at Charleston. (See also Headwell Road) [Chalmers Vol.1. P.17-18]
- 14). Fortunately, there seems to have been a certain measure of intimacy between members of the Wardlaw family and George Buchanan, the historian, one of the leading scholars of the time, who was then tutor to James VI. Through his influence, almost beyond doubt, the young Henry, styled "student", received from the King, under the Privy Seal, a gift of the "chaplanry callit Sanct Leonard, with all lands emoluments pertaining thairto". The Chapel of St. Leonard, on the site now occupied by St. Leonard's Factory, on the south side of Dunfermline, was destroyed by the English troops after the Battle of Pitreavie. (Notes on the Lands of Pitreavie.) [By J.W. Webster P.8]
- 15) For Widows or Bedeswomen. "23rd July 1610 - Gift by the Queen as Patroness of St Leonard's Hospital to Elspeth Murray, a widow, daughter of the second Patrick Murray of Windmill, a vacancy having occurred through the death of Katharine Wellwood providing always in case it shall happen that the said, Elspeth Murray do not make her residence there or absent herself there-from, or abuse herself with, drunken-ness or any other remarkable vice, whereby she may offend God, be slanderous to the world or the honour of our said hospital, the same being tried by the Bailie of Regality, chamberlain or almoner." It is interesting to note that in the appointment of a successor to Elspeth Murray the hospital is given the same name as was used in the entry in the monastic chartulary in 1227. "The Hospital of Dunfermline," which is more than suggestive of the idea that the home for widow ws the lineal descendant of the earlier leper-house. [D'Line Press January 1955]
- 16). 1614 Elymosyner of St. Leonard's Hospital -According to a writ, or deed, Thomas Walker, "Laird of Rhodes," near Dunfermline, was Almoner of St. Leonard's Hospital and Chapel in 1614. Also - 1618 - The "Elimosyner" of St. Leonard's Hospital, etc., granted a Writ of Infefment for four acres of land, of

- which he was "the laird," to William Mudy and his spouse Margaret Eddison, April 1618. (See also Mill Road) [Annals of D'Line P. 274 & 277]
- 17). 1642 - James Elspin was chaplain of St. Leonard's Chapel and Hospital at this period. The Chapel was about half a mile south of the lower end of Dunfermline. [Annals of D'Line P.307]
- 18). In the Register of the Hospital, of date 1651, there is to be found the singular entry, which mentions that the Hospital of St. Leonard's Dunfermline was founded in the time of Malcolm Canmore, traditionally, it is presumed. [Annals of D'Line P.323]
- 19). 1651 - Cromwell's Army in Dunfermline - immediately after the battle, (of Pitreavie) the victorious army, headed by Overton and Lambert, pursued the poor stragglers of the Scotch army to Dunfermline. On the way, the "rough cavillers" are understood to have wrecked St. Leonard's Chapel. [Annals of D'Line P.326]
- 20). 1666 - "Dunfermline in the olden tyme," had a great many lintel-date houses, very few of which now exist of an early date. There is a small house of one storey, a little to the south of St. Leonard's Works, which has on its "lintel Stane - 16~DG~IM~66 Tradition says that "most part of this house was built from stones taken from the ruins of St Leonard's Hospital and Chapel." [Annals of D'Line P.338]
- 21). The road on the south side of Bothwell Street where the road continues over the Lyne burn or rivulet of Garvock, or the Spittal burn named because it is contiguous to the old Hospital lands of St Leonards where an elegant bridge of one arch with stone pillar work on each side was built in 1811 and has the name of the Spittal brig. The road on the south side of the brig was named St. Leonard's Place because the east side of the road touched the Hospital lands of St Leonards. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis Dunf Public Lib]
- 22). 1701 - "Much distress and poverty prevailed, "trade being excessively depressed. The ale trade, however, appears to have been doing a good business. There were eight breweries in the town, and "Dunfermlin yale" was in "high repute everywhere;" but, in consequence of dull trade and "great scarcity of siller," not a few had to bewail their inability to purchase a draught of it. The following now-nearly-forgotten lines appear to refer to this period:-
- "As I sat near the Spittel croshead,
 Dumfarlin I thocht on,
 An' o' its guid broon ale ta sell,
 But siller I had none!"
- (Lines from an "Old Dunfermline Song") [Annals of D'Line P.369]

- 23). The Spittal Bridge in Ruins. "11th Dec 1703: Ordains the baillies to take some skill'd men to visit the Case of the Spittle Bridge, in order to repair the ruins of it." This useful bridge was not rebuilt until the end of the year 1706, when "ye shyre was content to gie Sixty pouns and ye toun 40 lib." [Annals of D'Line p.374]
- 24). July 4th 1756 -Which day the Council, after some communing anent the carrying on of the Turnpike Road from the Ferry to this burgh. Resolved that something should be done that way this season before harvest, and to begin at the Spittal Bridge and carry the road on southward." (Burgh Records) [Annals of D'Line P.468]
- 25). July of 1756 saw the council, "after some communing anent the Carrying on of the Turnpike Road from the ferry to this Burgh," resolving that "Something should be done that way this season before Harvest, and to begin at the Spittal Bridge." [Sermons in Stone XXXVIII by N.M. Johnson 1941]
- 26). St. Leonard's Chapel. An old M.S. notifies, that "the south eand pairt of the east wall of St. Leonard's ruinous Chapel ayont the Spittal Brig fell down at the close of the year 1756". [Annals of D'Line P.469]
- 27). St. Leonard's Chapel, and old note dated November 1779 states that "the walls of this venerable building were entire, but they were tottering to their fall." - 1798 - An old note states that "the south wall and door-post of the Chapel, or Hospital, of St. Leonard's fell to the ground, and thus came to an end this venerable institution. About the same time its burial-ground was disused." (Advocates Library, MSS). 'Gift of the Chaplanrie of Sanct Leonard grant it to Williame Wardlaw for all the dayis of his lyftyme, 8 March 1603.' Upon referring to the MS, we find that there was some association between the chapels of St. Leonard and of St John the Baptist at Garvock, as follows: - 'the chaplanrie called St. Leonard besyde Dunfermeling found it in the chapellis of the hospitall of St. Leonard and Sanct Johne the baptyst (in) the paroch of Dunfermeling and rentis of the said chaplanrie,' two former priests of St. Leonard's chapel, viz Schir John Hill and Schir John Grant, also being named. [D'Line Burgh Records E. Beveridge P.xxix]
- 28). The last burial in St. Leonards Churchyard took place in 1780, the infant son of Tinker Gordin Drummond. [Anent Vol. VI. 36 by D. Thomson]
- 29). It has been supposed that there was no "Spittal-brig" before 1780, and that persons crossed the burn there on "stepping-stones." It is, however, evident from this entry that there was a "Spittal-brig" as early as the year 1655. - (27 Feb. This day, (before the Session) comperit marione broune, who deponit yt Jon Kellek, ruggit and puggit hir beneath the spittel-brig, and did caste hir doun twyse, yt she was fored to quyte her plaid and run away, the sd Jon was sharplie admonishd on 13 March.) [Kirk Session Records P.44]

- 30). Less pleasant additions to the streets were the toll-bars which were first erected in 1790 at Spittal. These tolls were small sums collected from everyone who passed the tollgates or toll house. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.122]
- 31). "On the evening of Sabbath 5th July 1846, this district was visited by one of the most tremendous floods ever witnessed here. The rain fell, not in torrents, but in catarracts. Part of the Spittal Brig fell." [Annals of D'Line P.656]
- 32). Erection of St. Leonard's Steam Weaving Factory. This factory was erected by Messrs. Erskine, Beveridge & Co, Proprietors, at St. Leonard's Place, Nethertown, and was opened for work in June 1851. There are about 1,200 operatives, & employed at this establishment. (M.S. Note) [Annals of D'Line P.665]
- 33). Erskine Beveridge and his son, also named Erskine, were good employers for the time and conditions in this mill were better than in most of the others. As early as 1856, there was a school on the site, which taught 145 children, many of whom had parents working in the mill. This later became the first St. Leonard's Primary School. There was also a library at the works, much like a modern public library except that male and female employees had to use it at different times. [Dunfermline Heritage P.11]
- 34). Steam-power weaving factory in St. Leonard's, owners of respective works, Erskine Beveridge & Co. [Guide to D'Line by J. B. Mackie P.121]
- 35). As an additional evidence of there having been a small burying-ground attached to St Leonard's Hospital here noticed, thee was found, October 27th 1858, along with other bones, an entire skull, having all the upper and lower teeth in their places, and presenting a good phrenological forehead. The relic was brought to the Manse, and left there. [Chalmers Vol.2. P.416]
- 36). St. Leonards Schools were erected at St Leonard's Factory, St Leonard's near Dunfermline, in 1860. [D'Line press 100 years]
- 37). The existing St Leonard's School was built by Messrs E. Beveridge & Co., in 1860. In 1879 it was sold to the Burgh School Board for £1200. Immediately on taking over the building the Board spent £130 on a new class-room. A new infant Department, at a cost of £800, was built in 1890; but just two years after this, Dr Dunn, H.M. Inspector of Schools, pointed out that the school was overcrowded, and suggested that a new Infant Department should be built on ground opposite, and ground for playgrounds for the whole school secured. The house accommodation has increased considerably in the St Leonard's district, and in view of this and the specific declaration by Dr Dunn, the Board acquired ground opposite the present school, to build a school in the St Leonard's district capable of accommodating 650 pupils or thereby. [D'Line Journal 31.3.1900]

- 38). St. Leonard's chapel and hospital. These existed at the south end of the town, upon the site now occupied by the older St. Leonard's school and the farm-road to its south. There was undoubtedly a burial-ground here, and the writer saw many bones exposed about the year 1890. St. Leonard's Well still remains a little to the south-east, and though now built up, is recognisable. [D'Line Burgh Records E. Beveridge P.xxix]
- 39). St. Leonard's Well had a short 'dog' stair carefully covered over, within the entrance of the road leading to Brucefield from Hospital Hill. It was a shallow, but constant spring, soft and pleasant to the taste, and was never completely dry in summer. [Old D'Line by Mima Robertson P.120]
- 40). 1931- The Scottish National Committee for the Training of Teachers purchased from ex-Provost D. A. Fraser the mansion-house of St. Leonard's for conversion as a hostel for the women students of the Dunfermline College of Hygiene and Physical Education. The men students of the College were transferred to Glasgow. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 41) A picture of Tram Car No. 26 with its replacement Alexander's Leyland Bus R147, is shown at St. Leonard's Depot on 29th June 1937. [Bygone D'Line 1995 P.IX]
- 42). A massive supermarket complex, which would employ a considerable number of workers, is likely to be built on the site formerly occupied by St Leonard's Works. [D'Line Press 6.10.1972]
- 43). Woolmet Pipe Bank, in full Highland regalia, filled the air with the stirring tune of Auld Caledonia as that bonnie wee Scots lad and television star, Hannah Gordon stepped from her car at the glass-fronted entrance to Fine Fare's Superstore in St Leonard's Street, at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning. [D'Line Press 16.5.1975]
- 44). Pressure from Dunfermline residents last week caused a re-examination of the proposed multi-million pound road improvement scheme along St Leonard's Street and Hospital Hill. [D'Line Press 29.4.1988]
- 45). See Hospital Hill. [D'Line Press 17.7.1992]
- 46). Today contractors are progressing the three year contract to widen Bothwell Street and St Leonard's Street, putting in place the last line in continuous dual carriageway from the railway viaduct roundabout complex to the heart of Edinburgh. Dunfermline Co-operate Society's shop stood at the "Gusset" between Bothwell Place and New Row and houses ran alongside the tramlines which passed the gates of St. Leonards Works, now Erskine Court. A second bridge is being constructed at Spittal Brig and a new roundabout formed at the exist from the ASDA superstore. [Bygone D'Line P O.V]
- 47). St. Leonard's Primary School is situated on the west side of the Street.

- 48). Work on the £1.4. Million upgrading of a main gateway into Dunfermline is due to be completed by the end of next week. Fife Council this week confirmed that the year-long project to transform the Bothwell/St Leonard's Street section into a dual-carriage way should be finished a couple weeks ahead of schedule. No cash has yet been earmarked for the third and final phase to extend the dual-carriageway to Hospital Hill. [D'Line Press 9.1.1998]
- 49). The Press reveals that a vital road link into Dunfermline is finally set to be completed - as Fife Council prepares to gie the £1.9 million go-ahead to a project to unblock the traffic bottleneck. [D'Line Press 28.2.1998]

SAINT MARGARET'S COURT

- 1). Situated east off St Margaret's Street, and named after St. Margaret, see St Margaret's Street.

ST MARGARET'S DRIVE

- 1). Situated south from the Sinclair Gardens round-about through the Public Park.
- 2). A new street named after St. Margaret, see St Margaret's Street. By 1990 Starting from a new round about formed at East Port, Carnegie Drive, Hollyrood, and Appin Crescent, cutting through the Dunfermline Park on a curve to the bottom of the New Row flowing into a round about passing Woodmill Street. Dunfermline's controversial dual carriageway which cuts through the Public Park was officially opened by Fife Regional Council convener. The completion of St. Margaret's Drive was marked by the planting of a tree in the park and the unveiling of a commemorative plaque. Work included constructing two under passes and two over bridges to allow pedestrians to cross the line of the road in safety. The 100 year old Donald Fountain was repositioned and a landscaping programme launched to include the planting of 1500 trees and 88,000 shrubs and the creation of children's play area, putting green and crazy golf course. The road was opened to traffic on 30th November 1986. [D'Line Press 6.5.1988]

ST MARGARET'S STREET

- 1). Situated south from Guildhall Street at the junction of Abbot Street and Canmore Street.
- 2). The street was opened in 1763, the south end of this street was known as Gibb Street and work to open this street began in 1771. [Handy Guide Book of D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 3). This street is named after St. Margaret. 1069 - The arrival of Edgar the Atheling with his Mother and sisters. 1070 The Nuptials of Malcolm III with the Princess Margaret of Hungary at Dunfermline, the marriage was celebrated at Dunfermline this year with great splendour, Queen Margaret

enriched Dunfermline Abbey with many jewels of great value, with vessels of gold and silver, curiously wrought; and also a Black Cross, full of diamonds, which she brought out of England. She died 1093 and was canonized in 1249. Malcolm and St. Margaret are buried at Dunfermline. The Translation of St Margaret, on 13th July 1250, when the "sainted remains" of Margaret were exhumed in presence of the young King Alexander III his mother, and numerous Bishops, Abbots, Priests, and Nobility of the kingdom, after having lain in her grave 157 years. [Annals of D'Line P.10 -12-16-23, 78 & 82]

- 4). "Innocent IV canonized Queen Margaret 156 years after her burial. The exact date of the Pope's action is given as 15th October in the sixth year of our pontificate, 1249," but the date of her annual festival appears to have been altered on several occasions. Since 1249, Queen Margaret has been known as Saint Margaret of Scotland. Queen Margaret's head was taken from Dunfermline to Douay, (at the time fo the Reformation) and is supposed to have been lost in the French Revolution, most of her remaining relics are said to have been enshrined by Phillip II, in the Escorial at Madrid. Mary of Gueldres, James II's Queen, wore St Margaret's chemise or sark when giving birth to James III this chemise was also worn by the mother of James V when he was born. [Rosyth by J. A. Rupert-Jones 1917]
- 5). The first minister of Dunfermline so far as known to claim a manse was, seemingly Mr. MacGill (1622-42). In 1593 all these lands were annexed to the Crown and became the property of the King himself. From a document (Durie p.425) dealing with Mr. MacGill's claim, dated 13 Feb. 1629, we gather that there was a proposal to use part, if not the whole of the ground occupied by the precincts of the monastery as a glebe for the minister. To this it was objected, the ground known by this time as the King's Park, the royal intervention had borne fruit, that a manse had been provided-that it was situated within the precincts; and that the minister was by this time in occupation of it. Mr. MacGill died in 1642 and Mr. Oliphant, is known to have been living there in 1660. This brings us to an interesting story, for details of which we have to turn to the records of the Kirk Session. In the year 1641 the Kirk Session had been informed that the graveyard was "so taine up and sunk with dubb's of water" that it was scarcely possible to find a dry grave for the dead. But nothing was done about it. By 1660, however, the situation had become so serious that, on the advice of "skilfull men," it was resolved to insert "a gutter" under the graves to convey the water to a conduit under "Mr. William Oliphant, minister his house." And by a Postscript to this, it is of interest to note that workmen engaged (1952) in taking down (for the purpose of rebuilding) the eastern portion of the then somewhat precarious retaining wall between the Bee Alley Garden and the Abbey Churchyard, uncovered a

twelve-foot length of foundations of a very old building with a conduit outlet in the centre of it. Mr. James Shearer R.S.A. under whose supervision the work was being carried out, knew, as it happens, the story of the draining of the churchyard in 1660, and it seemed to him rather more than a probability that here might be the foundation of the house used as a manse by Mr. Oliphant, the house, in fact, "within the precincts" provided as a manse for Mr. MacGill. This would be entirely in keeping with the statements made in the document dated 13 Feb. 1629 - that the proposed glebe was near the manse, and that the manse was within the precincts. [D'Line Abbey Cong. Supp. Oct. 1853]

- 6). A deed for the distribution of certain charities to be made to the poor at Ellmosynary House, without the gate (that is, at the foot of Gibb Street, where a portion of the old archway still remains). [The Journal Guide to Dunfermline by J.B. Mackie]
- 7). The Nethergate Removed. According to Old Notes, the archway in the south-west corner of the Abbey wall (foot of Gibb street) had for some time been in a very ruinous state, and was removed early in 1751. [Annals of D'Line P.456]
- 8). St. Margaret Street - 647 feet, average width 24, this Street cuts through the old Abbey Park from north to south, done about the year 1754. Distillery on west side, half-way down, (now Mr. Birrel's table linen manufactory.) [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1825 D.C.Lib]
- 9). In 1762 it was proposed about this time to continue Guildhall Street southward through what was then the Bleachfield. This new street was St Margaret's Street, but before it was made a section of the Abbey ground retaining wall was removed. [Sermons in Stone XXXVIII. by N. M. Johnson 1941]
- 10). New Streets and Town-House - Tax on Ale. The Town Council proposed to put a tax of "two pennies on the pint of ale, in order that they might be enabled properly to finish the whole new intended streets, and build a proper Town-house, all necessary for the advantage, policy, and ornament of the Burgh," (Burgh Records, 14 April 1764). These new streets, since 1811, have been known as Guild Hall Street, Canmore Street, and St. Margaret Street. [Annals of D'Line P.481]
- 11). 1771 - Gibb Street. An old MS. note states that "Gibb Street was laid out and begun to be built in 1771" and that the first, and long after it was known as "Gib Square" because the first house in the street occupied the corner angle and made an L form of a square. [Annals of D'Line P.492]
- 12). Gibb Street ('Gibb's Square') - 198 feet by 26. This street was begun about the year 1776. 'The South Port' at foot, removed in 1769. A fragment of this Port still remains. [D'Line Journal Supp 25 May 1855 D.P. Lib.]

- 13). 1782, According to several M.S. Notes- "a distillery was established, on a limited scale this year at the east end of Bee Alley Gardens" (St Margaret Street) site of St Margaret's Works. [Annals of D'Line P.511]
- 14). St Margaret Street was known as Distillery Brae. [Anent Vol. VI by D. Thomson]
- 15). The Distillery in St. Margaret's Street was discontinued 1800. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.265]
- 16). Names of the Streets in Dunfermline between 1480 and 1812. Thro'-the'-Bleach. New name St. Margaret Street. Names of the streets are to be painted on the corner houses 25th May 1809. St. Margaret's Street, from Mr. George Spence's south to Mr. Henry Scotland's. Gibb's Street, from Henry Scotland's to Robert Lowson's and east. [Annals of D'Line P.566/7]
- 17). Originally in 15th Century the north portion of this street was known as Thro-Th'-Bleach later as Distillery Brae. In 1809 it was named St Margaret Street after Queen Margaret; all but a small portion to the south was known as Gibb Street. In 1913 the whole Street was renamed St Margaret Street. [Carnegie Dunf Trust]
- 18). 1831 Mr. Green, the celebrated aeronaut, ascended in his balloon from St. Margaret Street bleaching-green. [Reminiscences of D'Line P.272]
- 19). British Linen Company re-established a Branch Bank in Dunfermline, on 31st July 1831. Robert Douglas Esq. St. Margaret's Street Agent. [Annals of D'Line P.631]
- 20). The defiant weavers became despondent instead, and the direst possible distress set in (1837) among the community. Subscriptions were raised on all hand, soup kitchens opened, and street improvements started to feed and employ the starving, idle men. It was then that Gibb Street was levelled and metalled. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.330]
- 21). Free St. Andrew's Church, St. Margaret's Street, was finished and opened 23 May 1847.. [Annals of D'Line P.657]
- 22). Abbey Gardens Factory - This factory, erected by Messrs Reid & Sons, proprietors, in St. Margaret Street, was finished in Sept. 1860, when 175 steam-looms were set in motion; it employs about 450 hands. [Annals of D'Line P.681].
- 23). Dunfermline Linen Factories. Abbey Gardens Works, St Margaret Street, Henry Reid & Son. Date of buildings September 1860, extended 1866, major reconstruction in 1904. Scale of operations circa 1913, 450 looms and over 450 employees. Closed 1928. Business acquired by Hay & Robertson. Building used by Dunfermline Christian Council Social Services Committee for benefit of unemployed. Building demolished 1940s. [By Hugh Elder D'Line Carnegie Lib]
- 24). 1878 - St. Margaret's Hall the structure which is now to be seen in St. Margaret's Street. [Annals of D'Line P.740]

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- 25). In Margaret Street, near the principal entrance to the Abbey churchyard, is St Margaret's Hall, also erected in 1878, and used for public meetings, concerts, and occasionally theatrical performances. It contains a fine organ, and there is also within the building a smaller hall and a reading-room. [Between the Ochils and The Forth by D. Beveridge P.135]
 - 26). 1912 - A new access (to the Glen) was also provided at Gibb Street (St. Margaret Street) [100 Years D'Line Press P.59]
 - 27). Sir, - I read with sympathy and interest Mr. Gifford's letter last week. Surely he cannot fail to command general approval when he pleads that the space opposite the Gibb Street entrance to Pittencrieff Glen, which belongs to the Council, should be planted with ornamental shrubs until a memorial to a distinguished Dunfermline man like Sir Noel Paton or Robert Henryson has been provided and is in need of a site. As a supplement to what he says may I point out that the Gibb street gardens are not only an exit from the beautiful policies it is also an entrance to them - the first and most convenient entrance for visitors arriving at the Lower Station. These strangers as they make their way leisurely along Comley Park and Priory Lane, noting the varied attractions, of the city of sweetness and light, find the first evidence of neglect in that dilapidated space by the side of the Carnegie Cottage. [D'Line Journal 3.4.21915]
 - 28). 1928 - Abbey Gardens Works, belonging to Henry Reid & son, were closed. [D'Line Press 100 years]
 - 29). 1937 - On 21st March "a great public meeting" was held in St. Margaret's Hall under the auspices of the Forth Road Bridge Promotion Committee and things appeared to becoming to a head by 12th October, when in an issue of that date, then newspaper published the engineers' report, they were first called upon to make their survey in May. [D'Line Press 100 years]
 - 30). 1945 - The last building of the Abbey Gardens Works which was demolished at this period to make way for an Ornamental Garden flanking St. Margaret Street Bus Station. [D'Line Press 100 years]
 - 31). 1954 - The former St. Andrew's South Church building in St. Margaret's Street was sold to a local business firm for £800. [D'line Press 100 years]
 - 32). Firemen douse the embers in St. Margaret's Hall in 1961. From its ashes was eventually to raise the newly completed extension to the Carnegie Central Library. [1993 Bygone D'Line Press P.VIII]

SCHOOL ROW

- 1). Situated off Swallowdrum Road Parkneuk
- 2). Named after a School which was shown in this area on the 1856 Map. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

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- 3). Milesmark, a village at a short distance, consists of The School Row. The Cottage Row, (now gone) and The Castle, (See Castle Row) which are furnished with Dunfermline water. In the School Row there are seven, and in the Cottage Row six houses. They are uniform in style and internal arrangement, large rooms and kitchens, with lofty ceilings, lumpy stone floors, and ample window space on both sides. The rent for such houses is 7s 6d a month. They are very well furnished, several of the rooms having tester beds with Damask curtains, engravings on the walls, and on the tables family Bibles and other books, showing that the people do not belong to the lower class of miners. [The D'Line Journal 27.2.1875]

SCOBIE PLACE

- 1). Situated off Halbeath Road Garvock.
- 2). Named after, Andrew Scobie, Architect, who was Provost of the City from 1897 to 1903.
- 3). The Proclamation of King Edward the Seventh was read at the Cross, Dunfermline, on Tuesday, 29th January 1901 by Provost Andrew Scobie, a crowd of between 6,000 and 8,000 attended. [100 Years D'Line Press P.43]

SCOTLAND DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Old Kirk Road to Garvock Hill, Garvock.
- 2). Probably named after John Scotland, was Provost of Dunfermline from 1822 - 1824.
- 3). Another, George Scotland, son of Henry Scotland a burghess 25.3.1805 and others. [Burghess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

SCOTT STREET

- 1). Situated North off Baldridgeburn.
- 2). Named after - Walter Scott, (afterwards Sir Walter) his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burghess of Dunfermline 13th June 1821.
- 3). On the 13th June 1821, Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford, Baronet, was admitted as honorary burghess of the Royal Burgh of Dunfermline. Local tradition asserts that on his vista to Dunfermline in 1821, Sir Walter stayed overnight in the Abbot's House, and that he was impressed with the motto, which is said to have been adapted from a poem attributed to James VI (should read James I.) Sir Walter Scott could hardly have failed to find in Dunfermline an opportunity of indulge in his passion for Scottish history and antiquities. Dr. Chalmers in the second volume of his "History of Dunfermline," published in 1859, states which with reference to the Abbey that "the old carved oak pulpit and precentor's desk after a vista to our city many years ago by the late Sir Walter Scott had, at his request been sent to him by the Heritors, accompanied, perhaps with a portion of old panelling all of oak, and these

now adorn the entrance hall of Abbotsford, in consequence of which it is named the Dunfermline apartment." In his "Tales of a Grandfather," Scott tells vividly the story of the surprise of a Jacobite detachment at Dunfermline in 1715. It would be an interesting search to discover any other direct references in Scott's works to the Burgh which had entertained him so honourably and kindly. Sir Walter Scott had another interesting Dunfermline connection. He was a member of the Edinburgh Six-Foot Club, of which David Birrel a Provost of Dunfermline, was an ex-captain. The club was instituted on 1st February 1826," chiefly with a view to the practice and encouragement of gymnastic exercises." [D'Line Press 21.7.1930]

SHAMROCK STREET

- 1). Situated off Townhill Road.
- 2). Named after the - Shamrock Trifoliate plant, used, according to tradition by St. Patrick to illustrate doctrine of Trinity, and hence adopted as national emblem of Ireland. This area was probably part of the Gardeners lands.
- 3). There is a Bowling Green at Shamrock Street off Townhill Road. [Ancient D'Line P.31]
- 4). With some ceremonial, Headwell Bowling Green and pavilion, which have been provided by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees at the west end of Shamrock Street, were opened on Saturday afternoon. [D'Line Press 13.9.1924]
- 5). The Institutes Committee, having met with representatives of the Headwell Bowling Club, recommend to the Trustees that an additional bowling green be laid down at Headwell and the existing club house accommodation extended. [D'Line Press 31.7.1926]
- 6). With some ceremonial, Headwell Bowling Green and pavilion, which have been provided by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees at the west end of Shamrock Street, were opened on Saturday afternoon. [D'Line Press 13.9.1924]

SHAW STREET

- 1). Situated between Elizabeth Street and Louise Street Brucefield, built 1940.
- 2). Named after William Schaw, Architect and Master of Works to James VI. Schaw, or as we would spell it Shaw, died in April 1602. He was an accomplished man and, according to Henderson, carried out some restoration work at the Abbey in 1594. He built the steeple, the north porch, some of the buttresses and undoubtedly prolonged the life of David's Nave, the roofs of both aisles of the Nave, and part of the gable immediately above the original great western entrance. He also built the Queen's House that is the house given to the wife of James VI., Anne of Denmark. Shaw was buried below the north aisle and his monument erected above his grave and above the pillar where at one time the pulpit stood. The monument apparently prevented

light falling on the pulpit bible, and it was removed, "in a detached state," in the latter part of the 18th century. At present the monument stands in the darkest corner of the Nave on the right after entering by the North porch. "Schaw" is easily seen on the square panel at the top. Midway is the marble monogram, the interlaced letters of which make the words "William Schaw." Shaw was also the Queen's Chamberlain, and it was she who gave instructions for the erection of the monument. We know this from the final paragraph of the inscription the translation of which reads: - "Queen Anne ordered this monument to be erected to the memory of this most excellent and most upright man, lest his virtues, worthy of eternal commendation, should pass away with the death of his body." [Sermons in Stone 1. by N.M. Johnson 1941]

- 3). William Schaw Master of the King's Works, President of the Sacred Ceremonies and the Queen's Chamberlain He died 1602, 52 years Queen Anne ordered a monument to be erected in the Abbey Nave to his memory. [Short History of D'Line P.17]
- 4). The Right Hon Thomas Shaw, K.C. M.P. Lord Advocate (Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, and subsequently Baron Craigmyle of Craigmyle) his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 3rd June 1907.
- 5). Mr. Thomas Shaw, K.C., a native of Dunfermline, was Lord Advocate for Scotland; he received the Freedom of the City in 1907. In 1909 The Right Hon, Thomas Shaw K.C. M.P. was appointed a Lord of Appeal and took as his title Baron Shaw of Dunfermline. [100 Years D'Line Press P.51& 53.]

SHEARER SQUARE

- 1). Situated off Jennie Rennie's Road.
- 2). Probably named after Andrew Shearer O.B.E. former Town Clerk of Dunfermline and author of 'Extract's from the Burgh Records of Dunfermline'. Uncle of Moira Shearer famous Bailie Dancer. (Red Shoes).
- 3). A Black Watch Association was formed, with Colonel A. R. Shearer, V.D. as president. [D'line Press 100 years]
- 4). 1950 - Dunfermline born ballerina, Miss Moira Shearer, was married in London to Mr Ludovic Kennedy, author. [D'Line Press 100 years]

SHERIFF COURT

- 1). Situated north off Carnegie Drive.
- 2). Named after the Sheriff Court building situated in this court.

SHIELDS ROAD

- 1). Situated off Woodmill Road south to Allan Crescent Abbeyview.
- 2). Named after - Bailie James H. Shields, was first elected to the Town Council in 1945 as a First Ward representative, he held office as a Magistrate from 1948 to

THE OLD "FITPATHS" AND STREETS OF DUNFERMLINE

1950. In his municipal service, Bailie Shields has been particularly interested in the housing problem. He is a former convener of the Houses Management Committee. In addition to his Council work, Bailie Shields is actively associated with the Trade Union movement, and is chairman of the Trades and Labour Council, a position in which he succeeded Mr James Clunie when the latter was appointed Member of Parliament for the constituency in 1950. The new Bailie's interest in Trade Union affairs commenced after the 1914-18 war, when during the Clydebank rent strike, he represented the Clydebank branch of the Scottish Painters' Society. Bailie Shields served in the 14-18 war in the ranks of the 17th Territorial London Regiment. He saw action in France and was wounded. On his return to the trenches he was captured in 1917, and was in a German prisoner of war camp until the end of the hostilities. [D'Line Press 9.5.1953]

SIMPSON WALK

- 1). Situated north off McKay Drive, named 18.2.1974.
- 2). Probably named after William Simpson, was Provost of Dunfermline 1498 to 1500.
- 3). Another, Mr. William Simpson Town Clerk 1910. [100 Years D'Line Press P.53]

SINCLAIR GARDENS

- 1). Situated round about joining East Port, Carnegie Drive, Hollyrood, Place Appin Crescent and St. Margaret's Drive.
- 2). Named in 1984 after Mr. Andrew Sinclair, Depute Burgh Engineer, who was appointed Burgh Engineer. [D'Line Press 100 years]

SKIBO COURT

- 1). Situated West off the New Row.
- 2). Named after Andrew Carnegie's (Skibo Castle,) who's sponsored the construction of the former Lauder School, now known as the Carnegie Building, and this connection lives on in the new name which is taken from his holiday home Skibo Castle. (See New Row) [D'Line Press 16.9.1994]

SKYE ROAD

- 1). Situated north of Allan Crescent, Abbeyview.
- 2). Named after the Island of Skye. Skye (possibly from 'sgiath,' a wing, suggested by the shape of the island) is, after Lewis, the largest (circa 600 square miles) of the Hebrides and is included in Inverness-shire. This beautiful island, wild, lonely, and still primitive, amply repays a visit by its striking scenery. It boasts of the most awe-inspiring mountains in Britain; its coasts, broken by impressive sea-lochs, present fine and often strange cliff

Scenery; and its mild and misty climate is more than out-weight by wonderful atmospheric effects of weird and romantic beauty. (The Norsemen, though masters of Skye until the 13th cent appear to have made few settlements in the island and its history until the 18th century apart from its participation in the struggles of the Lords of the Isles with the Crown, is mainly one of disputes between the Macdonalds (of Trottermish, Sleat) the Mackinnons (of the east coast), the Macleods of Lewis (Vaternish, and Dunvegan), and the Macleods of Harris (Duirinish and Minginish). The name of Ossian is connected with various places in the island. Prince Charlie spent sometime in Skye in 1745, after Culloden, and in 1773 the island was visited by Dr. Johnson. [Muirhead's Scotland P.377]

SOUTH DEWAR STREET

- 1). Situated east off William Street circa 1896 -1920. Pittencrieff Primary School close by. See Dewar Street.

SOUTH DRIVE

- 1). Situated at the Maritime Head Quarters Pitreavie.
- 2). Named South Drive as it lies towards, in, the south. [Oxford Dictionary]

SPRINGWOOD

- 1). Situated off Masterton Road.
- 2). Named after Heather. Springwood - December to May. Springwood Pink - Good trailing plant suits banks. Pink Flowers: good ground cover. Springwood White - One of the best heathers. Clear white flowers with brown anthers. Good ground cover. [Highland Heathers]

SPRUCE GROVE

- 1). Situated off Pitcorthie Drive Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after a Tree. A kind of fir with dense foliage and soft light wood, beer, fermented drink made from leaves and small branches of spruce. [Oxford Dictionary]

STANDING STONE WALK

- 1). Situated on the north side off Aberdour Road and north off Walls Place, where there a Standing stone stands within a grass area with trees.
- 2). Named after a Bronze Age cemetery at Aberdour Road, Dunfermline, Fife, On 31st March 1972 a short cist was uncovered during earth-moving work on the Scottish Special Housing Association building site, Aberdour Road East, approximately 2.6 km south east of Dunfermline, Fife (NT 11738637). In the immediately surrounding area five further burials were discovered, two short cists, an urn containing cremated bone, and two isolated patches of cremated bone. An excavation of five graves was completed on 1st April with no

serious loss of contractors' time. A sixth grave was discovered and excavated on 11th April. It is possible that the SSHA may replace the stones of the cists as a feature of interest to the local population. The Standing stone near Easter Pitcorthie (RCAMS 1933,127, No.208) has already been treated as such a feature in an earlier phase of the same development. The small cemetery at Aberdour Road is one of a group of sites lying south and east of Dunfermline. The stone setting round the enlarged food vessel urn at Aberdour Road is a more unusual feature. It is not a true cist, in the sense of a four-sided box standing open to receive its contents, but a rather crude setting perhaps placed round the urn when already in position inverted on the basal slab. [Ref: ARCH D'Line Carnegie Library]

STATION ROAD

- 1). Situated off south part of St Margaret's Drive, beside the Railway Station, and named after the Road to the Railway Station.

STRATHMORE DRIVE

- 1). Situated north off Halbeath Road.
- 2). Built by J. B. Millar of Dunfermline in 1926. In 1923 George VI was married to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, a daughter of the Earl of Strathmore. Seldom can a royal marriage have proved so successful. The bride was taken into the hearts of the King and Queen, married to a commoner struck the right note with the public, and her romantic Scottish descent delighted the press. Her freshness, spontaneity and grace commended her to all with whom she came in contact. She upheld and encouraged her husband. 1926 saw the birth of Princess Elizabeth. [The Lives of The Kings and Queens of England by Antonia Fraser P.343]

SUNNINGDALE LANE

- 1). Situated north off Blackburn Avenue, Parkneuk, Rumblingwell.
- 2). Named after the famous Golf Course of Sunningdale, Ridgemount Road Sunndingdale, Ascot, designed by Willie Park and founded in 1901. [Golf Course Guide P.84 by Donald Steel]

SWALLOWDRUM ROAD

- 1). Situated off Carnock Road Milesmark. The path from the road continues to Swallowdrum Farm. The path also from Swallowdrum road goes east to Blackburn Avenue Parkneuk.
- 2). Named after the Swallowdrum coal seam, which was a notable one at the time near Blackburn Foundry, Parkneuk.
- 3). Elgin Colliery. The largest proprietor is the Earl of Elgin, who possesses a coal-field, the whole area of which, wrought and unwrought, may be stated at

from 2600 to 2700 acres, but chiefly in Dunfermline parish including Swallowdrum, Rosebank and West Baldrige are yet to be work. [Chalmers History Vol. 1 P.28]

- 4). Local people are up in arms over plans for a £3 million housing development and an opencast mine at Swallowdrum. Around 100 people packed the Parkneuk Community Centre on Monday night to protest at the proposed development. [D'Line Press 21.12.1990]

SYCAMORE GROVE

- 1). Situated off Pitcorthie Drive, Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after Sycamore Tree. Large Eurasian species of maple *Acer pseudoplatanus* grown as shady ornamental tree and for its wood. [Oxford Dictionary]

TARGATE ROAD

- 1). Situated South off Carnock Road Parkneuk, leading onto Knockhouse Farm.
- 2). Named Targate Road, which leads to what, was the Targate Coal Mine. [Lord Elgins Map]
- 3). Targate Well is shown down Targate Road on the east, on the 1911 Map. [D'Line Carnegie Lib.]

TA-VERNE LANE

- 1). Situated south off Aberdour Road.
- 2). Named by Mr & Mrs Bell who owned and lived here for some time and named the Lane after a village in Switzerland they used to visit.

TAY TERRACE

- 1). Situated between Duncan Crescent and almond Road, Abbeyview
- 2). Named after the River Tay. When Agricola's soldiers (circa A.D. 80) came into sight of the Tay and the South Inch they are said to have shouted "Ecce Tiberis, ecce Campus Martius!" Sir Walter Scott's comment was; "Behold the Tiber! the vain Roman cried, Viewing the ample Tay from Baiglie's side; But where's the Scot that would the vaunt repay and hail the puny Tiber for the Tay?" [Muirhead's Scotland P.216]

THANE PLACE

- 1). Situated off McKay Drive, Abbeyview.
- 2). Named after Alexander Thane Provost of Dunfermline 1424

THE HEATHERY

- 1). Situated off Masterton Road.
- 2). Shown "Heathery" for this area on map of Dunfermline. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

THE OLD "FITPATHS" AND STREETS OF DUNFERMLINE

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- 3). Heather (hedh -) Species of plant or shrub of genus Erica, esp. the common heather growing on moors and heaths, and bearing purple bell-shaped flowers in autumn. - bell (flower of) species of Erica. [Oxford Dictionary]

THIMBLEHALL DRIVE

- 1). Situated south of Lambert Drive, Garvock, built 1960's.
- 2). Possibly named after 'Thimble-ha` n. a tailor's workshop. [Chambers Scots Dictionary P.606]
- 3). Thimble Hall is sown on the north side of Cairneyhill Road, when you enter the village from the east. [Map of 1911 D'Line Carnegie Lib.]
- 4). Thimblehill. Perhaps named like Thimbletown in Ireland, the flowers of the foxglove being referred to. [Place Names Fife & Kinross P. 55]

THIMBLEHALL PLACE

- 1). Situated south off Thimblehall Drive. Named as above.

THIMBLEHALL ROAD

- 1). Situated off Thimblehall Drive Garvock, named as above.

THISTLE STREET

- 1). Situated west off Townhill Road.
- 2). About 1736 the Ancient Society of Gardeners acquired the quarter (3 acres) which had long been attached to Pittencrieff; in 1753 it acquired another portion; and in 1778 exchanged part of its holding for land held by the burgh on the east side of the Witch Loan. About 1815 a start was made with feuing. The house known to-day as Newlands, with the extensive grounds attached to it, is the property of Mr Robert Fisher Martin. (See Newlands Park) [Regality of D'Line Court Book by J. M. Webster P.182] (This house is now Newlands Residential Home)
- 3). Named after the Thistle. Thickly composite herbaceous, often woody, plant of Carduus and related genera, with stems leaves, and involucre thickly armed with prickles, usu. globular flower-heads and most frequently purple flowers (figure of this as) heraldic emblem of Scotland and part of insignia of distinctively Scottish order of knighthood, Order of the Thistle, instituted 1687 by James II. and revived in 1703 by Queen Anne. [Oxford Dictionary]
- 4). 1934 - Condemned houses at Gardeners' Land (familarly known as "Happy Land"), at the junction of road and Thistle Street were demolished. Bungalows were erected on the site by a firm of building contractors. [(D'Line Press 100 years]

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- 5). The Dunfermline Dean of Guild Court approved the construction of 13 houses and the construction of roads and sewers at Thistle Street. The development will cost an estimated £100,000. [D'Line Press 29.2.1972]

THORN GROVE

- 1). Situated off Morrison Drive Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after Torn tree. A stiff sharp-pointed process on stem or other part of plant; thorn-bearing bush or tree, especially hawthorn, whitehorn, or other species of genus. [Oxford Dictionary]

TINTO PLACE

- 1). Situated between Nith Street and Tweed Street, Abbeyview.
- 2). Named after the isolated Tinto Hill (2335 t), a dull climb (best from Symington), rewarded by a view ranging from Goatfell in Arran, on the west, to the Bass Rock, on the east. A cynical old rhyme has it that
"Be a lassie ne'er so black, Gin she hae the penny siller,
Set her up on Tinto tap, The wind will blaw a man till her."
To carry a stone to the top of Tinto as once a common form of penance. On the east side of the hill are the ruins of Fatlips Castle, a seat of the Lockharts.
[Muirhead's Scotland P.96]

TOLLGATE

- 1). Situated east off Hospital Hill, built 1920's.
- 2). Named after the turnpike roads, with their toll bars, and the "wee shoppies," where "bang gaed oor bawbees." And we knew most of the people who used the roads; they were not very numerous after all on ordinary days. Only the gentry of the upper ten had carriages of their own in these days; a few of the towns-folk took afternoon drives, but for the most part they used hired carriages. The Broomhall brougham and the "omnibus", the Keavil old family coach, the Pitfirrane smart turn-out," Sheriff, Sheriff's closed carriage, the Fod phaeton, Provost Robertson's dogcart, the gigs of the Town Clerk of Inverkeithing and of the doctors and the farmers were all as familiar to us as the Edinburgh coach, which, splendidly horsed, gave the pace as it prepared to take the steep ascents on the "Ferry Road; so were carriers' carts, Joseph Scott's (Inverkeithing) being the favourite, or Richard Barber's braw 'bus, which suited the Dunfermline and the Limekilns and Charlestown folks far better than the railway passengers service from the station in Elgin Street.
[When We Were Boys P.125]

TOLMOUNT DRIVE

- 1). Situated off St John's Drive.
- 2). Named after Tolmount a Scottish Munro in Glenshee. It was Sir Hugh Munro
THE OLD "FITPATHS" AND STREETS OF DUNFERMLINE

himself who said of this area "So elevated and flat is the range that a straight line of 10 miles could be drawn from Creag Leacach to the Meikle Pap of Lochnagar." He went on to suggest that there was some relief for about half a mile, or 1 km, on each side of the Tolmount and, indeed, it's from that summit that we get the best view of this particular outing. Return to Ca Whims and from there it's an easy stroll to the summit of the Tolmount. [The Munroes by Cameron McNeish P.108]

TORVEAN PLACE

- 1). Situated off Whinhill, Woodmill Road, Brucefield.
- 2). Named after Torvean Golf Course. Glenurquhart Road, Inverness on A82 Fort William road, 1 mile west of city centre on west of Caledonian Canal. A municipal parkland course of 18 holes founded 1962. [Golf Course Guide to Britain P.330]

TORWOOD PLACE

- 1). Situated off Drummond Place south off Robertson Road.
- 2). Named after Torwood is a hamlet Perthshire near Dunkeld. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.304]
- 3). It was well on in July before Edward was in case to move, and then he had word of Wallace and his force in the Torwood, between Falkirk and Stirling. We know that even as early as March, King Robert was mustering his forces in the Torwood. At the end of May, before the English muster, he had moved from his training-ground in the Torwood, and encamped on high wooded land to the south of Stirling, the New Park, where he could guard the Roman road to the town. [Robert Bruce King of Scots by Angus Mure Mackenzie P.112, 247, 249.]

TOUCH WARDS

- 1). Situated off Forester's Lea Crescent Garvock Hill, built 1970's.
- 2). Named after Touch, from the British tuach, signifying the side of the water. [Annals of D'Line P.762]
- 3). 1566 - Resignation of Abbey Lands. John Wellwood, Senior Officer of the Regality of Dunfermline, had resigned to him by Robert Richardson, half of the lands of Touch, Forrester-leys, Laurence Wellwood got "half mill of Touch." [Annals of D'Line P.214]
- 4). 1566 - The lands of Toucht, Touch, mill and mill lands of, in favour of John Waluod. [Abbey of D'Line Registrum Assedationum]
- 5). Touch Mains-is shown on The Regality of Dunfermline Map in The Early XVI Th Century.
- 6). Touch Mill Bridge is shown on Plan of The Town and Parish of Dunfermline 1858.
- 7). Touch Mill, Touch Bridge, Touch Bridge Cottages, Touch Bleachfield and Touch Mains, all shown on map in Dunfermline Carnegie Library.

THE OLD "FITPATHS" AND STREETS OF DUNFERMLINE

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- 8). The bleach works where sheeps wool was dyed were at Touch. [A Boys Life in Townhill by Robert Wilson P.8]
 - 9). Chalmers says that there was a St Margaret's Well situated between Touch and Whitefield, "but none appears now to be known by that appellation." He expresses the opinion that the well may be one which at that time supplied water to Touch Mill, situated near the farm-steading of Sheephouswell." [Sermons in Stone XVI by N.M. Johnson 1941]
 - 9). Provost Forker said that in the region of 540 houses would be provided to form a new neighbourhood at Touch. [D'Line Press 1.1.1966]

TOWNHILL ROAD

- 1). Situated north from Hollyrood Place to the Town hill from which it takes its name. Townhill Road on maps as previously called, Witch Loan, Witches Pool is shown, on the right hand side above Viewbank Cottage, with the Witch Knowle on the right hand side north of today's Robertson Road. Witch Dub, is shown on-again the right hand side, just south of today's Robertson Road,
- 2). From Holyrood Place going north, to Belleoyman Road, on the right hand side used to be known as Downieville Crescent.
- 3). The Witch Dub, shown on the XVI the century Map D'Line. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 4). Gallows Bank is shown on the west side at the foot of Townhill Road opposite Town Green and below The Witch Dub. [Map of XVI Century Dunfermline]
- 5). The ancient gallows of the burgh was erected about a mile north-east of the town on the road to the Townhill Colliery at a place still named Galow Bank. The remains of the one last used lay for some time on the road side a little above the entrance to Head-well but about the middle of last century were taken away by some one and they have since been converted by their present proprietor into the four posts of a damask loom which may be seen in Woor's Alley Factory. [Chalmers Vol.1 P.399]
- 6). Dunfermline and Torryburn were supposed to provide congenial soil for people alleged to be under the influence of the Evil One, and in the months of May, July, and August 1643, as many as six women were burnt as witches at the Witch Knowe (Knoll) at Dunfermline. [Romantic Culross P.86]
- 7). In the months of May, July and August 1643, six women were burnt as witches at the Witch Knowe (knoll), north-east of the burgh. Two, also accused of witchcraft, appear to have died in prison. "The 20th day (June 1643), Janet Fentoun the witche died miserably in ward (in prison), and was bro (brought) to the Witche Knowe, being traild and carted yrto, and castin in a hole yr without a kist" (a coffin). "The 17th day (August 1643), Isobel Marr being delaittit (accused) be the rest of her nybor (neighbour) witches for a

witche, and being deteined yrfre in the laiche thieves hole, shoe hangit herself, and was cairyed to the Witch Knowe, and yirdit." " Last of July 1648 Wm. Crichton reported for a warlock and warnit to the next day." [Chalmers Vol. 1. P.436]

- 8). "6th August 1648 -This day Wm Crichtoun (Warlock) compeired, and being posed upon the declaration given in against him, he was remitted to the magistrates to be imprisoned, which was done; and some few days yraftir being straitlie posed and dealt with be the ministers and watchers, he came to a confession of sundrie things, and yt he had made a paction wt the Devil to be his servant 24 yeirs and more since. He was condemned to be burnt; and a few dayes yrafr he was burnt" most likely burnt on the Witches' Knowe, Townhill Road. (Witch Loan) Probably Crichton was one of the great originals who "came out in 1627." [Annals of D'Line P.317]
- 9). Execution of Janet Mitchell on Town Hill road for the murder of her illegitimate child 1709. [Annals of D'Line P.384]
- 10). "6th September 1709 - The counsell having received a letter fra Robert Ged of Baldridge and John Moubray of Cockarnie, craving the favour of a guard at Janet Mitchell's execution, they agreed to grant the favour, and ordered the baillies to cause to warn the malitia men to be a guard on Thursday next, "Janet Mitchell, a native of Saline, was condemned to death by the Regality Court of Dunfermline, for the murder of her illegitimate child." She died very penitent on the gallows, Town-hill, near Dunfermline." [Annals of D'Line P.384]
- 11). Looking northwards, one takes note of a new part of the town built on the historic soil known as Gardeners' Land and Witch-brae, with the old Jail and the extended workhouse and the beautiful suburb of Transy. "Where's the coward that would not dare to fight for such a land!" [The Journal Guide to D'Line by J. B. Mackie]
- 12). Old street name part, Witch Knowe south part, Witch Dub Gardener's land. [Dunf Guides Notes]
- 13). 1757 - The Dunfermline Gallows and the Weaver's Loom. We have several notes of this incident. When joined and condensed, they read as follows: "About the beginning of the year 1757, a weaver of the name of J. H. went out, under cover of night, to the Witches Loan and stole the gallows, that the authorities made great exertions to recover it;" that it was "hidden away in a garret for a good number of years," when "it was sawn up and converted into the lay of a loom;" and that the weaver who used it was wont to say that he "won his bread by the help of the gallows." This being an old relished story, it is here given to show what had amused our grandsires. In Paton's Rhyming History of Dunfermline the gallows is thus referred to as a tree: -

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- “This tree it was of oak so good, as I’ve heard people say;
 A weaver stoll this piece of wood, and made of it a lay.
 “This lay is in this toun, its said some weaver wagg the same;
 Better to wagg this piece of wood, than that it should carry them”
 The stone into which the gallows was fixed is said to be “still to the fore” at
 Head Well, where it covers a well. [Annals of D’Line P.469]
- 14). Dunfermline had its gallows and the Gallow-Gait to point the way to where they were erected on Townhill Road almost opposite the entrance to Headwell Road. The roll of its victims is not very long. The last entry is James Ramsay convicted of stealing cattle in 1732. The gallows were again required for two burglars in 1825, but in the interval an enterprising weaver had coveted their stout beams and one night while the town slept, he quietly removed the gallows to his own dwelling and there set up a fine strong loom. Meantime the burglars had to wait while a request was sent to Stirling for a loan of their gallows and their hangman. They arrived in due course, but by that time the court had decided to give their victims another chance, so they joined a band of convicts being shipped to Australia. [Short History of D’line by Jean Ritchie]
 - 15). “The Witch Dub, at the foot of the Witch Loan, was to a great extent filled up early in 1791. It was about 100 yards in circumference, and in the deepest parts from 6 to 10 feet deep.” In this dub many a poor innocent wretch was ducked and “drowndit at the will of the Judges,” between 1580 and 1690. [Annals of D’Line P.526]
 - 16). Witches Loan, from Thistle Street, area, north, was known as Witches Loan. [Map 1856 D’Line Public Library]
 - 17). The Railway Club in Townhill Road was a lemonade works owned by Douglas and Company who had very nice lorries, but not better painted than the one which delivered battle axe toffee. [A Boys Life in Townhill by Robert Wilson P.8]
 - 18). 1919 -The Town Council obtained sites at Brucefield and Townhill for housing schemes involving an estimated expenditure of £400.000. [D’Line Press 100 years]
 - 19). 1932 - The residence known as “Witchbrae,” Townhill Road was converted into a Carmelite convent. [D’Line Press 100 years]
 - 20). Private enterprise is about to make an important contribution towards the provision of dwelling-houses in Dunfermline. A new street running westward from Townhill Road, a little to the north of Shamrock Street is in course of formation at the instance of the trustees of the late Mr Thomas Spowart, owner of Headwell, through the lands of which the road is being contracted. Meantime it is not proposed to extend the road to more than a distance of 570 yards, although it is the intention of the trustees when drainage facilities for further extension are available to continue the road westward to the point near the extremity of Headwell Road, where it opens out into Pilmuir Street.

The possibility of a great feuing development on this portion of the lands of Headwell is foreshadowed in the fact that, already, the whole of the ground available for feuing, so far as it butts on either side of the 570 yards of roadway, has been feud. Building will be proceeded with immediately on what is a very desirable housing site. [D'Line Press 10.6.1933]

- 21). In May 1935 it was intimated at a meeting of the Traffic Commissioners for the Northern Area of Scotland that in due course the tram cars on the Townhill Rumblingwell routes would be replaced by buses. [1991 Bygone D'Line P.VI]
- 22). Locally there was the Witch Knowe or Knoll, about half-a-mile to the north-east of the town cross; a Witch Dub, probably at the foot of the witch Brae where the railway bridge crosses the Townhill Road, a place which still floods in exceptionally heavy rain as on August 17th of this year, and a Witch Loan of which the tree lined road leading to Headwell Farm is all that is left. Witches were drowned in the Dub. If they sank it was an evidence of guilt. If they floated there was something "no canny about them" and they were removed and burnt at the Knowe. As Henderson says, it was a case of "Heads I win, tails you lose." [Sermons in Stone XV by N M Johnston 1941]
- 23). The Countess of Elgin and Kincardine turns the key to open Gowerfield House and with it a new chapter in the history of Abbeyfield Dunfermline Society. Their third house at 184 Townhill Road was bought by the Society in May 1973 and provides accommodation for the housing of six or seven residents. [D'Line Press 21.4.1976]

TRANSY GROVE

- 1). Situated off Appin Crescent.
- 2). Name originates from Transylvania, see Transy Place.
- 3). On the site of what is now Transy Grove, Transy Place, Park Place and Couston Street, stood the workshop of the East of Scotland Malleable Iron Company. (See Park Place) [D'Line Press 1961]
- 4). The East of Scotland Malleable Iron Works, Tansy, ceased working. All hands were dismissed, May 1850. These works were purchased in Nov. 1850 by the Weardale Iron works Company. [Annals of D'Line P.663 & 4]

TRANSY PLACE

- 1). Situated south off Couston Street, named after Transylvania.
- 2). Parts of these lands, as well as of Touch came into the possession of the ancestors of the present Wellwood family immediately after the Reformation, for a charter was granted by the Abbey on the 10th April 1566 to John

Wellwood in liferent, and to William Wellwood in fee, of half of the lands of Touch, with Forrester Leys, close to Chapel-well and Wood Acre, upon resignation of Robert Richardson, treasurer of Scotland, and commendator of St Mary's Isle, a priory near Kirkcudbright. After him and his son William there were a Lawrence, an Abraham, another John, and a Robert Wellwood, all proprietors of the same lands, which last possessed them in 1616. Eight yeers thereafter, viz. 1624, the town of Dunfermline having nearly consumed by accidental fire, and the burgesses having a right to cut wood n the estate of Garvock, they so stripped it of its old tress for the purpose of rebuilding their habitations that the mansion-house being deprived of its chief natural beauty, the proprietor, it is said removed his residence first to a house in the Maygate, opposite that of Secretary Pitcairn, and soon after bought Pitliver, to which he repaired, and where the present family now reside. The name of the property in the immediate neighbourhood, Transy, is a corruption of Transylvania, as being beyond the wood, namely of Garvock. [Chalmers Vol. 1 P.158]

- 3). In 1624 Dunfermline as almost wholly consumed by Fire. The town people had the privilege of cutting timber in the wood of Garvock, a little to the east of the town, and this they availed themselves of to such and extent in rebuilding their habitations, that the wood itself disappeared, and now exists only in memory. The adjoining lands still bear the name, and such places as "Woodmill" and "Transylvania" or "Transy," attest the existence of the ancient forest. [Between the Ochils and the Forth by D Beveridge P.127]
- 4). A quarter of a mile east from the town is Transy House, the property of John Kirk Esq. [Chalmers Vol.1. P.326]
- 5). In 1854, after a series of disputed and half riotous proceedings in the neighbourhood of Transy house, with regard to an alleged right possessed by the public to a roadway from the porter lodge on that estate, southwards to Brucefield fues, an arrangement was concluded between the then proprietor, and the public. The proprietor of Transy at this time the Meardale Iron Company, agreed to give the public a right of way from Appin Crescent to Woodmill Road. The new footpath was then made on the east side of the fence wall which now bounds the public park on the east. The path was marked off at the width of six feet from the said wall proceeding south to Transy Glen where a small rough wood bridge was thrown across the stream. The path then passed between Kittledean stream and the quarry of Millhill, part of this being made secure by a wooden gang way, was then cut out of the rubbish heaps to the east above the stream, and so into Woodmill Road by a gateway still (1894) standing. The Town Council allowed the Railway Company (when the new line was made through part of the public park in

1855-6) to ignore the footpath and the new line destroyed its continuity. This was excusable, since the public park which supplied all that the footpath gave was opened in 1863, but the Council as representing the public, still possessed the ground granted them in 1854. The public did not now use the footpath; it became neglected and overgrown to weeds till in 1886-7. Mr And. Scobie, Architect (now Bailie Scobie) arranged a feuing plan for the Laird of Transy, a Mr Thomas, late of Forthar and coolly took in the public ground. An approach to the new feus was made over this ground and in the levelling process; the foundations of the wall were cut clean away. Next year (1888) the wall fell and has remained ever since in a wrecked condition. Bailie Robt Steedman was Convener of the park Committee, at the time the approach was made and when the wall fell, but he raised no protest and made no claim on behalf of the public-rather, by speeches in the Council would have given Transy feuars a right of way across the public park. A new proprietor of Transy estate came into possession in 1893 and several disputes arose between him, Mr James Mungall and the Council as to sewage allowed to flow by the natural cause of Transy Glen and this fallen wall. The result was to at the Council meeting on 11th June 1894 it was agreed to the wall should be considered mutual and repaired at the joint expense of Transy and the Council. Thus the lost fragment of right on the part of the public was given away by the Council. The original claim of 1854 and earlier, came from a clause in the feu charters of the Transy feuars at Brucefield, giving a right to them and their friends of access to their feus by the Mansion Avenue. This became public property hence the claim of 1854. [Anent Vol. 2 .699. by D. Thomson]

- 6). The Transy Road. Our readers will be pleased to learn that the long pending process between the public and the Weardale Iron Company, in regard to the right of way claimed through the estate of Transy, from Crossgates Road to Woodmill Road has been settled mainly, we believe, through the amicable intervention of Provost Beveridge. We understand the terms of compromise to be shortly these. In lieu of the road in dispute, the Weardale Iron Company undertake to give a public foot road not less than six feet in breadth, and properly formed along the west boundary of their property, from the west sides of the iron works to the bridge on the Woodmill road, before Millhills Quarry; and to make a substantial footpath along the north side of Woodmill road. [D'Line Journal January 1854]
- 7). Transy Estate. This estate was advertised for sale in 1886 and at that time a plan of the estate was prepared and afterwards lithographed and circulated among possible offers. In October 1895 the Dunfermline Town Council arranged with the then proprietors Mr James Mungall, to build a dividing fence wall. The Council selected the line of an imaginary dyke or wall which ran from the railway, on the east side of the stream (Kittledean) to nearly opposite the quarry. Here it is supposed to have crossed the stream and (as

the stream runs here in a deep hollow or glen) up the west bank, and then south to the railway, at a distance of about 12 feet from the stream. The plan shows that the real line of division is the middle of the stream. Mr. Mungall (1895) has already secured six feet of ground along the east side of the stream (over which the public had a right of way and if he can persuade the Council to give him another 12 feet to the west of the stream, he will then have got for nothing about 20,000 sqr. feet or half an acre. [Anent Vol.2. 1083]

- 8). Transy Farm, one of Dunfermline's oldest dairy farms, will cease to be a dairy farm in November. The lease at present held by Mr Joseph Easson expires then, and he has already removed his dairy herd to the dairy premises at Wester Craigduckie Farm, Dunfermline. The tenancy of Transy was taken over by the present tenant's father, Mr Adam Easson, in the early twenties. Prior to that it had been tenanted by a Mr. Strang, who not only ran it as a dairy farm but also as a strawberry farm. [D'Line Press 5.8.1961]
- 9). On the site of Transy Place, Transy Grove, Park Place and Couston Street, stood the workshop of the East of Scotland Malleable Iron Company. (See Park Place) [D'Line Press 1961]
- 10). The second house, which was taken over by the Abbeyfield Society was opened in March 1961 at 5 Transy Place and was named "Seath House," after Mr J. A. Seath, chemist, who left funds for the provision of houses for the elderly, when he died in 1961. [D'Line Press 21.5.1976]

TREMAYNE PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Lady Nairn Road Baldridge.
- 2). Named after Arthur Tremayne, Governing Director N.A.G. Wrest Ltd. Editor of Goldsmiths' Industrial Diamond Review; Born 12 Nov. 1879. After experience in many branches of the jewellery industry, studied advertising and specialised in the publicity for jewellery and allied Society of Advertisement Consultants, 1914. Honorary Treasurer 1916, Vice-President 1917-20; his travelled largely in centres concerned with production of jewellers' merchandise; suggested the Jubilee Mark for Silver which the trade agreed to use to commemorate the Royal Silver Jubilee 1935. Liveryman, Clockmakers' Company, 1945. [Who Was Who 1951-60]

TRENCHARD PLACE

- 1). Situated off Baldridgeburn.
- 2). Possibly named after - 1st Viscount, cr. 1926: of Wolfeton: Marshal of the R.A.F. Hugh Montague Trenchard, Baron Bt. cr. 1919: G.C.B. cr. 1924 (K.C.B. cr. 1918: C.B. 1914): O.M. 1951: G.C.V.O. cr. 1935: D.S.O. 1906: Chm. The United Africa Co. since 1936: Director Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co. (Great Britain) Ltd. Born 3 Feb. 1873. Entered Army 1893: Captain, 1900; Bt. Major,

1902, Bt. Lieut. Colonel, 1915; Major-General, 1916; Air-Marshal, 1919; Air Chief Marshall, 1922; Marshal of the Royal Air Force 1927. Died 10 Feb 1956. [Who Was Who 1951-60]

TRONDHEIM PARKWAY

- 1). Situated West off Linburn Road Abbeyview, built between 1957-61.
- 2). Named after Twin town Trondheim. 1945 - From the Youth of Trondheim to the Youth of Dunfermline and district as a bond of friendship, Dunfermline 6th May 1945. (Illuminated Coat of Arms of Trondheim now hangs in the youth Centre Pilmuir Street. [D'Line Press 100 years])
- 3). 1946 - A party of 22 young people from the "adopted" town of Trondheim, Norway, spent a holiday in Dunfermline as guests of the Young People's Committee. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 4). Trondheim Parkway has been earmarked for demolition in a radical attempt to tackle Abbeyview's housing problems. A report considered by agencies involved in the regeneration of the area suggests 331 flats should be knocked down, including all 160 in Trondheim Parkway, dubbed the "Street of Shame" following special investigation by the Press last October. Also including are flats in Inchkeith Drive, Drum Road, and Dunn Crescent. [D'Line Press 23.1.1998]

TRONDHEIM PLACE

- 1). Situated off Trondheim Parkway Abbeyview, named as above.

TUKE STREET

- 1). Situated off Arthur Street towards Headwell Avenue.
- 2). Named after - Alan Tuke, Major, R.A.M.C. (T) M.C.B.C.M. F.R.C.P.E. His name is on the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 27th April 1931.
- 3). 1931 - The Freedom of the City was conferred on 27th April upon Dr. Alan L.S. Tuke who, as senior member of the Honorary Medical Staff, had been prominently identified with development of Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital, and also with the Dunfermline branch of the British Legion, of which he was the first chairman. [D'Line Press 100 years]

TURNBULL GROVE

- 1). Situated off Evershed Drive
- 2). Possibly named after David Turnbull who was Provost of Dunfermline from 1760 -1765, 1778 - 1783.
- 3). Others who are connected with the name, David Turnbull, shoemaker, son of James Turnbull burgess, 5.7.1797 and others. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

TWEED STREET

- 1). Situated east off Wedderburn Crescent, Abbeyview.
- 2). Named after the River Tweed. The Tweed flows 97 miles from its source at Tweedsmuir in the Lowther Hills to the sea at Berwick. One of the great salmon-fishing rivers in the country, the Tweed has a magic which appeals not only to fishermen struggling to land a fine salmon or sea trout but also to tourists who enjoy other forms of outdoor activity such as walking, riding, photography and bird watching. [The Lowlands & Borders of Scotland by R. Martine P.9]

TWEEDDALE DRIVE

- 1). Situated north off Aberdour Road, named after The Marquis of Tweeddale.
- 2). In the year 1320, during the incumbency of Robert, a question arose between the Abbey and the "men" (bondmen) of Tweeddale belonging to it which throws an interesting light on the status of these unfortunate people. [D'Line Abbey by J.M. Webster]
- 3). "In 1136 fishing in the Tweed, and a toft in Berwick were assigned to the Church of Holy Trinity." [D'Line Abbey by J. M. Webster P.64]
- 4). In 1596, David Durie, the original bailie, with consent of his eldest son and heir-apparent, resigned his office and its emoluments, into the hands of Queen Anne, as Lady of Dunfermline, in favour of, and for new investiture of the same to be made and granted to Alexander Seton, President of the Court of Session, by the title of Lord Urquhart. On 3rd April 1611 Lord Urquhart (then Earl of Dunfermline) obtained another charter from Queen Anne, with consent of her husband, proceeding on his own resignation, and containing, among other subjects, the heritable offices of bailiary and justiciary of our lordship and regality of Dunfermline. On 24th April 1637, Charles 2nd Earl of Dunfermline, son of Alexander, 1st Earl of Dunfermline, obtained a charter under the Great Seal from King Charles I for himself and as lord of the lordship and regality of Dunfermline, which was ratified by the Scottish Parliament in 1641. About this period, Lord John Hay, afterwards first Marquis of Tweeddale, became engaged in cautionary obligations, (debts) to Charles, Earl of Dunfermline, his uncle, to the extent of a million of marks Scots for payment of which, he was obliged to sell his estates in Peebleshire. On 23d March 1693, Lord Tweeddale obtained in his own name, a renewal of the lease, from King William and Queen Mary. Again 6th June 1749, the then Marquis of Tweeddale obtained from George II a further prorogation for 27 years. This last lease, like all the preceding, contained a protecting clause to Lord Tweeddale's heritable rights, the more necessary then, that his heritable jurisdiction of the bailiary of regality had been abolished, and reverted to the crown since 1748. In 1780, the last renewal of the crown-lease in favour for the Tweeddale family having come to an end. [Chalmers Vol. I P.257-8]

- 5). The Marquis of Tweeddale was Provost of Dunfermline from 1734 - 1739.
- 6). John Hay, eighth Lord Yester, and first Earl of Tweeddale, married Lady Jean Seaton, daughter of Alexander, first Earl of Dunfermline. John, the second Earl of Tweeddale, born in 1626, was one of the Privy Council to King Charles II one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, and one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session. He was made Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in 1692, and created Marquis of Tweeddale in 1694. He was a nobleman of great accomplishments, and in high favour both with the first and second Charles, and with King William and Queen Mary. "He understood all the interests and concerns of Scotland well; he had a great stock of knowledge, with a mild and obliging temper; he was of a blameless, or rather an exemplary, life in all respects." "The ablest and worthiest man of the nobility, only he was too cautious and fearful." John, the second Marquis of Tweeddale, succeeded his father in 1697, was one of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, and her Majesty's High Commissioner to the Parliament in 1704, when the act of security was confirmed and passed into a law. In October of that year, he became Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and in the Parliament 1706, he was very active in promoting the union between the two crowns, which in that year was concluded. In 1707, he was chosen one of the sixteen peers to represent Scotland, in the first British Parliament. He was succeeded in 1713 by his eldest son, Charles, the third Marquis, who died in 1715, and who again was succeeded by his son John, fourth Marquis of Tweeddale, a person of great attainments and high charter. He was appointed in 1721, one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session, the last appointment of the kind which was made. He was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, during six successive Parliaments of Great Britain. In 1742, he was appointed principal Secretary of State for Scotland, and Principal Keeper of the signet, both which offices he resigned four years afterwards. In 1748, as stated in the text, he received L.2672.7s, in lieu of his claim of L.8000, as the value of his office of bailie of the regality of Dunfermline. He became Lord Justice-General of Scotland in 1761, and died the following year. He was succeeded by his only son, George, the fifth Marquis of Tweeddale, who died a minor in 1770, when the honours reverted to his uncle, George, sixth Marquis, who died without issue in 1787, when he was succeeded by his kinsman, George, the seventh Marquis, who died in 1804, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, the present and eighth Marquis. [Chalmers Vol.1. P.510]
- 7). Colonel Arthur Forbes, in 1750, when he became proprietor of Pittencrieff also got the Tower-Hill from the Marquis of Tweeddale, till then a separate possession. [Chalmers Vol.1 P.538]

UPPER MILLHILL STREET

- 1). Situated south off Woodmill Street, towards Millhill Street and named after the upper part of Millhill Street. (See Millhill Street)

URQUHART CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off William Street, Pittencrieff. (See Urquhart Cut)

URQUHART CUT

- 1). Situated between the west end of Pittencrieff Street and Urquhart Farm.
- 2). Named from, Urquhart, Churches and Chapels attached to Dunfermline Abbey shown on map. [D'Line Abbey by J. M. Webster P.192]
- 3). Urquhart. Armchair = a throw, or cast of an athlete. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.57]
- 4). 11 July 1516 - Contract (Indenture) Elizabeth Aytoun, relict of umquhile Henry Bothwell of Urquhart, with consent of John Halkhed of Petfurane, her spouse, and William Cockburn, tutor of law to David Bothwell son and heir of said Henry, concerning the bard of said David and the rest of the children who are to remain with their mother. [Regality of D'Line Court Book P.164]
- 5). 1578 - Sasine to Andrew Abicrumby and George his son and heir, in the lands of Urquhart. [Protocol book of David Kinghorn]
- 6). It is the 19th April 1610, a clear spring day with a shimmering sun above the Pentlands. Prince Henry is now seventeen years of age; he is present in Dunfermline, and it behoved the Chancellor of the Kingdom, (Alexander Seton, Lord of Dunfermline) besides his gift of the bells, ("Ane overgift of a Silver Rose Bell with His Majestie's name and arms graven there-upon,") to see that this representative of the royal house was royally entertained. A grand horse race had to be run and the meet is on the west road, at Conscience Brig. The course is to be along the highway, through the villages of Cairneyhill and Crossford, and the wining-post is set up at Urquhart. The road to Dunfermline from the west found its track, in these days, through the flat fields Eastward from Urquhart Brig, through Pittencrieff woods, over the glen and into the town by the Palace yard. The mad and melancholy project of making Urquhart "Cut" and filling up our beautiful glen with rubbish, was not then thought of, and instead of the ugly and inconvenient approach from the west which we have to "put up with" now, the road was then easy, natural, tree-shaded, and lovely. It was accordingly along this road by the old crooked Kirkgate, St. Catherin's Wynd, the Tower Brig, and so west-ward, that Provost James Reid, the Prince, the bailies and council, visitors and townfolk, took their processional way to see the race on the Torryburn road. [The Weavers Craft by D. Thomson P.117]
- 7). Mr George Chalmer's Estate Plan of 1776 shows his proposed improved roads, scheme for Dunfermline. Torryburn Road has already gone, it was a straight line from the Abbey through Pittencrieff Park over what is now the Coal Road and across by the line of trees in the fields of Urquhart, to the Urquhart Bridge. During the first quarter of the eighteenth century, whatever

the initiatives taken by individual landowners on their own estates, only piecemeal repairs could be expected on public roads, the main preoccupation of the commissioners being with bridges, neglect of which would render the best of roads useless. In surviving Fife records which date from 1709 some of the first references are to Tower Bridge named after the nearby eleventh century remains, and now part of Pittencrieff Park Dunfermline. The town had grown on from a defensible site in a loop of the Lyne Burn, which forms a deep gorge to the west, and in 1709 the only approach to the town from that direction was over this bridge. The present structure bears the date 1788 and is probably higher than the old bridge. As a result there was a somewhat steeper slope up to the Abbey, and it is significant that among the extensive works undertaken by the commissioners of supply was the creation of cutting to ease the gradient, the works being completed in 1711. The Tower Bridge was the only means of access to the town from the west until the new bridge was built upstream in 1770. The authorisation of toll charges in 1753 marked the first extension of the mid-Scotland turnpike system north of the Firth of Forth, introduced into Fife. As a measure to attract private capital and to ring about improvements along a national highway, it was seen to be a good thing, but only the people of the western end of Fife stood to benefit appreciably from this financial support. The Act was extended to include two other roads in that district namely those 'to the Town of Dunfermline, Torryburn, and Culross'. The Burgh of Dunfermline did divert some of the statute labour to the road to Torryburn in 1756, but even by 1780 the work had not extended beyond Crossford. [The Turnpike Network in Fife P.5]

- 8). It does reveal, however, that there was a raised embankment or embankments between the two planes to enable the loaded wagons to reach the head of Pittencrieff incline from the Colton without too much loss of momentum although it is difficult to envisage their relationship to the Crossford road which had been constructed through the Urquhart Cut in 1777, and which would have to be crossed by the railway tracks. A portion of the embankment remained until 1895 when it was removed, but Landale's ingenuity had not been enough and eventually horses had to be used to haul the wagons between the two inclines. He (Scott) also states that he personally saw an 11. 1/2 cwt. horse pull a load of 23 tons 13 cwt. on these rails. Although the intention had been to continue the line across the Carnock road beyond the Colton in order to reach Baldrige and Balmule the only branch immediately constructed was to the James Pit to the west of Colton and north of Berrylaw. [The Elgin or Charlestown Railway by D. McNaughton P.28]
- 9). 'Orchard' is shown in this area on John Ainslie's 1775 Map. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

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- 10). Urquhart Cut's gradient was eased out one slack winter by weavers. The empty trucks used by them were hauld up by the descending full trucks. [Some Recollections of Old Dunfermline P.8]
 - 11). James Urquhart, Captain of the Scots Brigade, 4.6.1795, B & G. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
 - 12). The Dunfermline Farming Society held its first exhibition of stock on the "Town Green," and subsequently concentrated on their annual exhibitions in Reid's Park Urquhart. During the First World War no shows were held but in December 1918 they applied to the Ministry of Munitions (Mr. Winston Churchill) for permission to hold a foal show in Dunfermline. The show was refused as railway facilities could not be made available. From the following year, the Race Park, Urquhart, continued as the venue or their annual agricultural shows up to 1934 except for two occasions when they were held in Dunfermline Auction Market. [D'Line Press 100 years]

URQUHART FARM COTTAGES

- 1). Situated south off the foot of Urquhart Cut. See Urquhart Cut.

VENTUREFAIR AVENUE

- 1). Situated east off the north part of Pilmuir Street. This Avenue continues as the entrance to Canmore Golf Course and Club house.
- 2). May have been named after Venture Fair Pit. (Wellwood) [Catalogue of Plans of abandoned Mines Scotland Vol. V.]
- 3). There was a later extension of the Elgin Railway to Balmule colliery in the 1830s, built by Spowart of Venturefair. [Elgin or Charlestown Railway by D. McNaughton P.18]
- 4). Canmore Golf Club's new course at Venturefair was opened in June 1902. [100 Years D'Line Press P.45]
- 5). 1909 - The opening of the Venturefair recreation Park. (Historical and Chronological Table of Dunfermline. [Dunf Carnegie Lib])

VICTORIA STREET

- 1). Situated east off Pilmuir Street towards Rose Street.
- 2). Named after Queen Victoria was born 1819 when her father insisted that she be named Alexandrina after her godfather, Tsar Alexander I of Russia, and she was therefore christened Alexandrina Victoria. Her father died when she was eight months old. Princess Victoria, at the age of eleven, became heir presumptive to the throne which she reigned from 1837-1901.
- 3). Several members of our own royal family, during recent years, in the course of their journeys between Edinburgh and Balmoral, have made pilgrimages to Dunfermline in order to gaze on the scanty remains of a place once so closely associated with Scottish royalty; but in spite of the interest which she is known to feel in the history of her northern province, as yet the burial place of the saintly Queen Margaret has not been visited by hr Majesty Queen Victoria,

though she has practically expressed her reverence for the spot by ordering the site of the tomb to be railed round carefully at her own cost. [The Abbey & Palace of Dunfermline by Edward Walford. The Gentleman's Magazine Vol. CCLXIII (1887) P.90]

- 4). 1918 - A great-great-grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, the lady Elizabeth Mountbatten, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Medina, was baptised in Holy Trinity Church Dunfermline by the Rector, the Rev. Leipold O. Critchley on 27th February. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 5). Victoria Street & Crescent were joined to Rose Street in 1894 after some curious jobbery. [Anent Vol.2. by D. Thomson]
- 6). It is expected that the opening of the new offices which have been erected in Victoria street by the Fife and Kinross Miners' Association will be marked by some ceremonial. [D'Line Press 1.10.1910]
- 7). The ceremony of formally opening the Fife and Kinross Minors Association new offices, which have been erected in Victoria Street at a cost of about £2,000 took place on Saturday. [D'Line Journal 15.10.1910]

VICTORIA TERRACE

- 1). Situated east off Pilmuir Street towards Thistle Street, built between 1896-1920. (See Victoria Street)
- 2). A meeting of the Street Committee on 8th inst. intimations was made of receipt of draft statement of grant from the Ministry of Transport of 50 per cent of £387, the estimated cost of the widening opposite the junction of Pilmuir Street with Victoria Terrace. [D'Line Press 19.3.1927]

VIEWFIELD TERRACE

- 1). Situated south off East Port towards the Public Park. Probably named after Viewfield House so name because of the excellent view over the forth.
- 2). Viewfield House is shown as being here. [Stephen & Mackintosh Map of D'Line]
- 3). The old walled-in garden of Viewfield has been built upon. [When We Were Boys P.4]
- 4). Viewfield House was erected over 150 years ago by a Provost of Dunfermline, Mr James Balckwood of Colton. The mansion is recorded by A. Mercer in his book "The History of Dunfermline." published in 1828, in which he states: - "Viewfield at the east end of the town, was built about twenty years ago by James Blackwood esq., the present Provost. This pleasant villa, now the property of Mrs Anderson stands in a fine park adorned with plantations and shrubberies, and is the principal ornament of the eastern approach to the town." In the title deeds of Viewfield he was described as a merchant of

Dunfermline. He had acquired four and a half acres of ground at Viewfield on which he erected the mansion, from James Hunt, merchant of Dunfermline and of Pittadro. Hunt had acquired the land from William Lawson and Ann Smith after tenements and houses on the site had been demolished. The indications are that Viewfield House was completed in the year 1803. During the First War it was occupied by the military, as happened again in the Second World War. In 1915 Viewfield House and grounds and the Tower House to its north were acquired jointly by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, the Carnegie Hero Fund trust and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. At the end of the First World War the house suddenly took on a sensational interest for the town's people, reports having it that the mansion was haunted. These rumours rapidly spread through the town and resulted in large crowds gathering at Viewfield, intent upon seeing the "Ghosts" which were reputed to have taken over occupation. Apparently, no awesome apparitions were seen but the outcome of the sensation was that a group of young men whether out of disappointment or bravado is not clear, began to hurl stones at the building and smashed the windows. In January 1920 the success of the various classes in connection with the Craft School which was instituted in 1908. 1930 - The Carnegie Dunfermline Trust became sole owners of Viewfield House. [D'Line Press 6.11.1954]

- 5). "A museum must be not a mausoleum of dead material, but a living place where objects are treated, explained and enjoyed." The internationally known authority on museums who designed the new Dunfermline Museum in Viewfield said this when he performed the opening ceremony there yesterday afternoon. Mr. Douglas A. Allan, director of the Royal Scottish Museums, went on to say "The new museum is thus much more than a pleasantly converted dwelling-house. [D'Line Press 1.7.1961]
- 6). On the south side of the street near the Public Park is the Registrar's Office.

WALKER PLACE

- 1). Situated off Norton Place, Abbeyview.
- 2). Probably named after William Walker Provost of Dunfermline from 1649 to 1650 and 1655 and 1657-58 and 1665 and 1673, 1677.
- 3). Others of the same place name, Peter Walker Provost of Dunfermline from 1655. & 1656. And 1660, 1662, 1668, 1674-75.
- 4). Samuel Walker, Leeds, his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 17th October 1720.
- 5). James Walker, son of George Walker a wright burgess 16.9.1795 and others. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 6). Robert Emery Walker, Manufacturer was Provost of the City from 1894 to 1897.

- 7). Bailie Walker, one of the Burgh Magistrates, who purchased the property on which the cave is situated, and afterwards gifted it to the city, with a provision for its permanent maintenance. About the Cave, I think I will keep to Baine's view as nearly as I can, but I will give your contour of the Cave-mouth, and keep in the stair, this would give the best idea of the cave for some generations past and would be most appreciated. [Dr. E. Henderson P.152 & 155]

WALLACE STREET

- 1). Situated north off St. Andrews Street towards the Rex Park through which the Lyne Burn runs. Brucefield, named after a national hero Wallace. [D'Line Press 10.4.1970]
- 2). -1327 - The Life of Sir William Wallace, written by John (or Arnold) Blair in Dunfermline Monastery. In the year 1298 John Blair sometimes called Arnold Blair, a learned monk of Dunfermline, became chaplain to Sir William Wallace. After the hero's death in 1305, it is understood he re-entered the Monastery of Dunfermline, and during the later years of his abode there, wrote a history of his renowned master (about 1327). [Annals of D'Line P.123]
- 3). 1303 - From this period down-ward to the present time a tradition had held its ground that the mother of Wallace died at Dunfermline on one of her son's flights, and that she was hastily buried at a spot now in the northern churchyard, marked by a thorn tree. This site was that of the Abbey Weeping Cross (the Churchyard Weeping Cross), which, at the time of the Reformation, was destroyed, and the Gospel tree or thorn erected in its stead on the site. [Annals of D'Line P.109]
- 4). Immediately to the north of the churchyard gate and to the north of the thorn tree which is believed to mark the spot where "Jop and alsche Maister Blayr" buried the mother of Wallace, "with worschip was the crop graithit in graive." [D'Line Journal 5.12.1903]
- 5). Others of the name. 1935 - In the New Year Honours a Knighthood was conferred on Mr. John Wallace M.P. for Dunfermline Burghs. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 6). 1991 - Sir John Wallace, Member of Parliament and father of singer Ian Wallace. [Bygone D'Line P.VIII]

WALLS PLACE

- 1). Situated off Tweeddale Drive
- 2). Probably named after Provost Walls circa 1884. [100 years D'Line Press P.37]
- 3). James Walls, mason in Dunfermline 27.11.1809 and others. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 4). James Walls, Miller was Provost of the City from 1877 to 1883, and from 1891 to 1894.

WALLSEND COURT

- 1). Situated off Parkneuk Road Parkneuk, Milesmark, Rumblingwell.
- 2). Named after a new pit was completed at the end of the year 1839, 105 fathoms deep, named the "Wallsend Pit" which has entirely superseded the use of the Baldrige pit in the vicinity. It is the deepest coal shaft in Scotland, and probably one of the most valuable. It is very productive; yielding at present as much coal as all the other pits together previously did at any one time. The common name Wallsend means the end of the Wall of Severus, on the Northern bank of the Tyne, a few miles below Newcastle, where the best coal is got. [Chalmers D'Line Vol.1 P.28]
- 3). While the Wallsend pit, that led the way in mining development in this part of the Fife coalfield, as at one time the deepest and most valuable mine in Scotland, has a number of competitors in productivity, the spinning mills, and the handloom weaver, that secured an honest livelihood. [D'Line Press]

WALMER DRIVE

- 1). Situated south off east Port Street.
- 2). Named after "Walmer House." It is not known who named the house to date but found the following: - Walmer-Kent - (Wealemear 11 DM Walemer 1242 Feus) 'Mere of the Welsh' [Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names]
- 3). Walmer Castle was built by Henry VIII to protect the Downs when invasion was feared; it is the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

WALNUT GROVE

- 1). Situated off Pitcorthie Drive, Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after the Walnut. Fruit, consisting of two-lobed seed enclosed in spheroidal shell covered with green fleshy husk, of various trees of genus Juglans, any tree of Juglans or some related general. The wood of walnut-tree used in cabinet-making. [Oxford Dictionary]

WARDLAW CRESCENT

- 1). Situated west off Blacklaw Road Brucefield.
- 2). Probably named after - 1401- John Wardlaw, of Torry was Abbot of Dunfermline. [Annals of D'Line P.149]
- 3). The Wardlaw Family - claim a very high origin having first come from Saxony into England, about the year 500, and they derived their name from an office which they held in the law department under the Anglo-Saxon monarchs. Their earliest possessions were in the shire of Galloway, bordering on Dumfries, bestowed by Malcolm Canmore, on their retiring into Scotland, along with many other of the English nobility at the time of the Norman Conquest. At a later period they acquired lands at Torrie, in Torryburn

parish. About 1309, or soon after the reign of Robert the Bruce, the former lands, which had received the family name, had been erected into a barony, were lost by Wardlaw of that ilk, in consequence of this adherence, in common with all the chiefs of that district, to the unfortunate cause of Baliol, the unsuccessful competitor. He still, however, retained his lands at Torrie, which, for many ages afterwards, were the designation of his descendants. [Chalmers Hist. Dunf I P.301]

- 4). Sir Cuthbert Wardlaw, "who received in patrimony," says Chalmers, "the lands of Balmure, about 3 miles north-east from the town. He married Catherine Dalglish". His eldest son, Henry, afterwards of Pitreavie and Balmule, was born in 1565; his second son, Robert born 1567, afterwards of Whitefield and Touch; and his third son Thomas, born 4th September, 1569, proprietor of Logie and provost, member of the Scots Estates, commissioner to the Convention; all as above. This same Thomas Wardlaw was also ellmosynar of St. Leonard's Hospital, Dunfermline, a charity of which the very existence is now unknown to the average inhabitant. As ellmosynar and superior of the lands, he granted a precept of infefment of four acres to William Mudie and his spouse Margaret Edison on 4th April 1618. These lands are comprised in the field where the warehouse at St. Leonards of the Messrs Beveridge, Limited now stands. [The Weavers Craft by D. Thomson P.104].
- 5). 1603 - Henry Wardlaw, her Majesty's Chamberlain of Balmule, who had been appointed pro tem. Chamberlain to Queen Anne (after the death of William Schaw, in 1602.) [Annals of D'Line P.261]
- 6). The Royal Burying-house situated between the three south-east buttresses of the "auld kirk," was probably erected when the repairs on the Church were in progress and intended for the Royal place of sepulture for the Royal Family probably, when the infant Prince Robert was interred in 1602. King James ascended the English throne the year after the death of the young Prince, and this burying-place thus became useless to them. In the year 1616, Queen Anne gave a gift of the Vault to Henry Wardlaw her Chamberlain, who inserted an oblong stone above its door, with the following inscription cut on it (translated) Anna, Queen of Great Britain and Lady of the Lordship of Dunfermline, gave to Henry Wardlaw, of Pitreavie, Esquire, and to his posterity, this place of sepulture, 1616. [Annals of D'Line P.276]
- 7). A few years before 1616 Sir Henry Wardlaw had been ratified in his office of chamberlain of the lordship and regality of Dunfermline. By his wife Elizabeth Hutton, he left five sons and three daughters, one of whom was

named Anne, after the Queen. Another daughter married James Reed, Provost of Dunfermline. Sir Henry's eldest son, Henry, succeeded him, and was created the first baronet of Pitreavie in 1631 by Charles I to the second son, William, fell the estate of Balmule. [Sermons in Stone VII by N.M. Johnson 1941]

- 8). Thomas Wardlaw was Provost of Dunfermline from 1611-1621, 1625 - 1628.
- 9). Charles Wardlaw was Provost of Dunfermline in 1673, 1675.
- 10). 1734 James Young, Merchant, Dunfermline tried by the Regality Court for Manslaughter - Fernie, in his History of Dunfermline, has the following notice of his trial :- James Young, Merchant in Dunfermline, in December 1734 was indicated for bruising and wounding Henry Wardlaw son of Lieutenant Patrick Wardlaw, and being the occasion of the boy's death. The jury consisting of fifteen unanimously found the panel not guilty. The depute bailies of the regality on the trial were Arthur Forbes of Pittencreiff and Mr. Hugh Forbes Advocate. [Annals of D'Line P.429]
- 11). David Wardlaw, shoemaker, son of James Wardlaw a shoemaker burgess 4.7.1797 and others. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

WATSON PLACE

- 1). Situated west off Townhill Road.
- 2). Possibly named after John Watson, his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline September 1607.
- 3). Or, 1950 Mr. W. M. Watson, retained the seat for Labour. (D'Line Press 100 years)
- 4). Mr. W.M. Watson Dunfermline's first Labour M.P. [1991 Bygone D'Line P.VIII]

WEAVERS WALK

- 1). Situated north off Nethertown Broad Street.
- 2). Named after the Weavers. 1491 -it is not known when the now stable trade of weaving originated in Dunfermline, but six wabsters, "strubblers," of John Schortrig, were tried on 10th January, 1491, by the magistrates of Dunfermline. This is the first notice on record of Dunfermline weavers. [Annals of D'Line P.171]
- 3). On several occasions a seamless garment has been made successfully on a loom, and Queen Victoria was presented with a seamless silk chemise made by David Anderson. Woven into the cloth was a portrait of the Queen and a garland of flowers. [Short History of D'Line by J. Ritchie P.47]

WEDDERBURN CRESCENT

- 1). Situated West off Tweed Street Abbeyview, built 1940's.

- 2). Probably named after Alexander Wedderburn Advocate and Provost.
- 3). 29th September 1755 the Council elected and hereby elect Mr. Alexander Wedderburn Provost. Age of the Provost twenty-two years only! [Annals of D'Line P.467]
- 4). The Provost, Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, was one of the most brilliant and questionable men of his time. He was only twenty-one years of age when elected as provost. He belonged to the Wedderburns of Westerhall in East Lothian, had been trained as a lawyer in Edinburgh, and had shown a most unmistakable aptitude for the higher reaches of his profession etc., He continued to reign as our civic sovereign till 1758 etc. He became an English barrister and rose rapidly in fame and business in London, was in due course (being by this time an M.P.) appointed Attorney-General, then Solicitor-General, then Lord Chancellor. He was then ennobled by the title of Lord Loughborough, and finally as Earl of Rosslyn. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.233]
- 5). Alexander Wedderburn was Provost of Dunfermline from 1755- 1757.
- 6). Complaints from tenants in the Wedderburn Crescent and Don Road area of the town about the pollution of the Calias Burn, which runs behind their houses, have been resolved this week with the completion of a pipe connections which allow Mr. D. Ballie of Calias Farm, to run off the residue from his silage into the burgh sewer. [D'Line Press 5.10.1963]

WEDDERBURN PLACE

- 1). Situated off Wedderburn Street Brucefield, named as above.

WEDDERBURN STREET

- 1). Situated off Wedderburn Crescent, Brucefield and named as above.

WEST BALDRIDGE ROAD

- 1). Situated off east Baldridge Drive, leads to Milesmark Hospital. There is also a way that leads to east Baldridge and to Baldridge House. Baldridge Burns runs through the fields south of this way. See Baldridgeburn.

WEST DRIVE

- 1). Situated south off Viewfield Terrace to Comely Park on the east is the Public Park.
- 2). The massive roundabout is to be the hub of the new roads network envisaged in the Town Council's traffic strategy. Eventually, it is planned that here will converge the Northern Link Road, Townhill Road, Holyrood Place, and two

new duel carriageways in Appin Crescent and through the Public Park. With work to carry on at the round about as projected, this means that, from 10th January until 6th May next year, the West Drive of the Public Park extending from Viewfield Terrace to its junction with Holyrood Place and Appin Crescent will be closed to traffic. The alternative route will be via Viewfield terrace, East Port and Holyrood Place. [D'Line Press 3.12.1971]

WEST NETHERTOWN STREET

- 1). Situated west off Nethertown Broad Street towards Milton Green and Forth Street. Beside Pittencrieff park. Named West part of Nethertown. (See Nethertown Broad Street)
- 2). West Netherton-street, with its old house, no-tabils, the sandy knowe, in which four boys were nearly smothered in 1821, along with the crane coal-fauld, will describe under letter W. [Viagraphia Dunfermlynesis]
- 3). On 25th September members of the Street Committee met with representatives of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust at West Nethertown, and with reference to the Trustees' consideration of the possibility of proceeding with the construction of a permanent entrance-way to Pitencrieff Park there and relative lodge they discussed, upon a sketch plan exhibited by the Burgh Engineer, and improvement works designed under the Town Planning scheme to be executed in course of time on and about the bridge at the corner of West Netherton and Forth Street. Agreement was expressed jointly and the Trustees' proposed the entrance and lodge, the Trust giving off the necessary land free of charge, and if the Council take steps to acquire the old property on the south side at the end of West Nethertown the Trust should contribute one-half of a reasonable price thereof. [D'Line Press 14.10.1922]
- 4). The improvement effected by the Dunfermline Town Council at the junction of West Nethertown Street with Forth Street regarding the condition of the corner. It is one of the most important of the many street improvements which have been made in the city in recent years. In order to remove what had once been regarded as a dangerous corner for vehicular as well as pedestrian traffic, the Council purchased land on east side of Forth Street part of which was utilised to widen the highway, the other part being used as a site upon which a re-housing scheme has been completed. The widened portion of the roadway extends from Mr Manclark's boundary on the south-west side of Nethertown almost to Moodie Street on the east. [D'Line Press 1.10.1927]
- 5). Nethertown Broad Street and West Nethertown Street are to be widened to four lanes. [D'Line Press 14.7.1995]

WEST SQUARE

- 1). Situated off south Drive the area near Pitreavie Castle.

WESTWOOD PLACE

- 1). Situated off Henryson Road Garvock Bank.
- 2). Named after Mr. Adam Westwood who died on Thursday 80 years of age, the son of parents who's ancestral lines stretch far back in Dunfermline's history. He was reared in an atmosphere of local patriotism. A born Artist Mr. Westwood early found scope for his tastes. After he had left the Free Abbey Academy, he served an apprenticeship with the glass-staining firm of Messrs Watson, in Maygate, who long maintained a high local reputation. He counted himself fortunate in obtaining, on the completion of his Dunfermline apprenticeship, service with Messrs Ballantyne, whose work as glass-stainers is so widely known. Afterwards he received the appointment of artist to Messrs W. & J. Keir, another glass-staining firm of high repute; and next with Messrs Mc'Clure & Macdonald, Glasgow. In Edinburgh he attended the School of Art where he achieved high distinction. In the Glasgow School of Art he gave still higher proof of his genius. He successively pursued his studies afterwards in London and Paris, where he not only enlarged his knowledge of art, but widened his circle of friends which included John Lavery, Alex Roche, H. La. Thangue, Alexander Mann and other men who acquired world fame. Although a brilliant career was predicted by his associates, Adam returned home due to family duties. This public spirited man was town or parish councillor member of the Carnegie Trust, Director of Social, Charitable and Friendly Societies, teacher of youth and encouraged local literary efforts. In later years he was enabled to return to his favourite pursuit and in the town and country alike and found subjects everywhere in busy streets and open fields children and play and men and women at work, in old ruins and shady woodlands. Wherever there was a street or house or a farmyard Mr. Westwood took his impressions. The treasured impressions are all over the world, and of course locally. [D'Line Journal 26.4.1924]
- 3). The death took place on Tuesday at Ivy Cottage, Torryburn of Mr John Westwood F.S.A. Scot. Age 72 years, the well-known local historian and antiquarian. He was untiring in his researches into local history, and the informative and interesting article which he wrote on the subject were published frequently in The Dunfermline Press over a long period of years, the author using the non-de-plum, "W. Ness." Many of these articles some of them considerably expanded were incorporated in Mr Westwood's Dunfermline. In the foreword, the author acknowledged his indebtedness to the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust who had made publication possible. On the

title page of that volume, Mr Westwood quoted an observation by Augustine Birrell, "To keep the past alive for us is the pious function of the historian." [D'Line Press 17.5.1958]

- 4). Robert Westwood, son of Peter Westwood a weaver burgess 7.10.1797 and Robert Westwood son of William Westwood a weaver burgess 17.8.1802. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

WHINHILL

- 1). Situated off the Woodmill Road towards the Rex Park.
- 2). Named after Whinhill Golf Course, Beith Road Greenock, Renfrewshire Strathclyde, just outside Greenock on old Largs road. Municipal parkland course of 18 holes 5434 yards. [Golf Course Guide to Britain P.305]
- 3). Whin, whin'sill, whi'nstone (boulder or slab of) very hard dark-colour esp. basaltic rock or stone, used for road-metal and in building. [Oxford Dictionary]

WHIRLBUT CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off Whirlbut Street, and named as below.

WHIRLBUT STREET

- 1). Situated off Bothwell Street, built 1920's.
- 2). Named after Whirlbut. The origin of this name is now unknown; the grounds of Whirlbut, probably a toft or acre, lie immediately to the south of the "Spittal Brig," on the west side. Some old dictionaries state that Whirlbut was an old game, and Jones in his Dictionary states that Whirlbat means anything moved rapidly round to give a blow. There is a tradition that Wapenshaws were conducted here, and that the arrows were shot against Pardieu Knowe as a target, the distance between Whirlbut and the knowe being about 600 yards (Whorle also refers to ancient spinning.) [Annals of D'Line P.763]
- 3). 1526 - The acre here called the Buyt aiker may perhaps mean Butt acre, the acre for the practice of archery in the olden time. Whirlbut, or Whirlbutt, is in the immediate vicinity, on the south side of the Lyne burn, probably also connected with "the art of archery" "Buyt akier." [Annals of Dunfermline P.190]
- 4). Along Bothwell Street immediately adjacent to the south end of the Spittal brig on the west side is Whirlbut (Whirlbut acres) where the whirlbat games of olde were holden. (See Bothwell Street entry) [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis Dunf Public Lib]
- 5). 1613 -The Whirlbut Warlock. An old M.S. of events in our possession notes that Tam Simpson, the warlock, was "carrying on his prankis and deevilrie," in his house at Whurlbut, at this period. Whirlbut is at the Spittle Brig. [Annals of D'Line P.274]
- 6). 1925 - A Housing scheme was begun at Whirlbut. [D'Line Press 100 years]

- 7). In the olden times the Whirlbut games and other 'Ecclesiastical mummeries' were held on the ground of Whirlbut on the south-west of the Spittal Brig.' [Dr. E. Henderson P.75]
- 8). Plans are being made to start work on the Whirlbut modernisation scheme later this year, tenants were assured on Monday. At a public meeting, held by the 'Whirlbut Street/Crescent Tenants' Association. [D'Line Press 19.4.1974]

WHITEFIELD NEUK

- 1). Situated south of Queen Margaret Fauld, and named as in entry below.

WHITEFIELD ROAD

- 1). Situated south off Kingseat Road towards Halbeath Road. St. Margaret's Hospital is on the west. There is a road east leading to Sheephouswell onto Pleasance Road and continues onto Kingseat Road.
- 2). 26 October 1560 - Marriage Contract between John Wilson with consent of John Patrick his mother's brother in Whitefield and Christine Bankis with consent of David her brother. John Patrick at his decease to leave his estate to them including the Kindness of the pendicle called Quhitfield, the fulfilling to be at the will and pleasure of John Wemyss of Pittencrieff land laird and master to the said John Patrick. [Protocol Book of John Cuningham]
- 3). The Whitefield pit, on Mr Downie's ground, at the south-east corner of Townhill plantation, has been sunk within these last two years and commenced working in February 1841. The splint coal was found at the depth of 21 fathoms, four feet thick, since which time the workings have been prosecuted 120 yards, dropping from the pit bottom to the north. The Whitefield level 22 fathoms from the surface, running from the old engine to Cagie-Hall, near Hallbeath, in a south-easterly direction and fully a mile in length. There are two steam-engines, both high pressure. The firsts on the Whitefield pit, of 16 horse power, used in drawing coal, the second is on the Crawford pit. [Chalmers Vol.1. P.45-6]
- 4). Work started this week on a new junction with Whitefield Road, leading to the expanding West Fife District General Hospital, roads officials insisted that delays would be kept to a minimum. The latest phase of the re-alignment of Whitefield Road will see construction of a new junction that will temporarily divert traffic onto the present road and under the present rail bridges. [D'Line Press 18.9.1992]
- 5). A key road project will be completed in time for the opening of Dunfermline's new hospital, the regional council pledge this week. The road will be the main

access route to the district general hospital which is due to start admitting patients on 5th April. Work will initially be focused on Whitefield Road where new turning lanes will be constructed outside the hospital entrance to meet the April deadline. Part of the contract, to remove one of the railway bridges over Whitefield Road, which is disused. The deck of the bridge was removed as scheduled at the weekend. [D'Line Press 19.3.1993]

- 6). The distinctive entrance to the new Queen Margaret Hospital due to be opened on Monday by the Princess Royal. [D'Line Press 15.6.1993]
- 7). The new St. Margaret's Hospital is situated on the west side of this road at the junction of Robertson Road. On the east is a path to Wester Whitefield and just south of the Hospital is the path of Sheephouswell going east meeting the Pleasance Road Halbeath passing the Buckie Burn or The Dean. This area is being developed at present.

WHITELAW CRESCENT

- 1). Situated south off Whitelaw Road, Abbeyview. See Whitelaw Road.

WHITELAW COURT

- 1). Situated off Whitelaw Place. See Whitelaw Road.

WHITELAW PLACE

- 1). Situated south off Whitewall Road, Abbeyview. See Whitelaw Road.
- 2). They reckon they have the comfort of an hotel, the security of a protected environment, the companionship of a "wee self-contained village" and a freedom few of them had experienced in recent years. These are the reactions of many of the residents of Whitelaw Place, a sheltered housing development by Kirk Care Housing association Limited. Whitelaw Court, with its 37 flats, is now home to 43 elderly residents and was opened only last month. [D'Line Press 14.11.1986]

WHITELAW ROAD

- 1). Situated east off Blacklaw Road, Abbeyview.
- 2). Probably named after John Whitelaw Esq. Ironfounder, elected Provost 1860-1868. [Annals of D'Line P.683]
- 3). 1956 - Provost John Allan laid the foundation stone of the new hall-church at Whitelaw Road for the transferred congregation of St, Andrew's South. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 4). 1957 - A new hall-church of St. Ninian's Whitelaw Road was opened and dedicated on 15th May. [D'Line Press 100 years]

WHITEMYRE COURT

- 1). Situated south off Rumblingwell.

- 2). Named after the coal in this field. The first and most southern is the White Myre dyke consisting of a conglomeration of the different strata, superincumbent upon the coal, without any trap. It runs nearly east and west from about Wooers' Alley Cottage, in the town of Dunfermline, through Golf Drum, then on the north side of Colton Farm-steading and of the James and Level Pits, and breaks itself on the north side of Berrylowtop, upon a cross trap-dyke. The White Myre dyke throws up the strata to the north about 25 fathoms. [Chalmers Vol. 1. P.32-33]

WHYTE WALK

- 1). Situated within Garvock Bank.
- 2). It is not known how this Walk got its name, possibly after Mr Ian Whyte. Mr Ian Whyte O.B.E. conductor of the B.B.C. Scottish Orchestra received the Regal-Thomson Trophy as "Citizen of the Year" at the close of the final performance of "A Masque of Dunfermline" in Carnegie Hall. [D'Line Press 6 July 1957]
- 3). Others of the name - Alexander Whyte, wheelwright, son-in-law of James Anderson a smith burgess 30.12.1808 and Mr James Whyte, Supervisor of the Excise in Dunfermline 17.7.1804 B & G. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]

WILLIAM STREET

- 1). Situated north off Pittencrieff Street.
- 2). Possibly named after, 1201 - The 13th century opens on Dunfermline, an enlargement of the Abbey was under consideration and King William, and his consort, Queen Ermingarde, with the royal children, occasionally resided in the Tower. [Annals of D'Line P.47]
- 3). 1223 - William I elected and consecrated Abbot of Dunfermline, as successor to Abbot Patrick. He was the 6th Abbot, and died after holding the Abbotship for about seven months only. William II elected and consecrated Abbot of Dunfermline, as successor to Abbot William I. [Annals of D'Line P.69]
- 4). The Rail Road from the Elgin collieries north west of the town, running alongside the Coal Road (renamed William St.) and so down to Charleston, was built by Lord Elgin. [Some Recollections of Old D'Line P.7]
- 5). With reference to the proposed widening and improvement of William Street, a letter was submitted to the Streets Committee on 8th instant, from Mr. John C. Rae offering on behalf of Mr Gilbert Rae's trustees, to accept the sum of £142 originally offered for the ground required to be thrown into the street, provided the Town Council will build the found similar to the found of the existing block to the level of the roadway along the length of the strip to be taken from the trustees' ground, and erect a fence fro the protection of the

public, such fence to be kept in repair by the Council until such time as the trustees may erect a building on the ground referred to. [D'Line Press 19.3.1927]

- 6). See Rumblingwell. [D'Line Press 22.11.1958]
- 7). Cycle wheels will soon replace train wheels on the old Dunfermline to Alloa railway line. Some £600,000 of Millennium Fund lottery money has been put towards the £900,000 needed to convert the track from Dunfermline's William Street to Fife's Bogside boundary into a footpath and cycle-way. Work will soon begin on removing the bridge, regarding the embankment and providing a car-park at William Street. [D'Line Press 27.9.1996]

WILLOW GROVE

- 1). Situated off Pitcorthie Drive beside Pitreavie Golf Course, Pitcorthie estate.
- 2). Named after the Willow Tree or shrub of genus *Salix*, widely distributed in temperate and cold regions, growing by water and with plaint branches and long narrow drooping leaves, grown for ornament or as furnishing osiers, light smooth soft wood, or medicinal astringent bark, cricket or baseball-bat made of willow-wood. [Oxford Dictionary]

WILSON'S CLOSE

- 1). Situated south off the High Street.
- 2). Possibly named after John Wilson Jun. Stationer, Provost of Dunfermline from 1765-1774, 1789 -91 and 1797 to 1807.
- 3). Adam Wilson, son of Provost John Wilson 9.4.1790 and others. [Burgess Roll of Dunfermline by David Dobson]
- 4). Major David Wilson Provost of Dunfermline from 1808 to 1822.
- 5). Major David Wilson Died on 13th March, 1822, and was interred within the area of the Nave of the Abbey Church. He was for 15 years Provost of the Burgh, a Major in the Marines, and from 1810, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Wilson and Beveridge bankers. [Annals of D'Line P.610]
- 6). Rev. Ralph Erskine's reputed Manse, Clark Wilson's Close. Houses built in these days were invariably furnished with a small closet for the private devotions of the head of the house; sometimes these were made entirely of wood, and projected from the walls. A very fine specimen was to be found on the gable of the reputed "manse" of Rev. Ralph Erskine in the Ho' Boy's Close, previous to its removal about 1894. [Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.222 & 228]
- 7). Old Street Name - Dairy Close. [Dunf Guides Notes]

WILSON TERRACE

- 1). Situated on the north side, (The Terrace used to be set back, off the road, but is now in line with Priory Lane), at the junction of Moodie Street and Priory Lane.

- 2). Possibly named after John Wilson, Dunfermline, Inventor of Fly-Shuttle, his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 26th February 1780.
- 3). John Wilson was Provost of Dunfermline from 1783 - 1787 Died 1822.
- 4). Robert Wilson, Sub-Postmaster was Provost of the City from 1927 to 1930.
- 5). Or possibly named after Mr James Wilson. The death occurred on Sunday of Mr James Wilson, Principal of Wilson's Business Training Institute, and senior partner in the printing and stationery firm of Jams Wilson & Co., 98 St Margaret Street Dunfermline. On leaving school Mr Wilson entered the employment of Henry Reid & Sons, linen manufacturers, Abbey Gardens Works, as a clerk. In his early teens, Mr Wilson became a keen student of shorthand and by the age of eighteen, was teaching the subject privately. It was in 1919 that he set up what was to become a widely-known establishment among thousands of shorthand-typists and secretaries, Wilson's Business Training Institute. In 1921 a printing business and included in this the supply of stationery business and office equipment. Mr Wilson was a man devoted to his vocation, and he had little interest outside of his business. His recreation was mainly found in motoring. [D'Line Press 2.3.1957]
- 6). Founded by the late Mr James Wilson around 1910, the firm of James Wilson & Co., 98 St Margaret Street originated under the name of Wilson's Business Training Institute. Son of the founder Mr Robert Wilson joined the business at the end of the Second World War, and has played a key role in the continued expansion of the firm during the post-war years. His son James joined him in the business in 1968, to become the third-generation member of the Wilson family now involved in the firm since its foundation some 60 years ago. [D'Line Press 1.9.1972]

WINDLEBROOK

- 1). Situated off Masterton Road
- 2). Named after the Heather. Windlebrooke - July to September. A Vigorous yellow foliage plant with orange and red tints in winter. Mauve flowers. [Highland Heathers]

WITCHBRAE

- 1). Situated north off Belleymoman Road and named after an area associated with witches. See Townhill Road.
- 2). 7 Oct 1730 - Previous to this period the high way to Kirkcaldy "went along from the foot of the Witch-loan by the north of the town green." [Annals of D'Line P.422]
- 3). Wednesday 22nd March 1732 The Execution of James Ramsay, at the top of Witch Loan Road. James Ramsay of Lambhill in Perthshire, his brother Andrew, his sister Helen and her husband, Andrew Hutson in Pliverhall of

Drumtuthell, near Dunfermline, were tried by the Regality Court of Dunfermline in February 1732, for cattle stealing. (As far as is known this was the last execution that took place in Dunfermline or neighbourhood.) In the year 1827, when some parts of "the Witch - loan" were being levelled, Ramsay's grave was opened; his decayed bones were lifted, but they were re-interred in deeper earth on the same spot.. [Annals of D'Line P.423]

- 4). The Hays lived at "Witchbrae Cottage" the house they built near Townhill Road. In fact the modern houses in the street called Witchbrae are built in the front garden of Robert Hay's house. [Dunfermline Linen by Hugh Walker P.4]

WOODMILL CRESCENT

- 1). Situated south off Woodmill Road, and named as below.

WOODMILL PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Woodmill Road, and named as below.

WOODMILL ROAD

- 1). Situated east from Woodmill Terrace to Linburn Road, and named after the lands of Woodmill, built 1940's.
- 2). In 1624 Dunfermline was almost wholly consumed by Fire. The town people had the privilege of cutting timber in the wood of Garvock, a little to the east of the town, and this they availed themselves of to such an extent in rebuilding their habitations, that the wood itself disappeared, and now exists only in memory. The adjoining lands still bear the name, and such places and "Woodmill" and "Transylvania," or "Transy," attest the existence of the ancient forest. [Between the Ochils and the Forth by D. Beveridge. P.127]
- 3). In the closing years of the seventeenth century, Carts were then rude and clumsy, and borne on wheels of wood made in a solid frame of cross planks, cut nearly to the circle as possible, with a hole in the centre, and made fast on the wooden axles. Farmers were "thriled," or bound to go to certain defined mills with their grain, and the miller at the thirl mill (Woodmill, near Dunfermline, was one of these) dominated the fortunes of the farmers round; and the poor lessee of the land, between the miller and the landlord, was crushed, when they chose, as between the upper and the nether millstone. The rents were mainly paid in kind, and the landlord kept his barns and stores for meals and grains and general produce. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.182]
- 4). On the south side of Woodmill Road is shown Pennelands on the XVI century Map of D'Line. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

- 5). At the Woodmill Quarry, about three-quarters of a mile eastward, which is small, and at present not wrought, there are two formations. [Chalmers Vol. 1.P.61]
- 6). A ten-shilling piece of King James VI was found in a garden in Woodmill Road, in 1841, observe, a bust of the King, with sword; reverse, "Honor Rgis, 1582," [Annals of D'Line P.647]
- 7). See Transy. [D'Line Journal 1854]
- 8). Woodmill Farm. This farm now a small estate and owned by Mr David Alexander, late Provost Dunfermline, it seems is made up of several ancient fragments. The farmer there tells me (24 June 1893) this Laird has been pestered for past two years for a double feu rent for forty (40) acres on the place. His "papers" says the farmers "designate the farm "Woodmill of Pitreavie and Easter Brucefield" shewing to the mill had at one time been the oat meal Mill on the estate of Pitreavie, and to at some time, the party who had bought Woodmill from Pitreavie, had then purchased a portion of Brucefeild estate, which lies contiguous, on the west. This estate would probably belong to the Wellwoods of Garvock and Pitliver, since it was the Laird of Pitliver, (who came into possession about 1888) and who was insisting upon this double fue rent. The ground had been measured, when it was fued to the actual extent of the land anciently belonging to Garvock was only zz acres and on this the "Casualty" who'd to be paid. [Anent Vol.2 by D. Thomson]
- 9). Bleach works where sheeps wool was dyed, were at Woodmill where Hutchison's garage is now. [A Boys Life in Townhill by Robert Wilson P.8]
- 10). The site at Woodmill, suggested by the Scottish Special Housing Association as suitable for the erection of the 150 houses for miners under the Government's scheme was approved by the Housing Committee of Dunfermline Town Council. [D'Line Press 15 3.1947]
- 11). 1947 - Scottish Special Housing Association acquired a site in Woodmill Road for the erection of houses for miners. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 12). The Burgh Engineer advised that, in the widening of Woodmill Road, it is most essential that the culvert at the Lyne Burn at Woodmill Farm should be constructed soon, in order to allow for the considerable infilling required to be carried out and conducted before widening work began. [D'Line Press 17.3.1962]
- 13). Commercial Primary School and St. Columbia's High School are both situated on the north side of Woodmill Road are both situated on the north side of Woodmill Road.
- 14). The former Woodmill Miners Welfare Club in Dunfermline is to become a Muslim community centre, it was revealed this week. A clean-up job to improve the appearance of the boarded-up building in Woodmill Road is already under way and it is hoped to have the centre in full use within two months. Community member Ali Akbar said that his association had outgrown its current meeting place at 56 Hospital Hill. [D'Line Press 1.11.1996]

WOODMILL STREET

- 1). Situated east from Nethertown Round-about to Woodmill Terrace.
- 2). The Almonry Lands. This piece of ground lies at the foot of the New Row, at the back of the house forming the south-west angle of Woodmill Street, or Road, the annuals for which went to the poor as alms, or doles, under the supervision of Abbey officials. [Annals of D'Line P.764]
- 3). In the immediate vicinity of Elliot's Hill on the north side lay the armony Lands of the Abbacy, the Alomonary Lands vide, Woodmill Street. [Viagraphy Dunfermlynensis Dunf Public Lib]
- 4). "Backroad." In 1837 the Backroad, now Woodmill Street was greatly improved. Previous to that time two of the houses had outside stairs running straight out into the middle of the street. These during the alterations and improvements of 1837 were swept away. These same and other houses had sunk areas in front, not protected by any railing or otherwise, in consequence mony petty accidentis occurred. These areas were "protected" during the improvements repaired to, and the outside stairs were turned close to the walls. Some years afterwards after 1840 the Backroad was cut up into deep ruts and cart wheels were often up to the moves. Slops water were all thrown into the street creating stenchis immovable, and in winter a sea of filth and fulzie fell round with the flies buzzed in summer and into which, if the children fell in the winter, they were in danger of being smothered or drowned. [Anent Vol.2. 338 by D. Thomson]
- 5). 1841-2 -Peter Crown was a ropespinner in the employment at Messrs Marshall (Clay Acres Dunfermline) in the early forties, and managed the "walk" erected along the bottom of the Backroad (now Woodmill St) gardens, and close to the strip of plantation called the Nursery, where now the "Tower Kirk" stands. (From the fact of its being such in the end of last century). [Anent Vol.4 399]
- 6). Hundreds of sightseers watched the performance of an engineering feat on Sunday when, within twenty-four hours, one railway bridge was substituted for another at Woodmill Street, Dunfermline. The bridge, work on which commenced some months ago, carries the main Edinburgh-Perth L.N.E.R. line over Woodmill Street near to Dunfermline Lower Station. All day there was a large crowd in Woodmill Street watching the spectacular work of raising the parts by cranes. Normal traffic was resumed on Monday morning. [D'Line Journal 27.5.1938]
- 7). 1957 - The New G.P.O. sorting office in Woodmill Street east was opened in December. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 8). Demolition work in progress on condemned property in Woodmill Street, near the junction with New Row, preparatory to the carrying out of road improvements in the area. [D'Line Press 2.11.1957]

- 9). Pedestrians are assured of a much greater measure of safety at the junction of Woodmill Street with New Row with the construction of a pavement underneath one of the archways of the railway bridge. The new footpath, part of the major improvement scheme at this junction, which for many years was regarded as one of the city's "danger spots." [D'Line Press 15.2.1958]

WOODMILL TERRACE

- 1). Situated east from Woodmill Street towards Woodmill Road and named as above.

WYCKLIFFE

- 1). Situated off Swallowdrum Road Parkneuk.
- 2). It is not known how this name came about it may have been named after John Wycliffe (d.1384) religious reformer and theologian, was born, according to Leland, at Spreswell, 'a good myle from Richemont,' in Yorkshire. [Dictionary of National Biography]

WYMET COURT

- 1). Situated east off the New Row.
- 2). Named after Wymet Church. 1240 Wymet Church. David, the Bishop (of St Andrews) in the same Charter, confirms to the Abbey, its rights in the Church of Wymet. [Annals of D'Line P.76]
- 3). Churches and Chapels of the Monastery. Wymot (or Woolmet, Wowmet). Granted by David I confirmed by his successors, by Popes Lucius III and Gregory IX. The parish lay westward of Newton, towards Libberton, and was somewhat larger than it. The church was rated in the ancient taxation at 20 marks. After the Reformation, and without any process of augmentation, it seems to have been tacitly considered as forming an integral part of the parish of Newton. The chapel, as it was called, in which divine service had been performed in Roman Catholic times, was to a very recent period extant, and having become the burying place of Wauchope of Edmonstone, the patron, was pulled down a few years ago, and gave place to a more elegant mausoleum. [Chalmers Vol. I. P.231]

YETHOLM PARK

- 1). Situated off Abington Road, McKane Park.
- 2). Named after Yetholm (Kelso). 1233, Jetham, 1297, Yetham, also Zethame, Yettame, circa 1420, Kirkyethame, 1608, Toun-Yettam. 'Hamlet at the gate.' (On the Borders prom. Yet, O.E. great) between England and Scotland. [Place Names of Scotland by J. B. Johnston P.249]

YORK PLACE

- 1). Situated off Paton Street, Kingseathill.
- 2). Named after Their Royal Highnesses, The Duke and Duchess of York, names were added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 11 August 1928.
- 3). The Duke and Duchess of York were in Pittencrieff Park, where they planted trees there. The then Duke of York laid the foundation stone of the 1928 extension to Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 4). Overshadowing all other events in 1952 was the death of a beloved monarch King George VI who, as the Duke of York, was the first Royal personage to become a Free Burgess of the City. [D'Line Press 100 years]



HISTORY OF THE STREETS OF CROSSFORD VILLAGE

It is only through studying the place-names of the district, and dipping in to old charters, that we find how deeply rooted into the soil is "Crocefuir" or "Croseford". The little hamlet that arose in the vicinity of the ford when the road, prior to its coming down Urquhart Cut in 1780, left the Abbey gates at the West Port, crossed over the Tower Bridge, passed through the "Glen" and struck westwards along the fields upon the north of Logie, then forded the open burn some distance upon the south of the present highway that runs through the village. It is well-known how greatly the Lairds of Logie and Pitfirrane were associated with the affairs of the district. The Lairds of the later, who occupied the estate from 14th century, always took a prominent part in the civil affairs of Dunfermline. From time to time they held important commissions in both army and navy. They have left behind them one of our county's finest 16th century baronial mansions, rich within and charming without it should be preserved by the National Trust, if not, by the Carnegie Trust.

But though the above mentioned estates were occupied by private individuals from an early period, there would not be sufficient hands, employed upon them to populate a hamlet beyond the boundaries of their own policies. It was perhaps the lands of Keavil or Cavil that were responsible for the establishment of the first wattle-built community that would settle itself nearby the Ford where over passed the highway between the monastery of Dunfermline and that of Culross. The word Keavil, originally spelt Cavel or Cavil, is held by many to signify a retreat or secluded place, but there is nothing more in the physical features of Keavil estate to warrant such a rendering than there is in the adjoining estates that have been named Logie and Pitfirrane.

It is indeed likely that the word Cavel is one, which is reminiscent of the old custom carried on by chief and monastery of cavilling out land by lot. Besides being a feature of the Celtic field-system, cavelling of land to persons by lot was also an Anglo-Saxon custom. It will be remembered that after the coming of Queen Margaret, much land in the vicinity of Dunfermline, though leased from the monastery, as granted to her followers and those of persons who succeeded her. Since there is little factual evidence of the estate having been owned by one individual previous to the middle of the 15th century, when David Lindsay became Laird, it is reasonable to presume that Cavel was land which was originally divided into small-holdings, and that the leases were the first to form a community of the vicinity of the Ford.

When viewed from a bus on leaving Dunfermline, the flat region upon the south and south-west of Crossford, pleasantly studded throughout her trees some of considerable age, seems during springtime, as if it were a pastoral valley wherein both Pan and Sylvanus might spot without fear of being molested. Everyone in the district bespeaks fertility. Small wonder why Crossford can boast of its horticultural produce. The igneous intrusions, obvious around the village, have though decomposing contributed a generous supply of phosphates of lime to the soil, thereby adding greatly to its productiveness.

The fact that Bronze Age discoveries were made at the Craigs Farm, proves that agriculture was pursued in the vicinity at an every period. There is no doubt that though the hollows may have been left undrained, the "tofts" around Crossford would be cultivated to the lat yard by the farmers who first leased ground from the monetary of Dunfermline. But there is evidence of land reclamation having been done upon the south of the village, in the valley, which marks the site of a prehistoric lake that stretched from Crombie to Dunfermline. Besides the repeated deepening of the Lyne Burn to avoid inundations, the drying of Keavil Loch in 1650, and the draining of the Meadows below Cairneyhill in the 18th century, a Charter, dated 16th September 1580. Granting to Thomas Tosheauch, chamberlain of the Monastery of Dunfermline, the great meadow or new meadow, which lay between the Alms meadow on the east and the lands of Crombie on the west lead some to believe that ground was reclaimed from the marsh before the Reformation. The barons had become restless by the time of the 16th century. They wished to gain as much as possible fro their estates by digging beneath the earth. A Charter issued in Queen Mary's time, granted the Lairds of Pitfirrane liberty to dig coal upon their land. Sir Robert Sibbald informs us that both coal and ironstone were mined on Pitfirrane and wheeled down the Waggon Road to be exported at Limekilns, a port which was then under the Halketts. The original privilege of exporting coal to all foreign lands free of duty, was renewed by Queen Anne. The family continued to enjoy the privilege until 1788 when it was, purchased by the government for £40,000. A footnote in Sir Robert Sibbald's "History of Fife" says "the most remarkable in these lands are the seams consisting of 5 feet, 2 feet and 4 feet each, all found with in a depth o 14 yards, at a depth of 3 + fathoms from each other, and in the natural state, dipping from on foot in four to one foot in six to the north-east. Immediately above the two feet seam re two strata of ironstone. The uppermost is four inches, the lower two inches. Being above a seam of coal they are wrought along with it. They are of excellent quality for making cannon, and have been exported to the Carron Iron Co. for that purpose. The iron-stone began to be wrought by the company in 1771, and in 1773, sixty miners and a number of bearers ere employed in the mines."

There is no doubt that the above mentioned seams were the "Five Feet," "Two Feet," and "Dunfermline Splint." The seams were wrought in the districts around Knockhouse, Lundin, and Pitdinnie, where the strata, though intersected by many faults, yields patches of the lower seams, which have been flung, here and there, quite close to the surface.

Millers, especially those who leased fulling mills were men of considerable status in day's gone by. Isabella Cunninghame of Crossford must have come from good stock when Thomas Wilson of the "Waulkmyle of Crummie" chose her for his spouse. The information regarding the marriage settlement is gained from the following "Charter (1619) by Andrew Wilson, life-renter, and Thomas Wilson, his son, fiar of the mills and lands named, with the consent of Marjory Currie, spouse of the said Andrew, for fulfilment of a contract between them on one part, and William Cunninghame, their daughter, on the other part, granting to the said Isabella as future spouse of the said Thomas Wilson, the liferent of a just and equal half of the lands of Waulkmyle. [D'Line Press 29.4.1944]

This village is about a mile and a half to the west-ward of Dunfermline, on the Torryburn Road. In 1841 the population consisted of three hundred and eighty-eight, at present it amounts to four hundred and thirty. There are here about fifty looms employed in the table-linen trade. Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirrane is the superior. Besides the Earl of Elgin, the principal proprietors in the neighbourhood are Sir Charles Halkett, A.M. Wellwood of Pitliver, William Robertson of Keavil, and James Hunt of Pittencrieff and Logie, Esquires. These estates lie contiguous, on an extensive bottom they are in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced and sheltered, and by their genteel mansions, their abundant old woods, and their rich pastures, give much rural beauty to the division of the Western District of Fife. [History of D'Line by A. Mercer P.206]

The members of the Edinburgh Architectural Association were on historic ground on Saturday when they visited Pitfirrane. Pitfirrane has been in the possession of the Halkett family since the fourteenth century, and many successive proprietors were Provosts of Dunfermline. A curious story is told about George Halkett, the proprietor of Pitfirrane in 1585. In that year "the pest" was raging in almost every town in Scotland. Dunfermline was one of the few towns which could boast of a "clean bill of health," and orders were sent to convene the General Assembly in the ancient city. This turned out to be inconvenient arrangement for the King, and the assembly was forbidden. We are therefore told in James Melvill's "Autobiography" that "The portes of the town war closit upon thame be the Provost for the tyme, the Laird of Pitfirren, alleging he had the King's express command as to do. Therefore the breithring, commanding that wrang to God, the righteous Judge, convenit sa monie as they might in the fields, comforting them-

selves mutuallie in God, apointed to meet in Linlithgow on certean dayes befor the Parliament, But God, within a few yeirs, peyit that Laird and Provost is hyre for that piece of service, when for the halding out of his servantes from keiping his Assemblie in that town, he made his awin hous to spew him out; for ae day in the morning he was fund fallen out of a window of his awin hous of Pitfirren, thrie or four hous, (storeys) hight, wither be a melancolius dispear casting him self, or be the violence of unkynd ghests ludgit within, God knawes; for being taken up his speitche was nocht sa sensible as to declar it, bot within a few hours after deit." Robert Halkett, the eldest son of George Halkett, was knighted by James VI and a similar honour was conferred on the youngest son John. Sir Rober's son. Sir James was Member of Parliament for Fifeshire and, Sir Charles Halkett, a son of Sir James represented Dunfermline at the Convention when the Revolution, Settllment was affected. Sir Charles son, Sir James was Provost of Dunfermline and represented the city in Parliament from 1702 to 1703. Sir James died in 1705, and as he was unmarried, the baronetcy fell. The estates went to his sister Janet, however, who had married Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford. Sir Peter assumed the name of Halkett, and he succeeded his father-in-law as representative of Dunfermline in 1705, and sat in the first Parliament of Great Britain. His eldest son Sir Peter was member for the Stirling District of Burghs from 1734 to 1741, and was distinguished officer on the Hanoverian side. Sir Peter's eldest son died unmarried in 1779, and the title went to the first cousin, Sir John Halkett, who was great grand-father of Sir Arthur Halkett, the present holder of the title. The Edinburgh architects on Saturday lingered long over the architectural features of Pitfirrane, and the pretty wrought iron gate was much admired. Sir Arthur was extremely kind to the company, and they left singing praises. [D'Line Journal 25.5.1901]

Implementation of Turnpike Acts: Evidence of operations as Toll Roads. A Tollbar was installed at Crossford 1796. [The Turnpike Network in Fife P.65]

So modern seems every thing in Crossford that the traveller is apt to imagine on passing it was only within recent years that anyone had come to settle in the district. There are no row-stepped gables reminiscent of the 17th or 18th centuries in the older part of the village, nor are there dates belonging to those ties upon any of the hose where from w might learn when they were built. Nevertheless, the settlement at the Ford belongs to a much earlier period than the passer-by would imagine. We have historic evidence of coal having been wrought in the vicinity from the 16th to the end of the 18th century. Weaving was also carried on, and at the beginning of the 19th century, when the village had a population of 380, there were 50 hand-loom going.

Crossford village at the present time is supplied with water from shallow wells, some provided, with pumps, some jeer dip wells, and others provided with wind-lasses and buckets. Generally, no special precaution has been taken to exclude

surface pollutions or soak-ages into the wells from their sides, being built of rubble stones and not cemented and puddle in accordance with well-known methods whereby pollution to a great extent can be excluded. One wall was reconstructed some years ago after the water was pronounced by the Country Analyst to be unsafe.

There have been few cases of enteric since 1891. Enteric fever is but one result of impure water, many diseases which are not modifiable arise from the use of impure water.

Dr Morris Medical Officer to the Parish of Dunfermline informs me that the village at one time was the site of a swamp, and that malarial disease prevailed. About fifty years ago there was a severe visitation of cholera, due in all probability to contamination of the water supply, this now being considered as the chief medium for the growth and conveyance of the cholera micro-organism. At the time of the cholera visitation, a ditch conveying sewage ran from east to west through the village. This ditch was subsequently replaced by a conduit. I am informed that the conduit is still in existence. Several of the wells are situated close to this drain, and are liable to pollution from its contents.

The village is intersected by the public highway running east and west and by another running north and south. The drainage from these roads is liable to percolate to the wells, there being no adequate means of drainage either for the rainfall or for such sewage; slop water, which must come from all occupied houses from stables, pigstyes and cowhouses.

The ground on which the houses are built is generally flat, there, being sheep land to the north of the village in a high state of cultivation for market gardens. The industry of market gardening is extensively carried on in Crossford, and this fact is important in relationship to the supply of water derived from wells situated in the midst of land highly cultivated.

In 1882 the late Mr McLennan reported that both water supply and drainage were needed, and again in 1893. In 1891 I reported that the water supply of Crossford was from shallow wells in close proximity to houses, and liable to pollution from slop water, ashpits. Since writing this I have had no reason to modify my opinion; but on the contrary, after full consideration and after analysis of the wells, have more reason than ever to insist on the necessity for an improved water service.
[D'Line Press 10.3.1900]

Entering the village from the south passing West and East Carse on the west and the Crossford Burn running under the Little Coal Bridge on travels north past High Park on the west and north and south Darney on the east and the Crossford

Bridge. On the east of this is Brigg-end further east Keavil House and Doocoate Park. On the east is The Felt and Darney Park. The road continues into the village of Crossford. Entering the village from the east is on the north side is Knockhouse Braes then passing the cross-roads in the village and still on the north, Crossford Bank, then where the mile stone is, East Bank further west Middle Bank with Bog wood near the road, west again Stane Park with West bank north of it and next to stane Park, Maggy Mustard Park. (Plan of the Estate of Keavil in the Parish of Dunfermline 1919). [D'Line Carnegie Library]

The most notable and memorable meeting that ever took place in the old Crossford School in my day was in the year 1873 or 1874, if my memory serves me right, just after Dunfermline had introduced the Glendevon (actually Glensherup) water supply. Mr George Lauder, the sponsor of the scheme, who had great difficulty in getting the matter carried through, was very proud of his achievement, and justly so. In his enthusiasm he resolved to address a meeting of the feuars in Crossford to get them, if possible, to take in a supply, of the Glendevon water. A pipe came down the Knockhouse Road for the supply of Charlestown, a pipe at that time untapped in Crossford. In due course the meeting took place it being largely attended. My companion and I took our seats on one of the forms and were interested listeners of the whole proceedings being too young at that time to take any active part in the programme. The meeting lasted for quite a time, Mr D. Toshack causing much laughter by contradicting Mr Lauder's statement that all the advantage lay in adopting his proposal. Mr James Morgan replying to a statement made by Mr Lauder that the Glensherup water should commend itself owing to its fine soft nature and purity, said he did not gainsay anything Mr Lauder stated, but all the same, he still maintained that the advantages lay with the Crossford wells; that they in Crossford had a plentiful supply of both hard and soft water as pure as when it left the heavens (nearly every house had a rain water barrel), which they could use at will. Mr Lauder was unable to convince the hard-headed feuars of Crossford that his way was the best. After the usual vote of thanks the meeting broke up, Mr Lauder promising to return at a near date. Meantime the villagers were not idle. They got eight bottles and filled them with water from the wells for the purpose of sending them to the public analyst in Edinburgh to hear what he had to say as to purity or otherwise. They further enlisted the presence of twelve men whose age ranged from eighty years upwards. Now for the second meeting which took place in due course. The first thing the villagers did was to entice Mr Lauder into the public-house to convert Mr Lauder to their way of thinking. This they did by supplying him with a sample of "neat" whisky that is just as it leaves the bottle or cask. Then a further sample of the same whisky with some Dunfermline water added, then a third sample, this time with Crossford Water, and invited him to express his opinion of the three samples. The one that was supplied "neat" was said to be very good; the Dunfermline one

milder but improving; and the last sample, the Crossford one, the best of the lot. A point scored in favour of Crossford! Mr Morgan was called upon to read the analyst's report, which was to this effect that he had found all the water submitted to him to be absolutely pure and free from any taint of contamination. Another point scored in favour of Crossford! Then Mr Lauder was asked, to receive an introduction to twelve men of ages ranging from 80 to over 90, who had drunk the "poisoned" water of Crossford ever since they came to the place. He was further asked to explain how they could all be alive. He admitted that they were scoring, a remark that was received with cheers. Thus ended two of the most memorable meetings ever held in Crossford. (By Robert Young) [D'Line Press 27.2.1937]

Mr Young points out that over half a century ago the villagers of Crossford lived to a good old age even when they had no water to drink than that from "Nellie Watt's Well" (which is now boarded over). Note that, they lived to a good old age. Now to the next pint. Social observers realise that the world is in a serious state of unrest, and that there is a real possibility of war. Our Government is doing its best to put the country into a state of defence. If war comes, the bit cities will be at once attached relatively speaking, the country districts will be very much safer to live in than the towns and the bigger the town, the greater will be the danger. Towns' people will undoubtedly flock to the country for safety from the air raids etc. And the first thing the refugees will want is water to drink; which brings me to my main point. Let these village councils which are now in process of forming make it one of their first duties to clean up the old swells in their districts and get them running clear and sweet again, in case it may become someday necessary to use them. On analysis their water may not in all points come up to the standard of that direct from the Ochils and the public health authorities may refuse to sanction its use at the present time. But circumstance alters cases, as stitch in time saves nine, and should the worst happen, as happen it may, half a loaf will always remain better than no bread. Besides, in Mr Young's youth, did not the people of Crossford attain a good old age without drinking any other water than that from Nellie Watt's Well. (By A. J. Brock M.D.) [D'Line Press 6.3.1937]

"My mither mended my auld brecks,
 Oh, but they were duddy O,
 That day she got shod the mare
 At Robin Tamson's smidy O."

But she did not mend all the brecks in Crossford she left that to a practical local tailor, by name Joseph Fenton. Joseph used to go to whoever required his services, sometimes to mend, sometimes to make. He was a cripple, and while doing his work he sat on the kitchen table. He was paid by the time that he was employed and by the work that he did. He always got his dinner and tea from the party who needed his help. Joseph of old was sold by his brethren for a mess of pottage, and Joseph of Crossford was somewhat similarly treated. My purpose in writing about

this is to emphasise the fact that one never sees such a tailor going about in such a manner now. The work is all absorbed by the big multiple firms, who advertise suits at a very cheap price. Joseph was a good man and a grand tailor; he had to make his living. He also lived to a good old age drinking the water that Mr Lauder said was contaminated with surface sewage. (Robert Young.) [D'Line Press 3.4.1937]

“Are you gaun tae Sarah Allan’s penny waddin’, Bob?” This was addressed to me fully sixty-six years ago, and on the occasion of the last penny wedding that ever took place in Crossford. I was there, running backwards and forwards to the open door. The marriage ceremony took place with all the seriousness and sobriety common to the time. The bride was all blushes I forget the groomsmen’s name, he not being a villager. I said the bride was all blushes. Powder-puffs were not in existence then but Sarah had a better and healthier complexion than the modern young lady. Nellie Watt’s Well played an important part in giving her, her good looks.

The ceremony at a penny wedding s just the same as weddings now, the difference being in the matter of the friends’ gifts. In some cases the gifts were as small as a penny piece, but all manner of gifts were given, ranging as I have said from the penny piece to a cart of coal, or even a £5 note (although £5 notes were not rife, then or now). Common gifts were a kebbuck of gonad cheese, pails of coal, bottles and pails of beer, 2d and 4d hot pies. A Good supply of kitchen salt was never forgotten.

The rejoicings were kept up until far through the night, I have seen them kept up until pretty well on in the forenoon of the following day. The fiddler always gave his services free. Penny weddings are just like any other wedding with regard to results to the participants, a joy to a few; happiness to some; misery or a curse to many; and an uncertainty to all! (By Robert Young). [D'Line Press 10.4.1937]

Had the parties been spared on this day, I am sure that they would all acclaim the many Christian virtues of the Misses Wellwood of Pitliver for their acts of kindness to the old folks of Crossford, particularly the sick. I was post-boy between Crossford and Pitliver House. It was customary for me to carry as many as eight pitchers of soup, all wrapped in different towels for the purpose of keeping the soup warm, which the sick gladly received. I had to supply the names of any others who might happen to fall ill. They also were included in the list of receivers. This went on while the troubles lasted. The Misses Wellwood also conducted a weekly meeting for the mothers. They gave them tea-parties one a month, and conducted the service themselves, with the occasional help of the late Rev. J. M. Smith, of the Free Abbey Church, Dunfermline, of which Miss Elizabeth was a member. The two older ladies worshipped in the Old Abbey in the Rev. Mr French’s time. They never wearied in supplying the villagers with flannel and woollen underwear and a lot of other commodities. They were truly the

benevolent kind. After their deaths Miss Hare, a niece of theirs, carried on the good work, and even after she went to Stripeside it did not cease. She had the help of the Rev. Mr Moir of Cairneyhill, and valuable help it was, he being a great favourite both in Cairneyhill and Crossford. One morning I had to go to Pitliver for the pony, as it required shoeing at the smithy. When I went back again for it I carried eight empty pitchers in my hands, and put these in the letter bag. When I got upon the pony's back the pitchers began to rattle, and this made the pony bolt. It proceeded on its wild course. Fortunately I had left the gate open in the morning, and it was still open; if it had been closed the consequences might have been serious. James Kerr the coachman was standing at his stable door. He had the presence of mind to do nothing to excite the pony further, knowing that it would stop at the kitchen door, which it actually did. James met me alf way there and complimented me on how I had managed the pony and kept my seat. He offered to send me to one of the English riding stable to be trained as a jockey, and offered further that he would defrayal expenses for three years. Kind, I say, of the old coachman, who had by this time, brought up nineteen of his own children. The Miss Wellwood also took great interest in my pony riding. In one instance they drew the attention of the late Dr W. B. Dow, Dunfermline, to my riding of Miss Dow's pony in one of the parks. The Doctor offered then and there to engage me to look after Miss Dow's pony, so I had to choose between being a jockey or Dr Dow's servant. I took neither, but continued to enjoy what riding I could get on the Pitliver pony. I was only ten years of age at that time. (By Robert Young) [D'Line Press 7. 8. 1937]

The opening ceremony of a new Playing field at Crossford to be known as King George's Field, was performed on Saturday by the Countess of Elgin. They had the gift of the land from Miss Halkett, the Education Committee had given a grant of £150 and the villagers themselves, through their Village Committee, had given £200 towards the field. Also they had a friend in Major Fiddes, of the National Playing Fields Association, and, through him they had got a grant of £700. It now only remained to get the gift from the District Council and the work on the field could be completed. [D'Line Press 3.6.1950]

Pitferrane House and estate, was the ancestral home of the Halkett family, the last member of whom, Miss Madeline Halkett, died in September of last year, has been acquired by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees. [D'Line Press 29.3.1952]

South west from Pitferrane estate is that of Pitliver from Pictish pett 'estate' or 'portion of land' + Gaelic leabhar 'book'. Some early forms showing detachable generic pett. (1). Lauer c.1166 (RRS ii. No.30.) (2). Petliuer 1227 (Dunf. Reg. No.213) (3) Liuser early 13th century (Dunf. Reg. No.150) (4) Livers early 13th

at least eleven Stones, shown on the north side of the Crossford Road on the map of Crossford, most are at what is now the British Telecom Depot. North of the Depot shown as Woodhill Quarry (disused) within Wood Hill. [Ordinance Survey 1967]

The Crossford Main Road leads up the hill towards Dunfermline, was known locally as "Kate Simpson's Brae."

ABBEY VIEW

- 1). Situated east off Waggon Road so named due to the good view of Dunfermline Abbey.

AFFRIC WAY

- 1). Situated between Morar Road on the west and Katrine Drive.
- 2). The above was named after Affric Loch and Glen (Inverness) or 'mottled, spotted water'.
- 3). Once of the most picturesque glens, lochs, and waters in Scotland, Inverness-shire. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.6]

ALLISON GROVE

- 1). Situated off Main Street.
- 2). Named after Allison, daughter of the builder Mr James McCulloch.

ANDERSON AVENUE

- 1). Situated off Lundin Road.
- 2). Possibly named after Anderson the Builder or John S. Anderson Provost of Dunfermline from 1967- 1967.

ARKAIG DRIVE

- 1). Situated north off the Waggon Road
- 2). Named after Arkaig, loch, 12 miles long and 359 feet deep Inverness-shire, 10 miles north of Fort William. [Gazetteer of Scotland P.17]

BALNACRAIG

- 1). Situated north off Affric Way.
- 2). Possibly named after Balnacraig Farm, Bona Inverness.

BEECHWOOD

- 1). Situated off the Main Street, Crossford.
- 2). Named after the Beech Tree. Beech forest-tree of Europe and West Asia (genus Fagus) with fine thin smooth bark, glossy oval leaves, boughs and foliage which form a dense canopy and three-sided nuts borne in pairs in a rough or prickly involucre. [Oxford Dictionary]

BOGWOOD DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Douglas Drive, Crossford.
- 2). Named after a piece of, wet spongy ground, consisting chiefly of decayed or decaying moss or other vegetable matter. [Oxford Dictionary]
- 3). On the 1911 Map of Crossford on the north-side of the Cairneyhill Road is sown, the Witches Stone and next to it on the east is Bog Wood.

BORA PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Arkaig Drive.
- 2). Named after Brora. Just before Brora we cross the Salmon River of the same name. The scatter village, made a burgh of barony by David II in 1345, has a picturesque little harbour. It attracts sea-bathers in summer and offers also good angling and good golf. A small coal deposit here has been worked at intervals since the 16th century. In the wild upper part of Strath Brora is Loch Brora, 4 miles long skirted by the road to Rogart. [Muirhead's Scotland P.398]

CAIRN GROVE

- 1). Situated east off Lyne Grove.
- 2). It is not known how this Grove got its name. A Cairn - A pyramid of rough stones as memorial, landmarks. There was the Woodhill Quarry on the north side of Crossford Road with at least eleven Stones, marked on the 1967 Ordnance Survey Map.

CAIRNEYHILL ROAD

- 1). Situated starting from the Main Street Crossford leading to Cairneyhill Village from which it is named after. There is a road leading off the south of Cairneyhill Road to the Dunfermline Golf Course, which used to be the residence of the Halket family of Pitfirrane. Another little road leads off into what was the Gardeners house and just opposite this is the Bog Wood, which was the site of the Cope Stone shown on early maps.
- 2). In 1792 - the old people of the village remember only a few houses, perhaps two or three standing upon the ground which is now occupied by the village of Cairneyhill. The village rushed into existence during the prosperous days of the handloom linen trade in Dunfermline, and for a long series of years the shuttle was heard in almost every door in the village. For many years Cairneyhill played not an insignificant part in the political history of the county. The Radicals of Cairneyhill were nearly all dissenters, and it was here that the first Anti-Burgher church was erected in Scotland on the split taken place in the Secession body on the burghess oath. For years the

congregation worshipped in a barn in the village, but in 1752 a church was erected by the anti-burghers. A small stream separates the parishes of Carnock and Torryburn. Up until within six years ago (1896) when a new viaduct was erected, a bridge, which from time immemorial had borne the name of "Conscience Bridge," spanned the burn. The bridge took its name from the fact that a murderer had at one time made the structure the scene of his confession of his guilt. As far back as 1610 the bridge is mentioned in the minutes of the Town Council of Dunfermline. It appears from the minute that a bond of caution was entered into with the Magistrates by a schoolmaster, James Douglas, for David Boswell, brother of the Laird of Balmuto, that he shall within a year restore a silver bell, "Be resson of the said Davids blak hors wyning the custody and keiping thereof be rining frae conscience brig to the brig of urquhat in companie with uther twa hors - viz., ane dapil gray hors belonging to Sir William Monteth of Kers, Knyt, and the uther ane broun hors belonging to Lues Monteth, his brother-german and wan frae thame the race." The bell was the property of Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline, Chancellor of Scotland, who seems to have taken good care that it should be safely returned, as the cautioner binds himself "that the said David Bosewell sall delyver and produce the said bell in the lyke and als gud state as he now ressavess the same, under the pains of fyve hundret merks money scots to be payit be said caur. to the said noble erle in case of failyer." [The Village of Cairneyhill by And. S. Cunningham P.112]

- 3). A correspondent is very anxious to know something about the witch's stone, which lies between Crossford and Cairneyhill. We are sorry indeed we can say little about the huge boulder. Tradition tells us that a Dunfermline witch had picked the big boulder from the Fourth near Torryburn. She put the great piece of blue lime-stone in her apron - the apron must not have been a fig leaf, and on her way home the strings of her garment broke, and to this day the stone lies where it fell. The incident, it is said, accounts for the story that in 1624, when the great fire occurred in Darlene, a witch without an apron warned the people out of their houses. Of course, particular, hypercritical, incredulous people will have nothing to do with the witch story. There is no stone like the "witch's stone" in the district, and the incredulous scientist has put himself to the trouble of finding that the Monteith mountain is composed of the same material. What more natural to assume that in the glacial period when torrent of water were sweeping through the district the witch's stone became attached to the "apron strings" of an iceberg and sunk in the might deep to lie until the water asswaged, a stumbling block to the victims of the witch period. [D'Line Journal 2.6.1888]
- 4). The new School which has been erected midway between Crossford and Cairneyhill, to serve the requirements of both villages, in place of the

antiquated buildings in existence, was formally opened on Monday afternoon in presence of a large gathering. The cost of the school, including all furniture and fitting, is approximately £5,120. The building provides accommodation for 250 school places, and consists of five class rooms. [D'Line Press 12.1.1924] The School has now been demolished.

- 5). There is a large boulder between Crossford and Cairneyhill to the north of the main road. From its name it has had some connection with witches and witchcraft; probably it is one of the boulders, so common in many parts of Scotland left behind by glaziers on the retreat of the ice-sheet at the end of one of the Ice ages. In the 16th and 17th centuries witches were prevalent in Dunfermline and particularly in Torryburn. From Lamont's Diary we learn that "This summer (June 1649) there were very many witches taken and burnt in several parts of the Kingdom, as in Lothian and in Fife - viz. in Inverkeithing, Aberdoure, Burntisland Dysart and Dunfermline." Relicts of witches formed part of Mr Paton's collection of antiquities in or about the middle of 19th century (Mr Paton at Wooer's Alley, possibly the artist's father), These were: - the skull of Lillias Adie, who died under torture at Torryburn and was "interred within the seamark there" a witch's bridle used in the execution of a witch in East Fife, the snuff-mill of Maggie Lang, burnt for witchcraft at the cross of Paisley. (See Witches Brae Dunfermline) [Sermons in Stone XV by N. Johnson 1941]
- 6). The witches' stone lay in a field on the north side of the road between Crossford and Cairneyhill. The stone was a local landmark and the subject of much of these tales can be termed history. Our forefathers who were never at a loss to get out of a difficulty accounted for its presence by associating it with the witches of Torryburn. One story is that a witch in Torryburn having a grudge against a Halkett of Pitfirrane pursued him with the stone in her apron. Her apron strings broke just as she was about to deliver the blow and her victim escaped. This story may have arisen from the fact that the Halketts often presided at witch trials in West Fife. As early as 1630 a commission was given to Sir Robert Halkett of Pitfirrane and Mr Tomas Wardlaw of Logie to hold courts and try Elizabeth Baldertones in Torryburn who had long been suspected of witchcraft. The real truth of the witch stones which measured 9 cubic feet was that in all probability it was borne down by ice floes, probably from the mountains between Loch Katrine and the Valley of the Tay, hundreds of thousands of years ago in one of the four glacial ages. Unfortunately the Witches' stone no longer exists as it was blown up in the early 1980's by a new local farmer. It does however still take its place in the folklore and history of this area. [Cairneyhill Village History by Cairneyhill Primary School P.19]

- 7). On the east of Maggy Mustard Park, is shown Stane Park, next to Bog Wood. Bog Wood is shown in Middle Bank south of Pitconochie. The next portion of land is sown as East Bank where a mile stone stands showing Dunfermline 2 Alloa 14. This is all on the north side of the Cairneyhill Road. [Plan of Estate of Keavil in the Parishes of Dunfermline 1919. This map shows all the names of the portions of the lands of Crossford, copy in Dunfermline Carnegie Library.

CRAIGBANK

- 1). Situated south of Cairn Grove.
- 2). Possibly named after Craighbank, a village in New Cumnock Parish, Ayrshire, with a population in 1891 of 345. [Ordinance Gazetteer by F.H. Groome]

DEAN DRIVE

- 1). Situated between Douglas Drive on the west and Lundin Road.
- 2). Named after Dean Wood. Dean - A deep wooded valley; a small valley; a hollow where the ground slopes on both sides. [Chambers Scots Dictionary]
- 3). Dean Park (Shown on the Estate Plan of Pitfirrane House 1764)
- 4). Deanhead - north of the Carnock Road towards Craighluscar. Shown on John Ainslie's Map of 1801. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 5). Dean Plantation is situated off Lundin Road.
- 6). Crossford Primary School is situated on the north side of this Drive. The new Crossford Primary School is nearing completion and will be read for occupation in August. Work began on the £168,000 building last May and the main structure has been completed. The school will cater for 350 pupils and is planned to accommodate modern group teaching methods. [D'Line Press 33.3.1973]

DEAN GROVE

- 1). Situated off Dean Drive and named as above.

DOUGLAS DRIVE

- 1). Situated north off Cairneyhill Road, Crossford
- 2). Named after Philip Douglas, Manager of Co-operative who built the first house on the corner of this Drive. Units of other famous Scottish regiments were stationed in and around the burgh, among them the 4th K>O>S.B. In the ranks of this battalion was youthful Sergeant Philip Douglas, who became Sergeant-Major Douglas. Perhaps the liking for the bustling Fife burgh and its people acquired then influenced his decision to accept the position of Co-operative managing-secretary some 30 years later. [The Story of the Century D'Line Co-operative Society Ltd. P.31]

DUNVEGAN COURT

- 1). Situated west off Rannoch Drive.
- 2). Named after Dunvegan, sea loch, village and castellated mansion in north west Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire twenty two and a quarter miles from Portree. A castle and seat of the Macleods. Regular calling place for steamers from Oban and Glasgow. [Gazetteer Scotland P.115]
- 3). Passing the ruins of old Duirinish church we reach Dunvegan, a village at the head of Loch Dunvegan. About one mile north is Dunvegan Castle formerly accessible only from the sea by a small gateway with a portcullis opening on the rocks. The present entrance is by a bridge thrown across a ravine which formerly served as moat. This castle, the seat from time immemorial of the Macleod of Macleod, is a massive pile showing every style from the 15th century to the 19th. [Muirhead's Scotland P.382]

ELLALEEN GROVE

- 1). Situated north off Hunt Place.
- 2). Possibly named after Ellan or An Eilein, a loch in the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthil parish, Inverness-shire, stretching along the base of Ordban Hill. Lying 840 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 7 + and 4 + furlongs; contains an islet, with ruins of a stronghold of the Wolf of Badenoch; and is skirted by some noble remains of the ancient Caledonian forest. [Ordinance Gazetteer by F.H. Groome]

HUNT PLACE

- 1). Situated west off Waggon Road.
- 2). Possibly named after the Hunt family, 14th September 1791 "Alexander Hunt, merchant, Dunfermline, was admitted a freeman with the incorporation of weavers, and gave a sufficient essay (a piece of cloth woven by the applicant), and paid his dues and gave his oath as use is." His son William, also a merchant in Dunfermline acquired the estate of Pittencrieff in 1800, for £31,000. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William in 1807, who lived till 1812, and was succeeded by his brother James. James died in 1858, and Pittencrieff acknowledged James A. Hunt as proprietor. He died in 1890, when the present gallant colonel became Laird. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.254]
- 3). 1800 - Pittencrieff Estate. William Hunt Esq., Dunfermline purchased the Estate and superiority of Pittencrieff from Captain George Phin for £31,500. [Annals of Dunfermline P.544]
- 4). On the west wall of the porch (Dunfermline Abbey) is a monument in memory of William Hunt Esq., merchant, who died in 1788. It was presumably his son, also William, who purchased the estate of Pittencrieff in 1800 for £31,500. [Sermons in Stone II. by N.M. Johnson 1941]

- 5). Crossford Gardens. Under the Scottish Gardens. Under the Scottish Gardens Scheme and in aid of Scottish Queen's Nurses Benevolent and Educational Gardens Fund of the National Trust for Scotland, and the Universities Mission to Central Africa. The Herbaceous borders and roses at Logie House, Crossford, were open to the public. The house and gardens of Mr and Mrs R. H. A. Hunt. [D'Line Press 6.8.1960]

KATRINE DRIVE

- 1). Situated north off Rannoch Drive.
- 2). Named after Loch Katrine, nine miles long and one mile broad at its widest, derives its name, according to Scott, from the caterans or freebooters who frequented its shores. Its beauties were known even before the appearance of 'The Lady of the Lake' (1810) and Dorothy Wordsworth (1804) gives graphic description of it in her diary. [Muirhead's Scotland P.210]

KEAVIL PLACE

- 1). Situated west off the Waggon Road, named as below.

KEAVIL STEADINGS

- 1). Situated within Keavil Farm buildings.
- 2). Named from Keavil. See Cavil. Cavilston. Gabhailin Gaelic, literally "taking," indicates the ancient Celtic custom of dividing land among a family or a tribe, and the term was probably retained later where the runrig system was observed. So the English local custom (chiefly in Kent) of gavel kind is of Celtic origin, as it stands for gabhail cine = taking by the family, i.e. equal division among the sons. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.15]
- 3). The word Keavil or Cavel, as it is sometimes spelt, is held by many to stand for a retreat or secluded place, but since the ground that forms the estate is bordering upon Dunfermline it maybe that the word is reminiscent of the old custom, carried on by chief, monarch and monastery, of cavelling out land by lot. Besides being a feature of the old Celtic field-system, cavelling out land to persons by lot was also an Anglo-Saxon custom. After the coming of Queen Margaret, it will be remembered that much land was granted to her followers and those of her sons who succeeded her. The practice of cavelling out land by lot was very much in vogue in Scotland. Even so late as 1578 a portion of the burgh lands of Glasgow was divided into separate holdings and cavels cast for them and until 1537 the burgh lands of Edinburgh were annually allocated by lot. Since there is a little factual evidence of Keavil estate having been owned by one individual previous to the middle of the fifteenth century when David Lindsay became Laird, it is reasonable to presume that Cavel (as it was originally spelt) was land which was divided into small holdings, and

that its leases were the first to form a community in the vicinity of the Ford, over which passed the highway between the monasteries of Dunfermline and Culross. "Crocefuir," or "Croseford," as the village Crossford was termed in bygone times, is probably as old as Keavil. [That Portion of Scotland by Rev. J.M, Webster P.58]

- 4). Cavel, it derives its Celtic name from the British cavell, signifying a retired, or "enclosed place, a retreat." [Annals of D'Line P.762]
- 5). Lease for 19 years to David Pitcairn natural son of the deceased, John Pitcairn of that ilk, of the Teind sheaves of Cavill - tack duty £3.6.8 - dated 13 July 1601 - (Compr. £20). [S.R.O.11. 27.2/230]
- 6). "Kavil, Loch." - The picturesque and considerable sized loch of Cavil, near Dunfermline, having been much diminished by draining and other causes, became almost invisible by the year 1650. Also -This day 7th of May 1650 David Lindsay of Cavil etc. [Annals of D'Line P.322/1]
- 7). "Close by Pitfirren is Cavil," says Sibbald, in his History of Fife, "the seat of an ancient gentleman of the name of Lindsay." Lord Lindsay, in his Lives of the Lindsays, gives some account of the family. The last of them, about a century ago, married the widowed sister of Mr George Barclay, and dying without issue, left the lands of Keavil to his wife's daughter and her husband (a Mr and Mrs Stevenson, it is believed), who sold it to Mr George Barclay. He, again, dying about the year 1730 or 1735, left Keavil (then as anciently, spelled Cavil or Cavel, a Celtic name derived from the British Cavell, denoting a retired or enclosed place, a retreat), to his grand-nephew, James Robertson of Craigarn Hall and Duthiestone, Perthshire, grandfather of the present proprietor, with injunctions to add the name of Barclay to that of Robertson. The father of the present proprietor was Thomas Robertson, the immediate elder brother of the late William Robertson, W.S. Thistle Court Edinburgh, none of the family taking the name of Barclay except the one in possession of the entailed lands of Keavil. His late uncle, James Robertson Barclay, M.D., whom he immediately succeeded, was Physician to the Forces serving at Toulon and elsewhere in the south of France in the year 1793 and 1796, and Inspector of Hospitals for the British troops on Foreign Service. The Keavil family, as already shown, intermarried with the Wellwoods, Moncrieffs. Mr George Barclay, who entailed the estate of Keavil, came of a respectable family long connected with the west of Fife. [Chalmers Vol.2. P.430]
- 8). Jas Robertson Barclay of Keavil, WS: Keavil Outh teinds £540.7.2. - A Directory of Landownership in Dunfermline c 1770 [S.R.O. P.145]
- 9). The Lyne - This rivulet used at times to swell to such an extent, as to overflow its banks and inundate the rich and low-lying fields of Pittencrieff, Logie, Keavil, Pitferrane, and Pitliver. In order to prevent the inconvenience and damage sustained by these inundation's, the proprietors of the lands referred

to, agree some years ago to be a deep and wide cut or canal made along a considerable part of the course of the stream. The expense was about L.2000, and was divided among the proprietors. [Chalmers Vol. 1. P.18]

- 10). 1918 -Dunfermline Co-operative Society purchased the farmlands of Keavil and Pittfirrane at a cost of £50,000. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 11). Faced under the conditions of sale, with the problem of re-naming Keavil House, which has been bought by Dunfermline Town Council for use as a children's home, the Children's Committee has done a signal honour to the longest serving member of the Corporation - Police Judge Miss Martha Frew. It is understood that the Committee is to recommend to the Town Council that Keavil House be in future known as the "Martha Frew Children's Home." [D'Line Press 25.12.1948]
- 12). George Wimpy & Co. Ltd. Plan to build 200 houses on an 18 acre site at Keavil Farm. [D'Line Press 28.4.1972]
- 13). A short cist was found on the Keavil housing estate, Rossford, near Dunfermline Fife, (NT 06738623) on 13th November 1973, and destroyed the next day. Unfortunately it was not reported until a week later, by which time it was buried under the foundations of a new road. Martin Norgate of Dunfermline Museum kindly visited the site and gathered the following information from the workmen. The site was at the junction of Morar Road and Affric Way. The structure, which the workmen had thought to be some sort of old land drain, appears to have been a stone-lined cist, about 1.0 m by 0.7 m, with a capstone about 0.1 m thick. It was dug into sandy gravel about 1.0 m below the new road level, and thus some 2.5 m to 3 m below the old ground surface. No bones were noticed, but Mr. A. Hall recovered a food vessel. This had now been presented by the contractor, George Wimpey and Co, to Dunfermline Museum. (Inventory No. 1973, 254). [Ref: D/ARCH D'Line Carnegie Library]

KILBURN ROAD

- 1). Situated between Douglas Drive on the west and Knowehead Road.
- 2). Unable to find how this road was named, possibly the following. Kil- often comes from the Gaelic – Coil, which means both a wood and a corner or nook. Burn – Sore marks made by burning area in forest. Or Burn, small stream. [Oxford Dictionary]

KIRKWOOD CRESCENT

- 1). Situated east off Lundin Road. This land belonged to the Co-operative Society.
- 2). Named after from 1917-1922. Mr. Alexander H. Kirkwood, Wishaw, was appointed general manager of Dunfermline Co-operative Society Ltd. [D'Line Press 100 years]

- 3). 1940 - Mr. A. H. Kirkwood retired from the post of managing secretary of Dunfermline Co-operative Society Ltd. [D'Line Press 100 years]
- 4). 1942 - Mr A. H. Kirkwood was appointed Fuel Officer for Dunfermline. [D'Line Press 100 years]

KNOCKHOUSE GARDENS

- 1). Situated continuation east off Kirkwood Crescent, named as below.

KNOCKHOUSE HILL

- 1). Situated east of Knockhouse Gardens.
- 2). Named after Knockhouse Hill which is shown on 1911 Map of Crossford. It is on this Knockhouse Hill that Knockhouse is also shown on the map.

KNOCKHOUSE ROAD

- 1). Situated south off Kirkwood Crescent. Knockhouse Farm is to the north. The road leading north to it is off Knockhouse Gardens.
- 2). Named after - Knockhouse, from cnoc, Gaelic; and house, English - "the house on the hill." [Annals of D'Line P.762] (The ruins of this house now gone.)
- 3). 1557 - The Lands of Primrose and Knocks were purchased this year by the "Laird of Pitferrane;" and Knockhouse in 1561. [Annals of D'Line P.199]
- 4). From various sources, however, we gather that it came into the possession of the Halketts of Pitferrane in 1557, and that on 27th Dec. 1580, the king confirmed a charter to Patrick Halkett and his son George of the lands of Primrose and Knokas (Knockhouse), which the said George already had in asedation (lease). [Notes on the Lands of Primrose by J. W. Webster P.23]
- 5). 1578 the heritable feuar of Knokkes, Knock, Knokas, Knok Cnok, land was George Halkheid of Pitfirane. [Registrum Assedatioum]
- 6). 1661 - The Lands of Knockhouse, near Dunfermline, were purchased by the Laird of Pitferrane. [Annals of D'Line P.334]
- 7). Knockshill is shown on John Ainslie Map of 1775- north side of Crossford.
- 8). The village lies beautifully to the sun, and being nicely sheltered by the Knockhouse plantation and the high grounds running northwards, the gardens are admirably adapted for fruit and flower culture. For a long series of years Crossford strawberries have found a ready market in many towns including the capital of Scotland. In 1828 there were fifty handlooms in operation. [Pitferrane by A.S. Cunningham P.129]
- 9). Knockhouse Pits are shown on Town and Parish of Dunfermline Map by Ebenezer Henderson 1835.
- 10). I well remember Mr John Mitchell, far, coming to Knockhouse, and taking lodgings with Mrs Morgan, Crossford, until the time he was married. Mr

McJanet was his first milkman, who went to Dunfermline every morning. I do not remember whether Knockhouse or the Gellat was the first to supply milk to Dunfermline, but it was one of the other; only two carts supplied the town at that time. It would be interesting to know how many carts it takes to supply the town now. The town's boys and girls also went to Urquhart or their daily supplied. One little boy on a very cold frosty morning commenced to cry while coming up the "cut." A minister overtook him and commenced to upbraid him for giving way. He asked him to remember Job and his patience. The boy retorted that that was all very well, but Job never carried milk up "Othick" Cut on sie a morning as that. Mr Lilburn was the tenant of Knockhouse before Mr Mitchell's time. The next that I am going to relate refers to Peter Walker and his coal. Peter went to Dunfermline perhaps four times a week with oatmeal and other feeding stuffs from Foothies and Midmill, brining home with him a cart load of coal. He had to divide the coal between his two carts, and meal carts not being suitable to carry the full load. It was just about this time that he tolls were abolished. The tollhouses being allowed to stand were taken possession of by the youths of the village, which were used by them to play dominoes, "nap" and other games. To keep themselves warm during the winter they laid their hands upon anything available pailing stobs, shutters, or old doors. Peter and commenced to throw the coal out to the side of the road. When he returned to the tollhouse the others went over the same ground again, this time with hand barrow and quickly gathered what he had pillaged. Result, a grand fire that night and many more to come. (By Robert Young) [D'Line Press 12.6.1937]

KNOCKHOUSE TERRACE

- 1). Situated off Knockhouse Road, named as above.

KNOWEHEAD ROAD

- 1). Situated north off Dean Drive.
- 2). Named possibly after Knowehead Farm in district of Brechin Parish of Menmuir County of Angus. [Place Names of Scotland by G.R. Office]

LINKS DRIVE

- 1). Situated east off Douglas Drive.
- 2). Named because of the Drive being situated facing the links of the Golf Course, built in 1971.

LUNDIN ROAD

- 1). Situated north off the Main Street Crossford village, passing on the east Crossford Bank then Percie Park on the west, Burn Park, following the road still on the west is Stobie-broom Park is Kestock Park in which Lundin Farm is situated. On the east is Engine-bank Park, and north of Engine Bank Park is West Longleas Bank, then onto still on the west Dean House and Blink-bonnie and into Backmuir then onto the Carnock Road. (Plan of the Estate Map of Keavil 1919.) [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 2). Probably named after Lundin Farm.
- 3). Lundin. Londie. Linn + dun = fort of the pool, the same name as London. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.39]

LYNE GROVE

- 1). Situated south off Main Street Crossford village.
- 2). Said to be named after the Lyn Burn. Lynn Linn = pool. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.40]

MAIN STREET

- 1). The Main Street from which it takes the name, east to west through the village, with a Hotel, The Pitfirrane Arms, a shop and a Post Office. There is also a road going south to the Keavil House Hotel and following road south leads to Dunfermline (Pitfirrane) Golf Club.
- 2). The old School, and a Smithy, is shown on the north east side off the Main Street. On the south side of the Main Street, is the entrance to Logie Farm and Logie House. A Brewery is shown at the west side of Main Street according to the 1911 Map of Crossford. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 3). At Crossford last Sunday, there was unveiled a memorial tablet to the sons of the village who laid down their lives in the Great War. Major H. R. Stewart of Keavil, presided, and the officiating ministers were the Rev. W. McMillan M.A., W.A. Hutichson, and W. Forbes, J. P. Nearly, 1000 people assembled before the Crossford School to witness what was a most affecting ceremony. Pipers Daniel and Duncan Turner paced slowly along the village street playing the lament, "Flo'ers o' the Forest". The memorial takes the form of a gateway to Crossford School. The design is wrought in iron and bronze. It is heraldic, being a simple arrangement of elements in the Scottish National arms, slightly modified and rendered suitable or its expression in iron. The gateway is surmounted by an arch in, which a thistle is introduced by way of decoration. In the centre of the arch here is a bronze shield bearing the inscription in Old Scots lettering. From lower point of the shield and growing up either side of it are two sprays of laurel which are wrought in iron. Over the shield is set the Scottish crown and crest (a lion with sword and sceptre). The gateway is flanked on either hand by the national banners, the Lion Rampant and Saint Andrew's Cross. The gateway as designed by Mr James

Shearer, Architect, Dunfermline, the iron-work as executed by Mr Thomas Hadden, Edinburgh, and the shield was cast by Mr Henshaw, Edinburgh. Voluntary assistance in the painting work and in adding other finishing touches was rendered by tradesmen resident in the district. [D'Line Journal 25.6.61921]

- 4). Future of West Fife Village Halls. Crossford case raises general question of maintenance. The opinion that there was a definite argument for some form of official assistance to prevent Crossford Village Hall becoming derelict was expressed by District Councillor D. Matheson. [D'Line Press 25.12.1954]
- 5). Crossford went all gay last Friday evening when the reconstructed Village Hall was formerly opened by Provost John Allan, Dunfermline. Mr D. Matheson, District Councillor, congratulated the Village Committee on their never-ending efforts to raise funds, to maintain the active village hall, which was the finest asset to rural life. [D'Line Press 8.2.1958]

MAREE PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Western Avenue.
- 2). Named after Loch Maree. Loch Maree is notable for the variety and individuality of its scenery. Above its south arm the mass of Silloch (3260 ft) rises so abruptly that the rifts and gullies which scar it can be seen from base to summit at a glance. Farther North West the striking contour of Ben Lair (2817 ft) is the dominant feature, while the rocks on the opposite shore are remarkable for the beautiful vegetation which festoons them. The broader north half of the loch embraces a cluster of islets clad with fir and heather. Of these the little Isle Maree, the nearest to the north east shore, bears the ruins of a chapel, some ancient graves, and a well whose waters were held a cure for madness. This isle is said to have been the hermitage of St. Maree or Maelrubha. [Muirhead's Scotland P.376]

MEADOWEND

- 1). Situated south off Main Street Crossford village.
- 2). Meadowend is shown south of this, on John Ainslie's 1775 map. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

MEADOW VIEW

- 1). Situated west off Waggon Road Crossford village.
- 2). Looking over to what was Meadowend as above.

MILLER AVENUE

- 1). Situated between Lundin Road and Knockhouse Road, built 1931.
- 2). The houses in this Street as others were built by Joseph Bitter Millar, a Builder both in Crossford and Dunfermline. (The street name was spelt wrongly, it should read Millar Avenue.)

MOCHRUM DRIVE

- 1). Situated south of Western Avenue, with a road leading off west to the Keavil Farm.
- 2). Named from the old place of Mochrum (Marquess of Bute) with two 15th century towers at the north end of Mochrum Loch. [Muirhead's Scotland P.190]

MORAR ROAD

- 1). Situated north of Western Avenue.
- 2). Named after Loch Morar, (twelve miles long and one mile broad), though only three-quarter mile to the right, is not visible from the road. This loch only 30 feet above the sea, is remarkable for its extraordinary depth, 180 fathoms, " the deepest known hollow on any part of the European plateau except the submarine valley which skirts the south part of Scandinavia" (Geikie). On the largest of a group of islands near the West end Lord Lovat (1667-1747) was captured two months after Culloden. [Muirhead's Scotland P.358]

NURSERY THE

- 1). Situated north off the Main Street Crossford village.
- 2). Named as being a nursery. Mr Peter Webster, 85, one of the founders of John Webster & Sons, market gardeners, died on Saturday at his home Main Street, Crossford. The Webster family came to Dunfermline from Uphill, West Lothian after the war in 1918-1919. Peter Webster and his brothers worked in the mines, while their father started the nursery, in 1921. Peter and his two brothers, John and Archibald, left mining to go into business with their father, John Webster. The business prospered and, eventually, with only two Lorries on the road, the production outstripped the selling. So in 1948, the brothers, their father had died in 1940, took over the fruiterers business of Allan & Scott, 55 High Street Dunfermline. Peter Webster had retired but still did a little work in the nursery. He was a bachelor, and Archibald Webster is now the only Webster still in the business. [D'Line Press 3.9.1971]

PITFIRANE PARK

- 1). Situated west off Waggon Road.
- 2). Named after Pitfirrane. Petfurane. Pette + fuaran = portion of the spring or fountain. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross]
- 3). Pitfirrane, or Pitferran, from the Gaelic, pit, a hollow, and fearn, land - "the hollow of the land," [Annals of D'Line P.762]

- 4). Pitferrane, may be interpreted the croft by the swamp. [That Portion of Scotland by Rev. J. M. Webster P.61]
- 5). Pitferrane - Pictish place name of 9th century origin. From Pictish pett 'estate' or 'portion of land' + undetermined origin for second element (although several suggestions have been offered). (1) Pethfuran 1361 Acts of David II. Inspector of a charter of Margaret, widow of Robert Meygners, to the abbey of Dunfermline of the land of Pitferrane, in free alms (NLS, MS Adv 34.1. 3a, fol. 77-77. Dunf. Reg. No.39. (2) Petfurrane 1543 Pitferrane Writs 80, 81). (3) Petfurane 1548. [Pitferrane Writs]
- 6). April 17 1361 Inspec. Of Charter of Margaret, wife of Robert Meyners, to the Abbey of Dunfermline of the lands of Pitferrane, in free alms Dunfermline No.389. [Acts of David II by Bruce Webster S.R.O.]
- 7). 1437 - Contract between the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline and David Hacket, as to the Lands of Pitferrane. [Annals of D'Line P.152]
- 8). 1566 - Pitferrane Charter - Smithy Coal - In the Charter Chest of Pitferrane there is a writ of "Licence by Queen Mary, to Patrick Hacket of Pityfran, to sell the Smydde coal, and transport the same out of the kingdom." [Annals of D'Line P.213]
- 9). Pitferrane Charter, regarding Silver Plate. - In the Charter Chest of Pitferrane there is a deed "Writ-warrant by Queen Mary, to the treasurer to desist from craving our silver platis, resitng in his handes, 'fra oure servitour Mr. George Hacket.' Dated at Bolltoun, 19th Sept 1568. At the top there is the word Regina, and at the left corner Marie R." [Annals of D'Line P.215]
- 10). Pitferrane or Pitferren, says Chalmers, is derived from the Gaelic pit, a hollow, and feasan, land: - the hollow of the land. The family of Halket is the most ancient in the parish and has had many members "eminent for their public services and private worth." It does not seem definitely known as to when the family settled in Fife, but David de Halket, who owned the lands of Lumphennans and Ballingall (i.e. Lumphinnans and Balingry), lived in 14 century. His son Philip, who lived in the reign of Robert II and III acquired the third part of the lands of Pitferrane from a cousin, William Scott of Balwearie (near Kirkcaldy), in 1399. From the printed edition of the Chartulary of Dunfermline appears that these lands were originally gifted to the Abbot of Dunfermline, the charter being confirmed by David II in 1360. The first members of the family to be knighted were the two sons of the George Halket who lived in the reigns of Queen Mary and King James VI. The elder of the sons Sir Robert, was served heir in the lands of Pitferrane in 1595. He was succeeded by his son, Sir James Halket, "who appears to have been

deeply engaged with the Covenanters in the reign of Charles I." Sir James was succeeded by his son, Sir Charles, born in 1639, and the first of the family to become a baronet. Sir Charles had seven daughters, the second of whom married Sir Harry Wardlaw of Pitreavie in 1696. This lady is usually reputed to be the authoress of the ballad entitled "Hardy Knute," and it appears possible that she was also responsible for the familiar ballad of "Sir Patrick Spens." "Sir Walter Scott was conversant with "Hardy Knute." Indeed it is said that he wrote the following on a leaf of Allan Ramsay's "Tea-Table Miscellany |, "Hardy Knute" was the first poem I ever learnt, the last that shall forget." The Ballad was first published in 1791 and a second edition followed in 1740. It commemorates the battle of Largs, the following I only one of many stanzas:-

"The King of Norse in Summer Tide, Puff'd up with Pow'r and Might,
Landed in fair Scotland the Isle With many a hardy Knight.
The Tidings to our good Scots King came as he sat at Dine,
With Noble chiefs in brace Alray Drinking the Blued-red-wine."

A Sir Peter Halket who was a Member of Parliament for the burgh of Dunfermline, in 1714 and had a distinguished military career. In 1754 he embarked for America in command of an infantry regiment, and fell with his youngest son James in the Fort de Quesne action, under Braddock in 1755. Another Sir Peter became Admiral of the Red and for a time was in command of the North American Station. Chalmers (1844) says "the family still preserve some memories of their intimacy and favour with royalty." And mentions particularly a dark-coloured glass cup out of which James VI drank wine and water when he stopped at Pitreavie House en route for the south to take possession of the English throne. [Sermons in Stone XXII. By N.M. Johnson]. [D'Line Journal 22.10.1941]

- 11). Pitfirrane ground from the south-western fringes of the parish of Dunfermline. The castle is pleasantly situated in a pretty park, in which there are many trees of ancient growth. The house dates as far back as 1427. The original building was simple in its construction; but in 1573 the walls were raised, and a staircase tower and corner turrets added. In the staircase tower we have the arms of the Halkett family with the date 1583, and the arms of Scotland before the Union. Pitfirrane has been in the hands of the Halkett Family since the fourteenth century. [Pitfirrane by A.S. Cunningham P.123]
- 12). Lady Anne Murray, afterwards Lady Halkett of Pitferrane, was there also, anxious for her brother Will, for herself, and also that the King (Charles II) might not forget her father's (Mr Thomas Murray) services to the royal family, when the late King was but a boy and her father his teacher. This Lady Anne has preserved for us some delightful touché regarding the King's visit at this time. (165) to our palace in the glen. On the day of his departure, she tells us how "presently after the King had dined, when his Majesty had taken leave of

my Lady Anne Erskine (her ladyship's niece), he (the King) cam to me and said "Mrs Murray, I am ashamed I should have been so long aspeaking to you, but it ws because I could not say enough for the service you did my brother (The Duke of York) but if ever I can command what I have a right to as my own, there shall be nothing in my power I shall not do for you; and with that the King laid his hand upon both mine as they lay crossed upon my breast, and I humbly bowed down and kissed His Majesty's hand. After some other discussion the King honoured me with the farewell he had given to the other ladies and immediately went to horse." And so thus went away the last of our Royals from the King's house at Dunfermline. [The Weavers' Craft by D. Thomson P.159]

- 13). Mr. Joseph Paton, father of Sir Noel Paton, spent many pleasant hours at Pittfirrane, and on the occasion of one of his visits he discovered a magnificent sun dial, composed of a lion sejant holding a shield, with the sculptured arms of the Halkett family. [Romantic Pittfirrane by A.S. Cunningham P.128]

RANNOCH DRIVE

- 1). Situated north off Arkaig Drive.
- 2). Named after Rannoch Moore. We re-enter Perthshire and begin to traverse the Moor of Rannoch 20 miles square, average level occupies the west and most desolate moor in Scotland. The moor which occupies the west portion of the district of Rannoch, and includes the long dark Loch Lydoch for the most part a bleak and exposed expanse of bog, moor, and rock, but is not without an attractiveness of its own. In this desolate region, almost destitute of cover, David Balfour and Alan Breck (in 'Kidnapped') had some of their most trying adventures. On a clear day the panorama of the surrounding mountains is very fine. As we look back from the watershed Ben Cruachan may be seen to the south west; north west is Ben Nevis, and in front Ben Alder. As we proceed the Glencoe Mountains become visible on the left, Ben Lawers is on our right, and as we approach Rannoch Schieballion stands out conspicuously to the east. On the left are traces of the 'Soldiers' Trenches' a series of earthworks constructed to gie employment to the English garrison after the '45'. For the foundations of the railway across the boggy stretches o the moor, he engineers employed huge bundles of faggots, which have become 'pickled' against rot by he action of the peaty water. [Muirhead's Scotland P.332]

THE ORCHARD

- 1). Situated north off Main Street, Crossford village.
- 2). Named after the orchard of the original cottage here. An enclosure with fruit trees.

- 3). Four new houses were built in 196, their being an original cottage already in The Orchard.

VENACHAR PLACE

- 1). Situated east of Mochrum.
- 2). Named after Venachar/Vennachar, Loch, a lake o the mutual border of Callander. Aberfoyle and Port of Menteith parishes, Perthshire. Formed y expansion of the southern head-stream of the Teith, and lying 270 feet above sea level, it extends 3 + miles east-by-north-ward to within 2 +miles of the town of Callander; and has a maximum breadth of 5 + furlongs. The picturesque valley I which it lies has been rendered famous as the main scene of Scott's Lady of the Lake; and it takes its name, signifying 'the lady fo the fair valley,' from the loveliness of its environments, having a beautiful sinuous cincture, charmingly wooded shores, and finely graduated flanks, overlooked I the distance by grandly imposing mountains. Its upper reaches are very find; and it is outlet, at Coilantogle Ford is located storage embankments connected with the Glasgow waterworks. A wooded bank on the north shore bears the name of Coillebhroine ('wooded bank on the north shore bears the name of Coillebhroine ('wood of lamentation') from legend of a malignant water-kelpie; and on the south shore stands the mansion of Invertrossachs, which ws occupied by the Queen in 1869. Its waters contain some salmon; very find trout, perch, and large pike. [Ordinance Gazetteer by F. H. Groome]

WAGGON ROAD

- 1). Situated south off Main Street Crossford village.
- 2). The only contemporary map or plan of this first wagonway is Ainslie's map of West Fife of 1775. It appears to have been surveyed no later than 1772, as it shows only the first completed section of the railway as far as the Broomhall boundary. The remainder is shown as a projected route towards Limekilns. As delineated on this map the route appears to be slightly too far to the east at its northern end as it crossed Keavil estate and continued parallel to the present Crossford Waggon Road. It is interesting to note that while it is recorded that the wagonway served primarily the Knockhouse mines north of Crossford, the map indicates that it commenced farther to the north-east at Urquhart and Berrylaw nearer Pittencrieff and Baldridge. [The Elgin or Charlestown Railway by D. McNaughton P.16]
- 3). Being in Crossford lately, and taking a walk down the Waggon Road, I took a fancy to visit Nellie Watt's Well. On seeing it I got a great surprise. The windlass was removed altogether, and the mouth of the well boarded all over. This was the best well in the village. The well being public, the water as much

in request. The water came through rock at a depth of 22 feet or over; not any possibility of contamination on there. It fell to my lot to keep it clean while in Crossford. Was a Sheriff's warrant asked for and granted for this action of closing the well? I would like to know. There are few left in the village that I know sixty years ago; they are all gone to the beautiful beyond so it is left with me to tell the tale. (By Robert Young) [D'Line Press 27.2.1937]

WESTERN AVENUE

- 1). Situated off Katrine Drive, and named as being lying or directed towards the west.

WOODHILL GROVE

- 1). Situated off Knockhouse Gardens.
- 2). Named after the Wood Hill, also a Woodhill Quarry both shown on the 1911 Map of Crossford. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 3). A street name in Crossford is not to be changed, despite local objections. The General Purposes Committee reported that the prospective resident had claimed that the developer, architect and three potential householders had not been consulted on the choice of name and requested that it be amended to "Woodhill." The Councillor accepted that he had earlier approved the name of Woodhill Grove but, at that time, he wasn't aware of the level of opinion against it. The Fire Services, Ambulance and Postal Services, had already been informed of the name and the street signs ordered. [D'Line Press 7.5.1982]

WOODLANDS DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Knowehead Road and named as the area is situated close to the woodland of the Walk Plantation.



HISTORY of the STREETS OF HALBEATH VILLAGE

Halbeath: - from the Gaelic "choil beath" - "wood of birches." [Place names Scotland by J.B. Johnston P.128]

`Hotholl'- Hallbeath - Hen Balfour Esq. (Shown on John Ainslie's Map of 1775) [D'Line Carnegie Library]

In the summer of this year (1789) a coal pit was sunk on the town's property at Halbeth some two and a half miles northeast of the town. The great difficulty with the pit as keeping it clear of water, and Mr Miller, of Dalswinton, the reputed inventor of the steam boat, along with his assistant Symington, as in Dunfermline in June, evidently with the view of erecting a pumping engine at Halbeth and a spinning mill engine at Brucefield, matters which strangely enough, were tackled by our craftsmen, though too late in the day to stop or control them. [The D'Line Hammerman by D. Thomson P.178]

This place can scarcely be said to form a village, as being a coal-work, and as the work-men are scattered in different hamlets, but if they were altogether congregated in one station, they would form a respectable village, as may be seen from the official statements of their population; for in 1821 the number of souls belonging to the Hallbeath Colliery amounted to eight hundred and forty-one. The next Colliery, in point of extent, in the parish is that of Hallbeath. It contains eight or nine seams of good workable coal; the lowest or splint seam is in high repute. [History of D'Line by A. Mercer P.208]

Mr Geddes, mining engineer, a native of this parish (Dunfermline) and well acquainted with its coal-fields, in a description which he gave to Leonard Horner, Esq. of the locality at Hallbeath, where a tooth of the Megalichthys had been discovered. [Chalmers Vol. 1. P.22]

Hallbeath Colliery - The next large and very old colliery still farther to the east, and two and a half miles from the town of Dunfermline, is that of Hallbeath, belonging to John Clarkson, Esq. The coal-field here, is very extensive, comprehending, with all the portions leased from the neighbouring proprietors, several hundred acres, of which there is a large portion still to work but the precise extend of this cannot will be ascertained in consequence of the want of the old plans of the workings. It may be estimated, however at above 200 acres. A valuable bed of cannel or parrot

coal has been wrought in it, with much advantage of late in supplying the Dunfermline and other gas-works. [Chalmers Vol.1 P.46-7]

The Hallbeath Colliery. The tooth of a sauroid fish, named by M. Agassiz *Megalychtis*, was found a few years since in a bed of Cannel coal at Hallbeath, of which Leonard Horner Esq. gave an account in the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal for April 1836, already adverted to, contending in opposition to the opinion of Dr Hibbert, that it, as well as the same fish found in the Lime stone of Burdiehouse, belongs to a marine not a fresh-water formation. [Chalmers Vol.1. P.51]

It is not known when exactly coal started to be mined but it must have been quite a thriving Colliery by 1738. It was in this year that a Wagon Road was constructed from Halbeath to the harbour at Inverkeithing. The Wagon Road had been projected in 1781 by the brothers Lloyd, English merchants in Amsterdam, who had become owners of Halbeath Colliery. The Old Statistical Account of (1791) describes it as "a proper waggon road laid with timber for the distance of 5 miles, kept in good repair at great expense. There are 24 wagons bringing down 2 tons each drawn some by one, some by two horses." The School, Halbeath was built in 1875, and at that time was under the School Board of the Parish of Dunfermline. It was closed in 1966. [Halbeath by D. Hynd 1971 D'Line Public Library]

John Duncan 4th son of Archibald Duncan and Janet Brown ws born 25th July 1882 at Halbeath. When about 2 years old was taken down with measles, which by catching cold left me with bad eyes. "At the age of five I went to school and at the age of 10 years I had started to work in th coal mines and one morning after coming out of the mine as we had some grievance, bad air I think, about half a dozen of boys about my own age was playing ball and on in throwing the ball at me struck me in the left eye entirely blinding it, this leaving me only one poor eye. The accident prevented me from accomplishing the same amount of work in a given time as a man with two good eyes. In a few months after this my father died leaving six children for my mother to look out for and making a living for. When father was on his death bed he told mother that he thought that her main dependence would have to be on John. Two years after fathers death one afternoon the light from the from the door was suddenly darkened by 3 men carrying that same boy into he house with his right leg literally smashed to pieces several pieces of bone being picked up from the floor. But the fearful suffering of that eventful night December 28th 1843 with a wash tub under the bed to catch the little blood that was leaving my veins culminated at 10am. Of the 19th by 3 medical men cutting off my right leg, in order to save the knee joint the sawing of the bones were through several splinters and before all came out, nearly 5 months

elapsed before it healed up. I had been going to school 3 weeks, when a delegation of miners came from a neighbouring work to get me to go to weigh coal for them and see that they got their just dues, at this work I stayed about 9 months but at two different places. But I concluded to go back to mining and in less than 2 years I was digging coal and wheeling it out to the bottom of the shaft with only one leg. About this time I was elected secretary of the Miners Union, after filling this office for near 1 year the managers of the coal works sent me a notice saying to throw up the books and quit the work, I choose the latter and moved back to the-where I lost my leg, knowing the whole souled sympathy that the managers entertained towards me. As they gave me one shilling each when my leg was knocked from under me." John Duncan joined the Latter-Day-Saints in 1847 and the whole family left for Salt Lake City in 1853. (John Duncan) [D'Line Carnegie Library]

Halbeath, belonging to the Coal Company of that name, is a scrambling village, chiefly built on a hill-side. It is continued down in the valley, and on the opposite slope claims recognition with a few straggling tenements. The best way to deal with houses at Halbeath would doubtless be to pull them down from roof to basement, but in the meantime it must be admitted that the Company are doing what they can to make them decently habitable, and show how much might be done in such places as Dandy Row and the Red Toon to improve the dwellings of the poor. Wooden floors have been put in some of the frailest, and in other respects the houses have been altered to the better. There is still much damp in many of them, and this will continue to be the case until a thorough system of drainage is carried out. [The D'Line Journal 27.2.1875]

It will, I dare say, be the remembrance of some of the older members of the Council that a proposal was made a few years ago, by Mr Wallace, of Halbeth, to keep in motion the large pumping engine at the Queen Pit, Halbeath Colliery, which works at a depth of 90 fathoms. [D'Line Journal 14.4.1886]

For many years there was no record of golf being played in Dunfermline the game was catching on elsewhere, especially after the first societies re clubs were founded in the eighteen century. It seems that a number of businessmen played the game, especially on holidays or on outings to the east of Fife where the game had taken a strong hold. The founder members did, however, find somewhere to set up the first course. A lease was taken out on part o the estate of Fod, to the east of the town, and the first course lay between the village of Halbeth and Crossgates. The course at Halbeath, such as it was, comprised nine holes, four out of and five in, with distances varying from 120 to 500 yards. The periodical, The Golf Annals, records in 1888-89 that the

Club was in prosperous state, with a clubhouse, containing upward of fifty private boxes having been erected for the convenience of members. It is also recorded that no prizes were awarded in 1888, because of the fact that the grass was too long! The lowest scratch score in a Club competition that year was 84, returned by Mr Peter Goodall, a local teacher. On that account, Mr Goodall was appointed Club Captain. The strong grass growth was said to have made playing a toil rather than a pleasure, and the Club would not attract more than the real die-hards. It was obvious to the membership that after barely three years of existence the Club would have to move to a more acceptable home if it was to flourish as others were doing. The Club in 1890 moved to Ferryhills, at North Queensferry. [D'Line Golf Club by Douglas M. Ferguson P.11-14]

The Map of 1896 of Halbeath in Dunfermline Carnegie Library shows the following: - Back Row, Albert Row, and Halbeath House - (shown above the Railway line) and Hell's Kitchen (just under the line on the east side of the road.) - Clarkston- and east of this - Sheepfold. Near the Main Road - Morningside - (going east) - Sunnybank and Playhouse Row. On the south side of the Main Road was - Guttergates.

Halbeath is to undergo a £75,000 programme of environmental improvements to reflect the reduction of traffic in the village since the opening of the village bypass in September. But the village venture has not pleased everyone, with one resident questioning the cost and others complaining about the effects of the bypass. The new bypass had removed 22,000 vehicles a day from Main Street and Sandybank, making the existing road layout redundant. The new proposals put forward by Fife Council will see street narrowing more on-street parking and the planting of trees along the route, while life was better for most villagers, the bypass had adversely affected MacDonald Square and Kingseat Road residents. [D'Line Pres 12.12.1997]

Work on the main section of a £972,000 Roads project taking motorway traffic away from Halbeath village has been completed. The new dual-carriageway link from the M90's Halbeth junction to the roundabout at Lauder College, created to serve Fife Enterprise's development sites north of Halbeath is now open to traffic. A new customer access to Halbeth Retail Park is also open, and the remaining additional works will be completed in the coming weeks. The road will improve access to a number of development sites as well as bring environmental improvements for Halbeath. [D'Line Press 24.12.1997]

West Fife's road network has been enhanced by the opening of the improved Halbeth Interchange. Linking the M90 and the A92 East Fife. The new

interchange has been built to improve traffic flow and to relieve peak times congestion at both the Halbeth and Crossgates roundabouts. [D'Line Press 3.4.1998]

FOD STREET

- 1). Situated west off Guttergates Road.
- 2). Retour of the special service of William Stanhouse as heir to Robt Stanhouse portioner of North Fod his father, in a 4th part of the town & lands of North Fod. 18th Aug. 1599. (See Fodbank View Dunfermline)
- 3). Fod. Fold = a peat. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.27]
- 4). Retour of the special service of William Stanhouse as heir to Robt. Stanhouse portioner of North Fod his father, in a 4th part of the town & lands of North Fod. 18 Aug. 1599. Retour of the special service of Peter Brown as heir to Adam Brown portioner of North Fod his father, in a quarter or 4th part of the town and lands of North Fod, and likewise as heir to Adam Brown his brother german, in the Lands of Keltie. [S.R.O. 1127.2/221 & 232]
- 5). Probably named after - Northfoad, Midfoad and Southfoad -are shown on John Ainslie's Map of 1775. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 6). Wm. Black of North Fod, Flockhart's acres, Abbey Parks, Newland Acres - £440.150 - Mr Brown, Northfod £119.17.8. Stanhouse, Northfod £317.7.11. [A Dictionary of Landownership in Dunfermline c.1770 S.R.O. P.145]
- 7). Mr R. W. McCrone, Pitliver, who founded Mental Industries Limited in 1922. A former chairman of the local Hospital Board, he has generously given to the city, among other gifts, Fod House as the McCrone Pre-Nursing School. [D'Line Press 100 years]

GUTTERGATES ROAD

- 1). Situated on the south side of the Main Street.
- 2). Probably named as shown on the 1896 Map of Halbeath. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

KINGSEAT ROAD

- 1). Situated going north off Main Street towards Kingseat Village. On the east going north of Main Street is shown Clarkston, further north Halbeath House opposite Halbeath Farm on the west. Pleasance Road runs west and Meadow View opposite on the east.
- 2). The Hideaway on Kingseat Road is to be turned into a travel lodge with the addition of 20 bedrooms. [D'Line Press 16.1.1998]

LONG ROW

- 1). Situated west off Kingseat Road and probably named as being a long row of Cottages, possibly miners.
- 2). North - west off this Long Row was an old Quarry, shown on the 1896 Map of Halbeath.

LYNEBURN CRESCENT

- 1). Situated west off Guttergates Road and probably named after the Lyne Burn.

MCDONALD SQUARE

- 1). Situated north off Main Street towards Kingseat Road.
- 2). Locally previously known as Morningside, part of which was purchased by a Mr McDonald from whom the Square then was named.

MAIN STREET

- 1). Situated running east to west through the village and named as being the Main street in the village.

PLEASANCE COURT

- 1). Situated south off Pleasance Road and named as below.

PLEASANCE ROAD

- 1). Situated west off Kingseat Road with Meadow View on the east.
- 2). 'Pleasants' - is shown on John Ainslie's Map of 1801 [D'Line Carnegie Library]

THE PLEASANCE

- 1). Situated south off Pleasance Road and named as above.



HISTORY OF THE STREETS OF KINGSEAT VILLAGE

“King Seat” (site of) is shown east of what was Quarry Street. King’s Seat sits on top of the Craigencaat quarry, which is shown on the Ordinance Survey Map of 1847 & 1853. [D’Line Carnegie Library]

Locally it is said, the King often visited and sat at this site (known as King’s Seat) to take in the magnificent view of the River Forth and south over the water to King Arthur’s Seat and the Pentland Hills.

Kingseat - is connected with the Halbeath Coal Company - Messrs Wallace and Henderson. It is a large village which has sprung into existence within the last few years. The houses on the line of the Main Road are owned by private proprietors, but all the others, I was informed, belong to the Company. I only went into two or three, as they are all built on the same principle, and are apparently very good dwellings, although liable to the objection that they are destitute of all needed conveniences. There are no ashpits or closets over the village, as far as I could learn - certainly there are none connected with the Row I visited, and the back ground is very nasty. Good rooms and kitchens here are rented at 6s. 8d a month. The water for the village is got from a field near at hand. It is surface water and becomes dirty in rainy weather. [The D’Line Journal 27.2.1875]

Mr Carlow and Mr Cook, of Kingseat Colliery. [D’Line Journal 24.4.1886]

The proposal to alter the names of a number of streets in Kingseat as reported in Dunfermline Journal 17.5.1913. The original name of the street being given first in each case: - Main Street - Wallace Street; Cowdenbeath or Cuddy House Road - Henderson Street; Quarry Row - Quarry Street, Porch Row - Church Street Kingseat. [D’Line Journal 17.5.1913]

Note - Frew Place has now been demolished. Note - See Kingseathill Dunfermline.

CHURCH STREET

- 1). Situated in the village of Kingseat.
- 2). Named after Kingseat Church, which lies to the north of the street and the Playing fields to the south.

KINGSEAT ROAD

- 1). Situated at the top off Townhill Road leading to Kingseat village.
- 2). 1946 - H.M.S. Waxwing, naval transit camp situated between Dunfermline and Kingseat, ws handed over by the Admiralty to the Town Council for conversion into temporary housing accommodation. [D'Line Press 100 years]

HENDERSON STREET

- 1). Situated off Main Street Kingseat.
- 2). Possibly named after John Henderson, of Fordel, his name was added to the Roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 24th May 1624.
- 3). Or after Ebenezer Henderson. In the year 1800 the following young met in Dunfermline formed themselves into a Religious Society for Prayer, Prise and Reading the Scriptures and for Recitations, viz., Adam Kirk, Thomas Morison, Douglas Cousin, Ebenezer Henderson and others. Rev. Ebenezer Henderson Died on 16th May 1858 aged 74 years He was a native of the Parish of Dunfermline and uncle of the writer. [Annals of D'Line P. 544. P.676]
- 4). Ebenezer Henderson L.L.D. his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 31st August 1850. Ebenezer Henderson LL>D. Author of "Annals of Dunfermline" he died at Muckhart November 1880. Dr Henderson was a nephew of Rev Ebenezer Henderson D.D.

JONES STREET

- 1). Situated north off Kingseat Road, as entering village, built near the demolished Golf Range.
- 2). Named after R. T. Jones, Golfer, winner of the Open Championship at St Andrews 1927. R. T. Jones (U.S.A.) [The Championship Courses of Scotland by Sandy Lyle P.50]

KEIRSBEATH COURT

- 1). Situated off Henderson Street Kingseat.
- 2). Keir is from the same root apparently as Caer, and in Keirsbeath we have Castlebeath. [Annals of Dunfermline P.2]
- 3). 1576 John Wemyss personally received Sasine in Wester-baith (Keirsbeith) on a Charter from the Monastery. [Protocol Book of David Kinghorn]
- 4). 1582 Keir's Beath, Keiris Baith mentioned in a Tack to John Wemis of Pittincrieff. [Abbey of D'line Registrum Assedationum]

MAIN STREET

- 1). Situated in the Kingseat village and named as being the main street of the village.

NAGLE ROAD

- 1). Situated north off Kingseat Road and built close to the demolished Golf Range, built 1998.
- 2). Named after Kel Nagle, Golfer (Australia). Winner of the Open Championship at the Old Course St Andrews 1960. [The Championship Courses of Scotland by Sandy Lyle P.50]

PALMER PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Kingseat Road and built close to the demolished Golf Range, built 1998.
- 2). Named after Arnold Palmer Golfer (U.S.A.). Winner of the Open Championship at Royal Troon in 1962. [The Championship Courses of Scotland by Sandy Lyle P.142]

PLAYER DRIVE

- 1). Situated off Kingseat Road and built close to the demolished Golf Range 1998.
- 2). The National Open in 1965 was won by Gary Player, of South Africa, when he became the third foreign winner. [Golf Magazine Encyclopaedia of Golf P.16]

WALLACE PLACE

- 1). Situated at entrance from south to Kingseat village.
- 2). Possibly named after Sir John Wallace. In 1936 - and Lady Wallace were presented with gifts in recognition of their services to the constituency of Dunfermline Burghs since 1918. [D'line Press 100 years]



HISTORY OF THE STREETS Of ROSYTH

The earliest known reference to Rosyth occurs in the twelfth century in a charter of Richard, Bishop of Dunkeld 1170-78, which deals with the Church of Rossive. Another Inchcolm Writ of 1233 contains the names of Robert de Rossive, afterwards Sir Robert de Rossive, Kt. Among Sir Robert's possessions were the lands of Coustoun, subsequently known to have formed part of the barony of Rosyth. [History of Rosyth by Stephen P.178]

Rosyth. Ros + saighead = promontory of the arrows. [Place Names of Fife & Kinross P.51]

Rosyth, spelt Rasythin the second edition of Blaeu's Atlas, Vol. VI. 1654; Rosyth in 1363, and variously Rosaith, Rossitht, Rossith, Rossive, Rossithe, Rosyith, Rosiyth, Rossythe, Rasith, Rasythe, Resith, Resythe, Resyth, and Rossissi, throughout the records up to about 1830, probably takes its name from Ross, meaning a promontory or peninsula, and Hythe or Highe, an Anglo-Saxon word, meaning a landing place. At High water the Castle was surrounded by water, and was connected with the mainland by an artificial causeway. Brankholm Lane and the Grange Road, joining Rosyth Castle to Dunfermline Abbey, seldom diverges to an extent from the straight line, In fact, in some parts of this road where the hedges are high, looking southward the Castle fills the field of view. Looking northwards the spire and tower of the Abbey, which were originally connected with the Monastery and Palace, are all that can be seen over the fields. It is probable that Rosyth castle as the landing-place for visitors to the sacred city of Dunfermline. In the year 1561 Queen Mary returned from France to take up the Crown of Scotland, and it is believed that she spent considerable time at Rosyth Castle on more than one occasion. The ruins of Rosyth Castle, as they appear today, present from a distance a large square tower, with an old wall to the north-west and west. This building, which, owing to the excellency of the workmanship has stood for centuries, as a Norman Keep, before it there probably stood a Roman Fort, erected by the followers of Agricola, as a guard house to maintain the safe passage of the Forth against an enemy from land or sea. It was used until as late as 1651, when it fell to Oliver Cromwell's forces. A few hundred yards from the Castle, out of the north or main gateway, on the mainland, stands the original Doocote or Dovecote. Over the porch is the wall of an upper compartment, at the main entrance facing the causeway, is a square armorial bearing with the date 1561, and the initials M.R. (Maria Regina), each initial being surmounted by a Royal Crown. In the centre is a carved shield bearing the Scottish Lion Rampant. The shield is

held between two floriated thistles, and surmounted by a large crown, the whole resting on a crouching unicorn. Various Charters mention a Mill and Fortalice, and there is evidence of the farm lands of Rosyth being of considerable extent, as shown by the following entry in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials (4 to, P.162); - "April 26 1533 Janet Andersone, convicted of art and part of fire-raising and burning of a byre of the Laird of Rosythe, and sixty oxen and eleven cows therein, Drowned." The owners of the Castle and Lands of Rosyth were derived from the ancestors of the Royal House of Stewart. The surname Stewart, in Gaelic Stiubhard is spelt Stewart, Steuart, Stuart, or Steward. It is said that King Malcolm IV (Maiden) made the office of Lord High Steward hereditary in the Stewart Family and this he confirmed by Charter. The Castle was reported to be in a ruinous condition in 1750. [Rosyth by J.A. Rupert-Jones 1917 P.13-19]

Charter to the Abbey of Dunfermline of a part at the grange of "Gellald" or at West Rosyth. Oct. 24 1363 Dunfermline. 391. [Acts of David II by Bruce Webster S.R.O.]

For centuries the lands and barony of Rosyth belonged to a family of the name of Stewart. The family traced their descent lineally from James Stewart of Durisdeer, in Dumfriesshire. James Stewart was a brother of Walter Stewart, who was son-in-law to King Robert the Bruce, and father of Robert II. David II son of the Bruce died childless, and the male line of the hero of Bannockburn was at an end. King Robert's daughter (Marjory) married Walter Stewart, the ancestor of the great line of Stewarts who ruled Scotland, and with whom (James VI) the union of the crowns took place. [Inverkeithing, Rosyth by And. Cunningham P.121]

About a mile and a-half still farther east, on a rock, which advances also a little into the Firth, and surrounded at full tide by water, making it an island, is the old castle of Rosyth, anciently the seat of the Stuarts of Rosyth or Durisdeer, the lineal descendants of the brother german of Walter the Great, Stuart of Scotland, father to King Robert II, and now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. Queen Mary, it is said, slept here the first night after her flight from Lochleven Castle on her way to Glasgow, near which was soon after fought the fatal battle of Langside. [Chalmers Vol.1 P.10]

The castle of Rosyth stands on a peninsular rock some distance west of the Ferry Toll. The exact date of the erection of the building is unknown. The Act of Parliament of July 8, 1587, dealing with the lands of Rosyth, might be interpreted as implying that the castle was included in the barony as conveyed to William Stewart of Brieryhill in 1490. Beyond doubt it was in existence before May 6 1513, and the probability is that it was built in the concluding part of the fifteenth

century. In 1550 the building is described as "the stronghold tower, and fortalice," and 16 years later as "the tower and fortalice." On April 15 1572, the castle was raided by the soldiers who held Blackness, and it appears also to have suffered at the hands of Cromwell's soldiers in 1651. A Kirk Session minute of March 1 1702 refers to the proprietor, David Drummond of Invermay, as being at that date in residence at Rosyth, but at no distant period thereafter the buildings seem to have been allowed to stand tenantless and gradually they lapsed into a ruinous condition. Lately, by the directions of the Admiralty, the walls have undergone such a process of repair as effectively to arrest further decay and it is certain that amid future developments at Rosyth, the castle will be carefully preserved. [Stephen of Rosyth P.195-6]

The ruined Castle of Rosyth is situated on a rock which sloped gently to the sea, and before the dock-yard was thought of, was surmounted at full tide by water. It consists of a high square tower with a vaulted chamber below and a wheel stair (long since broken) leading to the upper room and the roof. There are also remaining portions of the north and west walls of an adjoining building to the west. In a high compartment over the gateway of this north wall is defaced armorial bearing surmounted by a crown and the date 1561 with the letters M.R. (Maria Regina). It is said that Mary, Queen of Scots, slept here the first night after her flight from Loch Leven Castle on her way to Glasgow, near which was soon to be fought the battle of Langsyde. Formerly, near the door on the south side of the castle, was an old stone with the following inscription: - "IN.DEV.TYM.DRA.YES. CORD.UYE.BEL.TO.CLINK.QUHAIS.MERY.VOCE.WARNIS.TO.METE.AND. DRINK," that is "In due time draw this cord the bell to clink, whose merry voice warns to meat and drink." In 1770 there was a large stone among the ruins with the following inscription: - "GOD GRANT ALL GLOIR I MAY ESCHEV BOT IN THE CROS OF CHRIST JESU," meaning "God grant that I may shun all glory save in the Cross of Christ Jesus." Groce, author of "Antiquities of Scotland," found this stone lying in a barn at the nearby farm of Orchard-head in 1788. The castle was the ancient seat of the Stuarts of Rosyth, lineally descended from James Stuart, brother german to the Great Steward of Scotland and father to King Robert II. There is a tradition that Oliver Cromwell's mother, being a daughter of the family of Stuart of Rosyth, was born in the castle, and it is said that the Protector visited it during the time he commanded the army in Scotland. [Sermons in Stone XXIV by Norman M. Johnson 1941]

28 August 1568 Dunduff was in the lordship of Rosyth & Matthew Gaw was Bailie in that part of Robert Stewart of Rosyth (4 Nov 1572). [Protocol Book of J. Cunningham P.30 & 37]

4th January 1587-8 Rosyth instrument. Appeared Allan Cowttis Junior and portioner of Grange. Charter to Allan Cowttis and spouse of All and Whole the church lands and glebe of Rosyth, reserving one acre for the present time to the Vicar of Rosyth. [Protocol Book of David Kinghorn P.19]

Confirmation of a Charter of alienation therein transcribed 23 & 24 January 1594-5 by Allan Coutts of Wester Rossyith. [S.R.O. RH11.27.2/40]

It is interesting to know that in 1710 Daniel Defoe recommended the establishment of a naval station at Rosyth. [D'Line Abbey by J. M. Webster P.8]

Urgent action has been demanded after it emerged that nuclear submarine hulks will be stored at Rosyth until 2030, at the earliest. And environmental campaigners have gain warned ht the decommissioned subs could be afloat at Rosyth until the middle of the next century. [D'Line Press 13.3.1998]

Stepping stones are laid for us to use and I am grateful to Inverkeithing High School for their "The Story of Rosyth" for the information they ingathered and that they have allowed me to quote from this highly recommended source. Also to those have over the years deposited source material on Rosyth into the Dunfermline Carnegie Library, which I have included. S.P.

ABERLOUR STREET

- 1). Situated off Queensferry Road
- 2). Named after Sir John Findlay of Aberlour, chairman of the Scottish National Housing Company, and proprietor of "The Scotsman." [Rosyth P.154]
- 3). Parts of Aberlour Street was built between 1961-63 by the Town Council. [Rosyth P.147]

ADMIRALTY ROAD

- 1). Situated running east to Inverkeithing and west to Pattiesmuir.
- 2). Named after the Admiralty. Owner of the Barony of Rosyth, and main employer in Rosyth. [Rosyth P.154]
- 3). In April 1908 the Glasgow firm of Robert McAlpine and Sons stated to built Admiralty Road. One thousand men were employed in the work, many of whom stayed in Jamestown. The most difficult part was the excavation of the road near Belleknowes Farm. [Story of Rosyth P.85]
- 4). There was a canteen on Admiralty Road, beside the playing fields, which is still there today. This was used solely by the sailors, who were marched to it, up Brankholm Lane and down again. On marching by a home of ill repute, "Eyes right at number 8," could be heard. [Story of Rosyth P.91]

- 5). In 1910, Parliamentary approval was given for Tramways to Rosyth via the Grange Road and Brankholm Lane and then along the New Kincardine Road (later Admiralty Road) to Inverkeithing. [Story of Rosyth P.113]
- 6). On the 8th of September 1916, Rosyth Garden city's first child was born to proud parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Brewster. Originally from Aberdeen, they then resided at 42 Admiralty Road. [Story of Rosyth P.110]
- 7). Flooding was and still is a problem in Rosyth. Damage was caused in December 1932 by flooding due to torrential rain. This occurred in Admiralty Road. [Story of Rosyth P.138]
- 8). During the war the Admiralty embarked upon the construction of temporary houses north of Admiralty Road, affectionately known as "Dollytown". Most of the street names in this area were named after naval personnel, mainly Admirals, some of whom had been, or were resident in Rosyth, or were figures of national importance. [Story of Rosyth P.155]
- 9). There is a path connecting Admiralty Road with Newton Place. [Rosyth 159]

ALBERT STREET

- 1). Situated off King's Place running east west over King's Road.
- 2). Named after Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband. [Story of Rosyth P.154]
- 3). When the first housing scheme was established in 1916, all streets were referred to by letter and a number. [Story of Rosyth]
- 4). When her present Majesty and Prince Albert were crossing the Queensferry in their progress northwards, on the 6th September 1842, they sailed up to this vicinity, when the pier, with its interesting associations, and other striking objects in the surrounding scenery were pointed out to them. [Chalmers Vol.1 p.86]

ALEXANDER PLACE

- 1). Situated south of Ridley Drive.
- 2). The streets in the new Castllandhill estate have usually followed the old street names: - Named after Field-Marshal Lord Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander, General Officer in Command, Burma 1942. Later he became Commander-in-Chief, Middle East. [Story of Rosyth P.155-6]

ANDERSON LANE

- 1). Situated off Primrose Lane. (In the new Primrose-Camdean area.)
- 2). Named after Councillor Mr John S. Anderson, a one time Provost of Dunfermline. [Story of Rosyth P.156]

BACKMARCH CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off Backmarch Road onto Norval Place.
- 2). On the map of the Barony of Rosyth (1755), the words "Northmarch Farm" appear. This farm was on the site of the present Public Park with the main building very close to the site of the public toilets. It is not referred to as the North March Farm in any of the documents of this period, but as Backmarch Farm, and so it is obviously a cartographical error, after the Agricultural revolution, during which many smaller farms were amalgamated to form larger, more efficient units, Backmarch Farm buildings are transferred to where Norval Place is today. Backmarch Road and Crescent are nearby. "March means a boundary" and back is an old Scots word meaning "late-ripening" (crops), since many of the original farm fields were north-facing, this would be quite a plausible explanation. [Story of Rosyth P.153]

BACKMARCH ROAD

- 1). Situated off Admiralty Road to Queensferry Road and named as above.

BEVAN PLACE

- 1). Situated east off Granville Way.
- 2). Named after Aneurin Bevan (1898-1960). The most colourful and controversial Labour politician in the years after World War II, remembered in particular for his period as ministry of health (1945-51), when he introduced the National Health Service. The son of a miner, and himself down the mines from the age of 13, he became an active trade unionist and entered Parliament in 1929 as MP for Ebbw Vale. He married Jennie Lee in 1934. [Bamber Gascoigne Encyclopaedia of Britain P.63]

BOOTH AVENUE

- 1). Situated off Primrose Lane. (In the new Primrose-Camdean area.)
- 2). Named after Councillor Mrs. Calderina Booth. [Story of Rosyth P.156]

BRANKHOLM BRAE

- 1). Situated north off Admiralty Road to Grange Road.
- 2). Those street lying to the north of the Brankholm Burn, the burn which flows through the park, were named in consultation with the Beveridge family who were the original owners of this part of Rosyth. [Story of Rosyth]
- 3). There is another old farm name, Brancum from which we have Brankholm Brae, Lane and Crescent. The meaning of this is very obscure. One explanation is "the town where the branks were kept." The final element is certainly holm, "a dry patch in a bog of fen." Possibly a personal name, Brance, is involved, but this is always a last resort for the onomastician who offers a personal name when any initial elements stump him. [Story of Rosyth P.153]

BRANKHOLM CRESCENT

- 1). Situated between Primrose Avenue and Park Road west and named as above.

BRANKHOLM LANE

- 1). Situated north of Hilton Road and named as above.
- 2). Tintown. During September 1912, the southern part of Grange road (i.e. Brankholm Lane) was closed between Admiralty Road and Hilton Road. This was to form part of the new settlement. During the month of January, 1913, 54 tin huts were erected. These huts previously belonged to the Great Central Railway Company which had just completed the building of Immingham Docks, on the River Humber. By August 1913 approximately 1,000 men were living there. Prizes were offered by the contractors for the best kept houses and gardens in the tin settlement, and the first entertainment for the residents was the Dunfermline Town Band, which came to play in early 1913. There was another canteen on Admiralty Road, besides the playing fields which is still there today. This was used solely by the sailors, who were marched to it, up Brankholm Lane and down again. On marching by a home of ill repute, "Eyes right at number 8," could be heard. [Story of Rosyth P.90-1]
- 3). In Bungalow City (Tintown) Rosyth, 1,124 men and their families were accommodated in huts and lodging houses. There was strong pressure from some workmen to build huts at Rosyth. [Story of Rosyth P.105]
- 4). There were four shops at the foot of Brankholm Lane, facing Castle Road. These were from east to west: - Tommy Millar, Chemist, Donald, Draper, Weir Bookmaker, Penman, Sweet Shop. There were also several shops behind the farm cottages at the foot of Brankholm Lane. Seed the Butcher, and Stewart the Grocer. [Story of Rosyth P. 98]

BURNEY PLACE

- 1). Situated off Queensferry Road.
- 2). Named after Admiral Sir Cecil Burney. [Story of Rosyth P.154]

BURNSIDE CRESCENT

- 1). Situated off Burnside Street and named as being beside the Burn. [Rosyth P.154]
- 3). There have been several housing developments in Rosyth since the war. Between 1946 and 1950, 120 houses were built in Burnside Street and Burnside Crescent by the Town Council. [Story of Rosyth P.145]

BURNSIDE PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Park Road onto Middlebank Street and named as being beside the Burn. Story of [Story of Rosyth P.154]

BURNSIDE STREET

- 1). Situated north off Middlebank Street and named as being near the Burn.
- 3). Between 1948 and 1950 houses were built in Burnside Street and Burnside Crescent by the Town Council. [Story of Rosyth 145]

CALUM MACDONALD COURT

- 1). Situated west off Ridley Drive north.
- 2). The name was proposed by Dunfermline Branch and accepted by The Royal British Legion Scotland after Air Vice Marshall Callum MacDonald one time National Chairman of the R.B.L.S. The Court was one of several built in Scotland by The Royal British Legion Scotland Housing association and opened on the 12th June 1987 by Vice Admiral Sir George Vallings K.C.B. Flag Officer Scotland & Northern Ireland. The Court has now been taken over by The Cairn Housing Association.

CAMDEAN CRESCENT

- 1). Situated south off Park Road west.
- 2). Camdean is referred to on one of the first detailed maps of this area (1771), and was the name of one of the fields on Primrose Farm. It seems to consist of the Gaelic/Welsh Cam, "crooked" and the Scots dean "valley", "defile". "Crooked valley" is a strong possibility and is consistent with the lie of the land. [Story of Rosyth P.153]
- 3). On 6th September 1958, extensive flooding occurred at Camdean. After this bout of flooding, fifty householders of the Camdean area signed a petition. The next month, a second was signed by householders in the area around Park Road School, which proposed a scheme to clean and re-shape the burn from the junction of Inverkeithing and Brankholm Burns to Craig Street. This proposal was accepted and implemented. [Story of Rosyth P.145]
- 4). Between 1948 and 1950, prefabs were built in the Camdean Crescent area. These have now been demolished. A few years later more houses were built in the Camdean Crescent area. [Story of Rosyth 145]

CAMDEAN LANE

- 1). Situated south off Park Road west to Camdean Crescent and named as above.

CANTLIE PLACE

- 1). Situated west off Granville Way.
- 2). Named after Lt-Gen, Sir Neil Cantlie KCB 1952 (CB 1946): MC: MB, ChB; FRCS; late RAMC; House Governor and Medical Superintendent King Edward VII Convalescent Home for Officers Osborn. Entered RAMC July 1914; Captain 1915; European War, 1914-18 France and Flanders; FRCS 1920;

Seconded for service, Egyptian Army, 1920-24; Sudan Defence Force, 1924-25, Major, 1924; Lt-Col 1935; War of 1939-45; ADMS 46 Div DDMS 5 Corps N. Africa and Italy; Colonel 1941 Maj-Gen 1944; DDMS Southern Command. 1946-48 Lt-Gen. 1948 Director-General Army Medical Service 1948-52 KHS, 1950-52. Died 1975. [Who Was Who 1971-1980 P.127?]

CARSON PLACE

- 1). Situated off Whinnyburn Place.
- 2). Named after the T.V. film star Miss Jeannie Carson. [Story of Rosyth P.156]
- 3). A civic reception will begin given to Jeanie Carson, stage and television star who features Dunfermline as her home town on her television series when she visits Dunfermline on Tuesday. Miss Carson's adoption of the "Auld Grey Toun" as her native city. [D'Line Press 22.3.1958]

CASTLANDHILL ROAD

- 1). Situated leading south from the Cross road up the hill to the Forth Road Bridge.
- 2). Named from earlier Caslane: probably old Gaelic "Caislean" - castle or tower: hill of the castle. [Story of Rosyth P.154]
- 3). There is an old word Casllene which is probably Gaelic or "castle" or "tower", giving us "hill of the castle." There is certainly no ancient castle or tower there today. The road up to the Weather Station on the top of Castlandhill from the centre of Rosyth is appropriately named Castlandhill Road. The Estate of Castlandhill, in the second half of the 15th Century Castlandhill belonged to Walter Ramsay of Denain and Balbougie, in 1903 the land, was bought by the Admiralty. [Story of Rosyth P.53-4]
- 4). "14th December 1751. The council hearing that the tenant or possessor of the lands of Castle Land Hill near North Queensferry, had obstructed the King's Hight Way there by casting a ditch across the road to shut it up. An instrument of interruption ordered to be served on the offenders." [Annals of D'Line P.457]
- 5). Flooding was and still is a problem in Rosyth. Damage was caused in December 1932.
- 6). The 193 Arcon prefabs in Dunfermline could disappear by the end of 1969, if effect is given to a phased programme of clearance at present tentatively projected for the six prefab sites in the burgh. Although no action is to be taken meantime about the aluminium bungalows at Rosyth and Castlandhill. [D'Line Press 13.11.1965]
- 7). The new Castlandhill estate which replaced the Dollytown prefabs is being built in phases by the Council, the first phase being completed in 1974, the second in 1977, with a further two phases planned. These two schemes appear

to have been postponed indefinitely because of lack of finance. Some of the land may now be sold for the development of private housing. [Story of Rosyth P.147]

CASTLE ROAD

- 1). Situated south from Admiralty Road to Dockyard entrance.
- 2). Named after Rosyth Castle. Towards the end of 1914, Castle Road was built by the Balmule Quarry Company, linking the village with Admiralty Road. Railings along the side of the road were built by Robert Wilson and Son, Blacksmiths. [Story of Rosyth P.97]
- 3). The Tramway by January 1918 the line was completed. It ran from the New Row, Dunfermline via St Leonard's Street to Rosyth Halt. From there it ran where King's Road was later to be constructed on a reserved track beside Castle Road to the Terminus close to the Dockyard Gates. [Story of Rosyth P.113]
- 4). One of the few Tintown buildings left, Old Chart Depot, Castle Road previously Tintown's Canteen (and Pub). Demolished Early in 1982. [Story of Rosyth P.99]

CHURCHILL PLACE

- 1). Situated off Hudson Road.
- 2). The streets in the new Castlandhill estate have usually followed the old street names.
- 3). Named after Sir Winston Churchill, Civil Lord of the Admiralty during the First World War, and Prime Minister during the Second World War. [Story of Rosyth P.155-6]

CLOSE [THE]

- 1). Situated south off Hopetoun Road.
- 2). Named as the end or close of the area. At the south end of the close there is a Dovecot.

CRAIG STREET

- 1). Situated north off Parkside Street.
- 2). Named after Councillor James Craig, a member of the committee for the naming of the Streets in Rosyth. [Story of Rosyth P.154]
- 3). Flooding, on 6th September 1958, extensive flooding occurred. The next month, a second (petition) was signed by householders in the area around Park Road School which proposed a scheme to clean and re-shape the burn from the junction of Inverkeithing and Brankholm Burns to Craig Street. This proposal was accepted and implemented. [Story of Rosyth P.145]

CROMWELL ROAD

- 1). Situated north of Park Road to Woodside Avenue.
- 2). Named after Oliver Cromwell. Although he never crossed the Forth, his troops fought the Battle of Inverkeithing/Pitreavie. [Story of Rosyth P.154]
- 3). In 1921 the building of parlour houses was started in Cromwell Road and completed in 1922. [Story of Rosyth P.125]
- 4). The bungalows which were constructed in 1954 in Cromwell Road were unusual in that there were at that time, and indeed still are, very few single storey residences in Rosyth. In order to build these houses, part of the Wilderness Wood was cut down and the burn between Parkgate and the Palace was culverted. This culverting has since been extended as far as King's Road. [Story of Rosyth 145]
- 5). Several historians have stated that Oliver Cromwell stayed a night at Rosyth castle, presumably because his mother was a Stewart. It is within the bounds of probability that he did sojourn at the castle, after it had fallen to his arms, and it is also true that his mother was a Stewart, but of entirely another branch so far as has been ascertained. Oliver Cromwell was by direct male line descended from the Welsh Kings. Robert Cromwell, M.P. for Huntingdon, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Stewart (or Stuart) of Ely, and widow of William Lynn, and died 1617. His eldest son Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector born the 25th April 1599 at Huntingdon, married Elizabeth Bouchier at St Giles Cripplegate, daughter of Sir James Bouchier, Knt. Of Finstead, Essex. On the night of July 17th 1561 Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector, commenced to cross the Forth from Blackness to Port Laing, near Inverkeithing Harbour. With 1,400 men he surprised two forts and captured the shipping in Inverkeithing Harbour and during the next few days landed the remainder of his forces, nearly 5,000 men, horse and foot. There does not seem to be the slightest doubt about the result of this Battle of Pitreavie. It assured Oliver Cromwell's Lord Protectorship being well established south of the Forth. [Rosyth by J.A. Rupert-Jones 1917]

CROSSROADS PLACE

- 1). Situated off the round-about at Crossroads leading to Public Park.
- 2). Named as being adjacent to the cross-roads of Admiralty Road and Queensferry Road. [Story of Rosyth P.154]

CUNNINGHAM ROAD

- 1). Situated off Brankholm Lane.
- 2). Named after Admiral Viscount Cunningham, First Sea Lord, 1943. [Story of Rosyth P.157]

DANIEL PLACE

- 1). Situated off Train Terrace. (In the new Primrose-Camdean area.)
- 2). Named after Councillor Mr Ronald Daniel. [Story of Rosyth P.156]

DAVENPORT PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Ridley Drive.
- 2). The streets in the new Castlandhill estate have usually followed the old street names. Named after Rear-Admiral R.C. Davenport CB 1934-37. [Story of Rosyth P.155-6]

DICK PLACE

- 1). Situated off Queensferry Road.
- 2). Named after Bailie James Dick, a member of the committee for the naming of the streets in Rosyth. [Story of Rosyth P.154]
- 3). Between 1922 and 1923 houses were built at Dick Place. [Story of Rosyth P.125]

DUFFY PLACE

- 1). Situated south off Foot Place.
- 2). Named after Bailie Tom Duffy who represented the Seventh Ward since 1955 and has acted as Convenor of the Development and Town Planning Committee and Accounts Sub-Committee. [D'Line Pres 6.5.1961]

DUNDONALD ROAD

- 1). Situated off Laurel Road.
- 2). Named after Admiral Lord Dundonald (Thomas Cochrane), 1775-1860. [Story of Rosyth P.157]

ELDER PLACE

- 1). Situated south off Park Road.
- 2). Elder Place was built between 1961-63 by the Town Council. [Story of Rosyth P.147]
- 3). Elder Place, was named after Councillor Alexander B. Elder. [Story of Rosyth P.156]

ESMONDE COURT

- 1). Situated with-in and surrounded by Sherbrook Road.
- 2). Named after Lieutenant Commander Esmonde, post humours VC for swordfish attack on German battle cruisers 1942. [Story of Rosyth P.157]

FAIRYKIRK ROAD

- 1). Situated south of Admiralty Road to Castlandhill Road.

- 2). Named after Fairykirk Hill, "a place where fairies assembled." [Story of Rosyth P.153]
- 3). The building of the M90 motorway, which leads on to the Forth Road Bridge, was another major engineering project. This made necessary the removal of a large part of Selvaig Hill. Fairykirk Quarry had to close down and the road between Inverkeithing and Rosyth was realigned. [Story of Rosyth P.145]

FERRY TOLL PLACE

- 1). Situated north of Ferry Toll Road and named after as below.

FERRY TOLL ROAD

- 1). Situated going east from Castle Road to the round-about to the Forth Bridge.
- 2). Named as this is the old toll road from North Queensferry along the southern coast of Fife. [Story of Rosyth P.157]
- 3). An alarming landslip occurred on Monday on the embankment in the grounds of Admiralty House Ferry Toll Road. The embankment which is thickly wooded, rises to a considerable high behind the gardener's cottage at South Lodge, which is situated at the roadside when the slip took place, tons of material were released and descended the declivity with such force that the stone-built outhouse at the rear of the cottage were demolished. The cottage was also threatened and as the rear wall appeared to be in danger of collapsing, the gardener and his family were obliged to vacate their home. The landslip is believed to have been caused by an overgrowth of trees, many of which are being cut down to prevent further damage. [D'Line Press 12.5.1928]

FINDLAY CRESCENT

- 1). Situated south of Aberlour Street to Findlay Street, named as below.

FINDLAY STREET

- 1). Situated between King's Place and Backmarch Road.
- 2). Named after Sir John Findlay of Aberlour. [Story of Rosyth 154]

FOOT PLACE

- 1). Situated west of Ridley Drive.
- 2). Named after Michael Foot (b.1913). Author and Labour Politician, MP for Ebbw Vale (1960-83). In 1980 he became leader to the Labour party, in succession to James Callaghan, and led the opposition for the rest of that parliament. He resigned after the general election defeat of 1983 and was followed by Neil Kinnock. [Bamber Gascoigne Encyclopaedia of Britain P.236]

FORBES ROAD

- 1). Situated north of Hilton Road.
- 2). Named after Admiral Sir Charles Forbes, Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, 1940. [Story of Rosyth P.157]

FORKER AVENUE

- 1). Situated west off Primrose Avenue. (In the new Primrose-Camdean area.)
- 2). Named after Councillor Mr John C. Forker. [Story of Rosyth P.156]

FORTHVIEW VILLAS

- 1). Situated south off Hilton Road.
- 2). Named as having a good view over the River Forth.

FURNISS AVENUE

- 1). Situated south off Primrose Lane. (In the new Primrose-Camdean area.)
- 2). Named after Councillor Mr James Furniss. [Rosyth P.156]

GILL WAY

- 1). Situated North of Forker Avenue to Primrose Avenue. (In the new Primrose-Camdean area.)
- 2). Named After Councillor Mrs Phyllis M. Gill. [Story of Rosyth P.156]

GLOBE ROAD

- 1). Situated south off McGrigor Road.
- 2). Named after one of the emblems of the Royal Marines. [Rosyth P.157]

GRAMPIAN COURT

- 1). Situated east off Grampian Road and named as below.

GRAMPIAN PLACE

- 1). Situated off Grampian Road and named as below.
- 2). Named as above.

GRAMPIAN ROAD

- 1). Situated off Torridon Lane.
- 2). Named from - Geographical. [Story of Rosyth P.157]
- 3). Grampian, Region of north east Scotland, (since 1975), comprising the city of Aberdeen and the former counties of Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Kincardineshire and Morayshire. [Oxford Dictionary P.46]

GRANVILLE WAY

- 1). Situated east of Castle Road.

- 2). Named after Granville, 4th Earl Vice Admiral William Spencer Leveson Gower KCVO. Served in suppression of slave trade and piracy in the Red Sea in 1902 and 1903. Made a journey through the Yemen; served European War, 1914-19 (Captain, despatches, D.S.O.); Naval A.D.C. to the King 1929; Rear Admiral 1929; Rear Admiral and Commanding Officer Coast of Scotland, 1931-33; Vice-Admiral and retired list, 1935. [Who Was Who 1951-1960 P.446?]

HAMILTON PLACE

- 1). Situated off Queensferry Road.
- 2). Named after Admiral Sir Frederick Hamilton. [Story of Rosyth P.154]

HARLEY STREET

- 1). Situated south of Middlebank Street through Park Road to Newton Crescent.
- 2). Named after Provost David Harley, a member of the committee for the naming of the Streets of Rosyth. [Story of Rosyth P.154]
- 3). Flooding was and still a problem in Rosyth. The burn at Harley Street overflowed causing widespread flooding. Flooding must have caused a great deal of excitement amongst the children because the building most affected was invariably the primary School at Park Road, the school usually having to close. [Story of Rosyth P.138]

HEATH ROAD

- 1). Situated south off Ridley Drive.
- 2). Named after Admiral Sir Herbert Heath, Commander-in-Chief Scotland. [Story of Rosyth P.155]

HILLWOOD TERRACE

- 1). Situated east off Castlandhill Road.
- 2). Named from 'Terrace' beside the wood on the hill. [Story of Rosyth P.154]

HILTON ROAD

- 1). Situated running west from Castle Road to the A985.
- 2). Probably named from the small farm of the Bushes was eliminated and the land where it stood was divided between the neighbouring farms of Hilton and Brankholm. Brankholm also took part of Hilton, and therefore the rent increased. Hilton remained approximately the same size, but the rent was reduced because the land it had gained was of a poorer quality than the land it had lost. 'Hilton is thought a large enough farm and there is a very good toft (vegetable garden near the house).' [Story of Rosyth P.61-2]

HOLBORN PLACE

- 1). Situated running south of Middlebank Street to Park Road.
- 2). Holbourne, named after the leader of the lowland Scots at the Battle of Pitreavie. [Story of Rosyth P.154]

HOPETOUN ROAD

- 1). Situated off Ferry Toll Road. There is a path leading south off this road leading into Orchardhead Wood.
- 2). Named after Hopetoun. When Charles, Earl of Hopetoun acquired the lands of Rosyth from Lord Rosebery in 1713, he set about managing the estate efficiently by ascertaining and collecting all outstanding rents and inquiring into any complaints by the tenants. [Story of Rosyth P.59 & 77]

HUDSON ROAD

- 1). Situated south off Ridley Drive.
- 2). Named after Sir Austin Hudson, Civil Lord of the Admiralty (1939-42). [Story of Rosyth P.155]

KING'S CRESCENT

- 1) Situated east off King's Road to Backmarch Road and named as below.

KING'S PLACE

- 1). Situated north from King's Crescent to Aberlour Street and named as below.
- 2). In 1927 there was a great revival of social life in Rosyth. There were whist drives in the institute King's Place. [Story of Rosyth P.137]

KING'S ROAD

- 1). Situated running south from the round-about at Primrose Lane to the round-about at Admiralty Road.
- 2). Named after the 'King'. [Story of Rosyth P.154]
- 3). The Tamway. By January 1918 the line was completed. It ran from the New Row, Dunfermline via St Leonard's Street to Rosyth Halt. From there it ran where King's Road was later to be constructed and on a reserved track beside Castle Road to the Terminus close to the Dockyard Gates. [Story of Rosyth P.113]
- 4). At the beginning of 1939, after pressure from the Admiralty, the S.N.H.Co. decided to build 133 houses on either side of King's Road. [Story of Rosyth P.138]
- 5). In mid-January, 1968 a hurricane struck West Fife, causing wide spread disruption and inestimable damage, with the roofs being blown off some houses in certain cases. The wind-speed reached in excess of 110 m.p.h. King's Road Secondary School was forced to close for four days as the damage was so severe. [Story of Rosyth P.147]

- 6). With the introduction of comprehensive education in 1970, King's Road School became a High School. [Story of Rosyth P.147]

LAUREL ROAD

- 1). Situated off Forbes Road to Dundonald Road.
- 2). Named after one of the emblems of the Royal Marines. [Story of Rosyth P.157]

LESLIE ROAD

- 1). Situated between Woodside Avenue and Park Road.
- 2). Named after the famous Scots general at Torwood. [Story of Rosyth P.154]
- 3). In 1921 the building of parlour houses was started in Leslie Road and completed in 1922. [Story of Rosyth P.125]
- 4). The bungalows which were constructed in 1954 in Leslie Road were unusual in that there were at that time, and indeed still are, very few single storey residences in Rosyth. In order to build these houses, part of the Wilderness Wood was cut down and the burn between Parkgate and the Palace was culverted. This culverting has since been extended as far as King's Road. [Story of Rosyth 145]

LINTON PLACE

- 1). Situated West off Castle Road.
- 2). Named after Lieutenant Commander Linton who won VC in Italy. [Story of Rosyth P.157]

LOTHIANS VIEW

- 1). Situated off Castlandhill Road.
- 2). Named because from Castlandhill there is a good view over Lothian.

LOWRY PLACE

- 1). Situated off Queensferry Road.
- 2). Named after Admiral Sir Robert Swinburne Lowry. [Story of Rosyth P.154]

MCGRIGOR ROAD

- 1). Situated West off Castle Road.
- 2). Named after Admiral Sir Roderick McGrigor, Vice Chief Naval Staff, 1946. [Story of Rosyth P.157]

MAXTON PLACE

- 1). Situated north Foot Place.
- 2). Named after James Maxton 1885-1946. Born Glasgow, he was educated at the university there and became a teacher in the east end of the city where the

poverty he witnessed on converted him to socialism. A supporter of the Independent Labour Party, he became its chairman in 1926. He was MP for Glasgow Bridgeton from 1922 until his death. A man of strong convictions, he was a staunch pacifist, and suffered imprisonment in which he was a conscientious objector. One of the most turbulent "Red Clydesiders" he was expelled from the House of Commons in 1923 for calling a minister a murderer. As chairman of Independent Labour Party (1926-40), he led its secession from the Labour Party in 1932, and became won few supporters, but his sincerity won the respect of all. [Chalmers Biographical Dictionary P.1255]

MIDDLEBANK STREET

- 1). Situated a continuation off Woodside Avenue to Park Lea.
- 2). Named from the Land of Middle, near the estate of Middlebank, which lies to the north-east of Rosyth. [Story of Rosyth P.154]

MITCHELL WALK

- 1). Situated off Davenport Place.
- 2). Named after Admiral Mitchell who lived in this area in the 19th century. [Story of Rosyth P.156]

MOSS BANK

- 1). Situated west off Burnside Street.
- 2). Named Moss of the - Bank - Raised shelf of ground.

MOUNTBATTEN PLACE

- 1). Situated south off Granville Way.
- 2). Named after Mountain of Burma, 1st Earl, cr. 1947; Baron Romsey, cr. 1947, Viscount Mountbatten of Burma, cr. 1946; Admiral Of the Fleet Louis (Francis Albert Victor Nicholas) Mountbatten. Chief of United Kingdom, Defence Staff and Chairman of Chiefs of staff Committee, since 1959. Personal ADC to the Queen since 1953 (Personal Naval ADC to King Edward VIII 1936 and to George VI 1937-52. Died 27 August 1979. [Who Was Who VII 1971-1980]

NELSON STREET

- 1). Situated off Wemyss Street
- 2). Just before the outbreak of the Second World War the council completed a small housing estate in the north of Rosyth. The two streets were named after famous naval personnel Nelson Street and Wemyss Street. [Story of Rosyth P.155]
- 3). By July 1938, the Council was preparing the site for the building of houses in Nelson Street. The Council's houses in the Nelson Street area were completed towards the end of 1939. [Story of Rosyth P.138]

NEWTON CRESCENT

- 1). Situated between Newton Place and Harley Street and named as below.

NEWTON PLACE

- 1). Situated south off Admiralty Road.
- 2). Named after one of the original Landowners in this area, Sir John Newton.
[Story of Rosyth P.154]
- 3). The path connecting Admiralty Road and Newton Place. [Rosyth P.159]

NORVAL PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Admiralty Road to Backmarch Road.
- 2). Named after Police Judge James Norval, who was on the committee for the naming of the streets in Rosyth. Mr Norval later became Provost of Dunfermline. [Story of Rosyth P.154]
- 3). See Parkside Street.

PARKGATE

- 1). Situated south off Park Road.
- 2). Named because of it being adjacent to or near the Public Park. [Story of Rosyth P.154]
- 3). Between 1948 and 1950, there were several housing developments. In order to build these houses, part of the Wilderness Wood was cut down and the burn between Parkgate and the Palace was culverted. This culverting has since been extended as far as King's Road. [Story of Rosyth 145-7]

PARK LEA

- 1). Situated north off Middlebank Street and named as being not far from the Park.

PARK ROAD

- 1). Situated east from the round-about at King's Road to Craig Street.
- 2). Named as being the road adjacent to the Public Park. [Story of Rosyth P.154]
- 3). In 1921 the building of parlour houses was started in Park Road and completed in 1922 and 1923 houses were built at Park Road. [Story of Rosyth P.125]
- 4). In July, 1928, a fire at George Scouter Grant's Garage at Park Road caused £1,200 worth of damage and completely gutted the building. [Story of Rosyth P.138]
- 5). Between 1948 and 1950 prefabs were built in the Park Road area. These have now been demolished. A few years later more houses were built in the Park Road west area. [Story of Rosyth P.145]

- 6). On 6th September 1958, extensive flooding occurred at Park Road School. The buildings were isolated by floodwater with a depth of 12 inches covering the playground area. By the morning of Tuesday 9th the water had subsided. The school had to be closed during this time. Flooding also occurred at Camdean. After this bout of flooding, fifty householders of the Camdean area signed a petition. The next month, a second was signed by house holders in the area around Park Road School, which proposed a scheme to clean and re-shape the burn from the junction of Inverkeithing and Brankholm Burns to Craig Street. This proposal was accepted and implemented. [Story of Rosyth P.143-5]
- 7). The bungalow, which were constructed in 1954 in Park Road were unusual in that there were at that time, and indeed still are, very few single storey residences in Rosyth. [Story of Rosyth P.145]
- 8). Parts of Park Road was built between 1961-63 by the Town Council. [Story of Rosyth P.147]

PARK ROAD WEST

- 1). Situated west from the round-about at King's Road and named as above.

PARKSIDE SQUARE

- 1). Situated south off Parkside Street.
- 2). Named as being adjacent to or near the Public Park. [Story of Rosyth P.154]

PARKSIDE STREET

- 1). Situated from Queensferry Road through to Harley Street.
- 2). Named as being adjacent to or near the Public Park. [Story of Rosyth P.154]
- 3). On the map of the Barony of Rosyth (1755), the words "Northmarch Farm" appear. This farm was on the site of the present Public Park with the main building very close to the site of the public toilets. It is not referred to as the Northmarch Farm in any of the documents of this period, but as Backmarch Farm, and so it is obviously a cartographic error. After the Agricultural Revolution, during which many smaller farms were amalgamated to form larger, more efficient units, Backmarch Farm buildings were transferred to where Norval Place is today. March means a "boundary", and back is an old Scots word meaning "late - ripening" (crops). Since many of the original farm fields were north-facing, this would be quite a plausible explanation. [Story of Rosyth]

PINKERTON PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Park Road.
- 2). Named after the Battle of Inverkeithing/Pitreavie is supposed to have been fought by the Pinkie Burn. The Pinkie Burn lies about a mile and a half further eastwards from the Whinnyburn (the burn which flows beside Pitreavie and Burnside), the actual burn over which this battle was fought. However a lot of local historians have confused these two burns, so Pinkerton Place was named after the Pinkie Burn. The word Pinkie could possibly have derived from the Latin Pincarna, a "cup bearer" an old Scots official, or Pinker, Binker, "the man who goes with a ditcher raising or consolidating streams". Pinkerton would be the Binker's homestead. [Story of Rosyth P.154]

PRIMROSE AVENUE

- 1). Situated off Park Road west.
- 2). Named from in one of his Charters King David I refers to Primrose as a gift to Dunfermline Abbey by his youngest brother Edgar. But, apart from an occasional reference to rental values, the chartulary has nothing to say about it. From various sources, however, we gather that it came into the possession of the Halketts of Pitfirrane in 1557, and that, on 27 December 1580; the King confirmed a charter to Patrick Halkett and his son George of the lands of Primrose, which the said George already had in assedation (lease). It was doubtless from the Halkett family that Henry Wardlaw acquired Primrose, though no trace of the transaction can be found, - Primrose - Sold by Robert Blackwood to the Earl of Elgin in 1765 now owned by Mr. J.R. Auchterlonie. [D'Line Carnegie Lib]
- 3). Primrose Farm gave its name to the following three streets. Primrose is the Family surname of the Roseberry family who owned a great deal of land in this area for a few years at the beginning of the 18th century. (There is still Rosebery House in Inverkeithing to remind us of this fact). However the Primrose who originally owned this farm is believed to have been only a distant relation to the main branch of the family. [Story of Rosyth P.153]
- 4). The first housing in the Primrose area was undertaken by the Council and was built between 1963-67. The S.S.H.A. which took over from the Scottish National Housing Company in 1963 developed the rest of the rest of the Primrose area between 1966-69. [Story of Rosyth P.147]

PRIMROSE COURT

- 1). Situated north off Brankholm Crescent and named as above.

PRIMROSE LANE

- 1). Situated between Grange Road and King's Road and named as above.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS

- 1). Situated off Queensferry Road and probably named after the Queen, in Queensferry Road.

QUEENSFERRY ROAD

- 1). Situated from the round-about at King's Road to round-about at Crossroads.
- 2). Name of this road was named after St Margaret who was Malcolm Canmore's Queen, and is reputed to have established the first ferry across the Forth, hence the street name Queensferry Road. The present Queensferry Road does not follow the exact alignment of the original, having been altered twice during the building of Rosyth. [Story of Rosyth]
- 3). The Tramway. At last in 1917, following the granting of a loan by the Admiralty to Dunfermline Town Council for the widening of Queensferry Road, between the Cottage Inn and Rosyth Halt, a start was made, and by January 1918, the line was completed. [Story of Rosyth P.113]
- 4). Between 1922 and 1923 houses were built at Queensferry Road. [Story of Rosyth P.125]

RAMSEY PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Ridley Drive.
- 2). The streets in the new Castlandhill estate have usually followed the old street names.
- 3). Named after Vice-Admiral C.G. Ramsay, CB. [Story of Rosyth P.155-6]

RANNOCH ROAD

- 1). Situated east off Castle Road.
- 2). Named from - Geographical, Loch Rannoch. [Story of Rosyth P.157]

RIDLEY DRIVE

- 1). Situated from Admiralty Road to Castlandhill Road.
- 2). Named after Rear-Admiral W.T.C. Ridley. 1966-77. [Story of Rosyth P.156]

SELVAGE PLACE

- 1). Situated off Selvage Street and named as below.

SELVAGE STREET

- 1). Situated off Castlandhill Road. And named after the old Scots word Selvage meaning "edge" or "border". Selvage Hill is found to the south-east of both these streets today. [Story of Rosyth P.153]

SHERBROOKE ROAD

- 1). Situated off Castle Road.
- 2). Named after Captain R. Sherbrooke, who won VC 1942, escorting convoy to Russia. [Story of Rosyth P.157]

SHINWELL PLACE

- 1). Situated west off Granville Way.
- 2). Named after Emmanuel Shinwell, Baron, known as Manny Shinwell 1884-1986. Born in Spitalfields, London, he began work as an errand boy in Glasgow at the age of 12. An early student of public-library and street-corner socialism, he was elected to the Glasgow Trades Council in 1911 and as one of the 'wild men of Clydeside' served a five months prison sentence for incitement to riot in 1921. He entered parliament in 1931 and was appointed secretary to the Department of Mines. Shinwell's considerable administrative ability outshone his prickly party-politics belligerence and earned him the respect of Churchill and Montgomery. In later years he mellowed into a back bench 'elder statesman.' He was Parliamentary Labour Party Chairman 1964-67, was created Companion of Honour in 1965 and awarded a life peerage in 1970. [Chalmers Biographical Dictionary P.1691]

SOMMERVILLE ROAD

- 1). Situated off Hilton Road.
- 2). Named after Admiral Sir James Somerville, Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Fleet, 1944. [Story of Rosyth P.157]

SYME PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Primrose Lane. (In Whinnyburn.)
- 2). Named after Henry Syme, a local 19 century poet. [Story of Rosyth P.156]

THE CLOSE

- 1). Situated south off Hopetoun Road. See Close.

THOMSON PLACE

- 1). Situated off Hudson Road.
- 2). The streets in the new Castlandhill estate have usually followed the old street names.
- 3). Named after Rear-Admiral E.C.O. Thomson CB.DSO 1937-39. [Story of Rosyth P.156-7]

TORRIDON DRIVE

- 1). Situated south off Torridon Lane. (Rosyth Dockyard Married Quarters.)
- 2). Named from the - Geographical, Loch Torridon. [Story of Rosyth P.157]

TORRIDON LANE

- 1). Situated west off Grampian Road and named as above.

TORRIDON PLACE

- 1). Situated south off Torridon Lane and named as above.

TOVEY ROAD

- 1). Situated west off Brankholm Lane.
- 2). Named after Admiral Lord Tovey, Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet. 1940.
[Story of Rosyth P.157]

TRAIN TERRACE

- 1). Situated south off Primrose Lane. (In the new Primrose-Camdean area.)
- 2). Named after Councillor Mrs Janie Train. [Story of Rosyth P.156]

TYRWHITT PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Ridley Drive.
- 2). Streets in the new Castlandhill estate have usually followed the old street names.
- 3). Named after Vice-Admiral Sir R.Y. Tyrwhitt. Bt. KCB.DSO.DCL 1923-25. [Story of Rosyth P.155-6]

WALTER HAY COURT

- 1). Situated north off Ridley Drive.
- 2). Named after Councillor Walter Hay. [Story of Rosyth P.156]

WEBSTER PLACE

- 1). Situated west off Whinnyburn Place. (In Whinnyburn.)
- 2). Named after the Rev. Dr. James Webster, a local historian. [Story of Rosyth P.156]
- 3). The Rev. James Moir Webster, M.A. B.D. Formerly minister of Carnock Parish church, is to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Aberdeen University. In the literary sphere, Mr Webster is the author of the comprehensive "History of the Parish of Carnock," and his recently published work "Dunfermline Abbey" has commanded considerable attention. The author is a Benedictine Monk, and as Dunfermline Abbey and Monastery originally was a Benedictine foundation a tribute from a scholar of that particular Order makes particularly interesting reading. [D'Line Press 225.3.1950]

WEMYSS COURT

- 1). Situated west off Wemyss Street and named as below.

WEMYSS STREET

- 1). Situated off Queensferry Road to Woodside Avenue.
- 2). Possibly named from the family of Wemyss proprietors of Pittencrieff. The first of whom we have documentary evidence as possessing the lands is Sir Thomas Wemyss of Rires, who 22nd July 1466, resigned them in favour of his son and heir apparent, John Wemyss of Pittencrieff and his wife, Elizabeth Dishington. The Patrick Wemyss referred to in the present record succeeded his nephew, David in 1517, after three years non-entry, the lands of Pittencrieff, Galrik and Clune. On 11th September 1526 Patrick Wemyss of Pittencrieff was appointed Captain for life, his annual allowance being five merks. He was also captain of Dunbar and a Vice-Admiral or Admiral-depute etc. Thomas Wemyss of Pittencrieff became a burgher of Dunfermline in 1511 and John Wemyss of Pittencrieff was provost from 1570 to 1575. [Regality of D'Line Court Book by J.M. Webster P.158]
- 3). Just before the outbreak of the Second World War the council completed a small housing estate in the north of Rosyth. The two streets were named after famous naval personnel - Wemyss Street and Nelson Street. [Story of Rosyth P.155]
- 4). By July 1938, the Council was preparing the site for the building of houses in Wemyss Street. At the beginning of 1939. The Town Council decided to offer 133 houses in the Wemyss Street area for displaced tenants. The Council's houses in the Wemyss Street area were completed towards the end of 1939. [Story of Rosyth P.138]

WHINNYBURN PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Primrose Lane. (In Whinnyburn.)
- 2). Named after the Whinnyburn. [Story of Rosyth P.156]
- 3). The Whinnyburn area was built, by S.S.H.A. in 1975-76. [Story of Rosyth P.147]

WOOD PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Primrose Avenue. (In the new Primrose-Camdean area.)
- 2). Named after Councillor Mr Robert J. Wood. [Story of Rosyth P.156]

WOODSIDE AVENUE

- 1). Situated east off Queensferry Road to Middlebank Street and named as being below.
- 2). To the north of Woodside Avenue is Wilderness Wood. This wood was planted with one tree for each person killed at the Battle of Inverkeithing. [From a note by Edith May]

WOODSIDE STREET

- 1). Situated south off Woodside Avenue to Park Road.
- 2). Named as being beside the wood. [Story of Rosyth P.155]

ALSO -

H.M. DOCKYARD ROSYTH ROAD NAMES

BARHAM ROAD

- 1). Situated east off Watt Road.
- 2). Named after Charles Middleton, 1726-1813. Lord Barham, First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1805 he published the 10th Report of his Commission of Enquiry into corruption in the Navy. This revealed that the 1st Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Melville, had speculated with Naval funds when he was treasurer. Melville resigned after this. Middleton, now Lord Barham, at the age of 79 introduced 'Sea Lords' to the chain of command while he still controlled the overall policy and strategy. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

BARTON ROAD

- 1). Situated between Great Michael Road and King James IV. Road.
- 2). Named after Andrew Barton of Leith, 1460-1511. With his father, John, and his brothers, Robert and John, he was given 'Letters of Marque' by James IV for retaliation and plunder against the Portuguese. He also freed the Scottish coast of Flemish pirates and sent the King three barrels full of Flemish heads, before he could take up his appointment as captain of 'The Great Michael', Andrew was killed in an action against English ships, of the Thames Estuary. His ship 'The Lion' was captured and taken over by Sir Thomas Howard. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

BELL ROAD

- 1). Situated south of Wood Road to Watt Road.
- 2). Named after Henry Bell in 1802, built the 'Comet' (on the Clyde) the first Passenger Steamship. [Story of Rosyth P.158]
- 3). Henry Bell was born at Torphichen Mill, near Linlithgow, 1767, died at Helensburgh. 1830. A Scotch engineer. He is famous as the builder of the Steamship 'Comet', which began to ply on the Clyde. January 1812, and thus as the originator of steam navigation in Europe. It has been asserted that Fulton derived his ideas of steam navigation from Bell. [Encyclopaedia of Names by B. Smith P.141]

CALEDONIA ROAD

- 1). Situated off Wood Road west-end, going south from the round-about to Maitland Road.
- 2). Named after H.M.S. Caledonia Guard Ship, Firth of Forth. Later ship was Boys Training Ship-Rosyth 1937-39. [Story of Rosyth P.158]

- 3). HMS Caledonia was initially the name for the Boys Training Ship at Rosyth. The first served 1891 to 1906. The second from 1937 to 1942. From the Second World War, the Marine Engineering School was established ashore at Rosyth until 1985 when it moved to HMS Sultan at Gosport. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 4). Caledonia (Kal-e-do'ni-a). (L.Caledonia, also Caidonia, Calydonia, the name of the inhabitants.) A name given by the Roman writers to the northern portion of the island of Great Britain: now used as a poetical designation of Scotland. [Cyclopaedia of Names by B. Smith P. 204]

CALEDONIA WAY

- 1). Situated west and north off the round-about off Caledonia Road. And named as above.
- 2). The new west access road to the Base, to the south of the former HMS Caledonia, see above. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

CALLIOPE ROAD

- 1). Situated east off Caledonia Road.
- 2). Named after H.M.S. Calliope, first ship to be refitted at Rosyth, commencing 22nd March 1916. [Story of Rosyth P.158]
- 3). Calliope (Ka-li-o-pe). In Greek mythology, the Muse of epic poetry. she is represented with a tablet and stylus. 2. An asteroid (No. 22.) discovered by Hind at London November 16 1852. [Cyclopaedia Names by B. Smith P.205]
- 4). HMS Calliope, a light cruiser, was completed at Chattam in June 1915 and joined the 4th Light Cruiser Squadron. She was the first ship to be refitted at Rosyth, commencing 22nd March 1916. Later in the year she fought in the Battle of Jutland, 31st May 1916. She was damaged by a German battle ship and 10 of her crew were killed. After the war she served in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. She was scrapped at Wards, Inverkeithing, in 1931. (Calliope was the muse of epic poetry in Greek Mythology). [D'Line Carnegie Library]

CAMPERDOWN ROAD

- 1). Situated west off Dundas Road.
- 2). Named after Lord Duncan Admiral- Earl of Camperdown Won the Battle of Camperdown 1797. [Story of Rosyth P.158]
- 3). Adam Duncan, Admiral and Viscount of Camperdown 1731-1804. Born in Dundee, he entered the Navy in 1746 and served with distinction against the Dutch and French. He won the brilliant victory of Camperdown in 1797. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 4). Victoria (vik-to-ri-a.) A British armoured battle ship (tonnage, 10,400; indicated horse-power, 12,000) sunk by collision of Tripoli, Syria, June 22, 1893. It was the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tyron, and was lost in

manoeuvring through orders issued by him which led to its being rammed by a companion vessel, the *Camperdown*. The admiral and 338 officers and men were drowned.

CASTLE ROAD

- 1). Situated south from Admiralty Road to Dockyard entrance.
- 2). Named after Rosyth Castle. The tower in the north east corner is the earliest part of Rosyth Castle and dates from around 1428. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

COCHRANE ROAD

- 1). Situated east of Caledonia Road.
- 2). Named after Thomas Cochrane, 1775-1860. Admiral later Lord Dundonald. [Story of Rosyth P.158]
- 3). Thomas Cochrane born, at Annsfield in Lanarkshire, December 14, 1775: died at Kensington England Oct. 31, 1860. A Scottish noble (tenth Earl of Dundonald) and British naval commander. He was appointed vice-admiral Nov. 28, 1841, admiral March 21, 1851, and rear admiral of the United Kingdom Oct. 23, 1854. On May 6th 1801 in the *Speedy*, a small and poorly armed vessel with 54 men, he captured the Spanish frigate *Elgamo* of 600 tons and 319 men. He entered Parliament in 1806. On April 11, 1809 he attacked a French fleet in Aix roads, and destroyed four of the enemy's vessels. In Feb. 1814, Cochrane was accused of complicity in originating a fraudulent report of Napoleon's death for speculative purposes, and though he claimed to be entirely innocent was imprisoned for a year, fined and expelled from the navy and from the House of Commons. His constituents stood by him, and at once returned him again to Parliament, accepting an invitation to organize the infant navy of Chile, he reached Valparaiso Nov. 1818. During the subsequent campaign, with only one frigate and a few old vessels, he managed to neutralize the powerful Spanish squadron: took Valdivia in Feb. 1820: transported San Martin's army to Peru: blockaded Callao, and performed the feat of cutting out a Spanish frigate from under the guns of the castle (Nov. 5 1820) and contributed greatly to the capture of Lima. Owing to quarrels with San Martin and the Chilian authorities, he left their service, and from March 1823, to 1825 commanded the Brazilian navy: during this time he recovered Bahia and Maranhao from the Portuguese. Accused of insubordination, he resigned. In 1827, and 1828 he commanded the Greek navy, but accomplished nothing. In 1832 he was virtually exonerated from the charges on which he had been imprisoned in 1814, and was restored to the Order of the Bath and to his rank in the British navy. [Cyclopaedia of Names by B. Smith P.263]

COMMANDO ACCESS WAY

- 1). Route to the Boathouse slipway for embarking amphibious Royal marine operations. [D'Line Carnegie Library] Named after

COMMODORE'S WALK

- 1). Situated south of Keith Road.
- 2). Named after H.H. Bruce, Commodore and Admiral Superintendent Rosyth 1915-20.
- 3). Sir H. H. Bruce KCB MVO, was the first Commodore and Admiral Superintendent at Rosyth, from 1915 to 1920. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

CRESCENT ROAD

- 1). Situated south of Barton Road.
- 2). Named after the cruiser, HMS Crescent, was the first ship to pass through the entrance lock and enter the Rosyth Main Basin on 17th March 1916. She was commanded by King George V in 1898 when he was HRH, The Duke of York. She was sold to German Shipbreakers in 1920. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 3). H.M.S. Crescent First ship into basin, Rosyth, through emergency Exit 17th March 1916 Depot ship Rosyth. [Story of Rosyth P.158]

DOUGLAS ROAD

- 1). Situated north off Wood Road.
- 2). Named after Rear Admiral sir Charles Douglas, Captain of Lord Rodney's ship HMS Formidable at the Battle of the Saints 1782. He was the proponent of flint-lock firing on naval guns in place of the slow-match. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 3). Sir Charles Douglas Rodney's Captain of The Battle of the Saints 1782. [Story of Rosyth 158]

DUNDAS ROAD

- 1). Situated east off Murray Road.
- 2). Named after Sir James Dundas, Admiral C. in C. Mediterranean 1852 in Black Sea 1854. (Crimean War) [Story of Rosyth P.158]

FIFE ROAD

- 1). Situated west off Zetland Road.
- 2). Named after Rosyth, in the ancient Kingdom of Fife, now the smallest Region in Scotland. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 3). Named after

FORTH ROAD

- 1). Situated west off Queens Way.

- 2). Named after the road to the River Forth. Rosyth is situated on the north side of the Firth of Forth. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

GORDON ROAD

- 1). Situated south off Wast Road.
- 2). Named after Thomas Gordon, last Commodore of Scottish Navy, before Union of 1707. He entered the service of Peter the Great and became Admiral of the Imperial Russian Navy. [Story of Rosyth P.158]

GREAT MICHAEL ROAD

- 1). Situated south off Keith Road.
- 2). Named after 'The Great Michael' was Built at Denmore (Newhaven near Leith) around 1497 for James IV. She was the largest ship of her day with a complement of 1,200 men. She was said to have taken all the oak woods in fife with still more timber imported from Norway. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

GREIG ROAD

- 1). Situated east off Gordon Road.
- 2). Named after Greig (greg) Sir Samuel. Born at Inverkeithing Nov. 30 1725: he died on board his ship at Sveaborg, Oct., 1788. A Scottish sailor, Vice-admiral in the Russian Service. He served in the British Navy until 1763: and was appointed Lieutenant in the Russia Navy 1764, and soon became Captain; commanded a division of the fleet which defeated the Turks in the Bay of Tchesme in July 1770, and was appointed Rear-admiral, and in 1773 Vice-admiral; and in 1788 commanded the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Finland fighting a drawn battle with the Swedes off the island of Hogland on July 17. [Cyclopaedia of Names by B. Smith P.459]

JUBILEE WAY

- 1). Situated (See Queens Way)
- 2). Named after Queen Elizabeth's Silver Jubilee was celebrated during the construction of the syncrolift complex. The name of this new road south of the syncrolift building was chosen after a competition. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

KEITH ROAD

- 1). Situated between King James IV Road and Caledonia Road.
 - 2). Named after - George Keith, Admiral and Viscount 10th Lord Elphinstone, 1746-1823, born in Stirling. In 1795 as Vice Admiral he landed a Naval Brigade to capture the Cape of Good Hope. In 1799, with Cochrane as one of his Lieutenants, he ordered Nelson to assist in the chase of the French fleet of admiral Bruix. Because of their personal animosity, Nelson chose to ignore the order and lay in port at Naples, with Lady Hamilton, allowing the French Fleet to escape. After he retired, Keith reclaimed large areas of the foreshore either side of Kincardine. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

KING JAMES IV ROAD

- 1). Situated south off Wood Road.
- 2). Named after King James IV born 1473, reigned 1488-1513. He brought Scotland's maritime strength to its peak in medieval times when Sir Andrew Wood was one of his trusted councillors. King James married the daughter of Henry VII in 1503 which led ultimately to the Union of Crowns. However, England joined with Spain in a league against France, and this, with the loss of Andrew Barton's ships, caused James to invade England. He fought Henry VIII's army on 9th September 1513 at the Battle of Flodden in support of the 'Auld Alliance' with France. The Scottish army was defeated and James was killed in battle along with the flower of his nobility. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

LIVESAY ROAD

- 1). Situated east off Murray Road.
- 2). Named after Richard Livesay (d.1823?), portrait and landscape painter; exhibited portraits and domestic subjects at Royal Academy, 1776-1821; copied pictures at Windsor for Benjamin West, and taught some of the royal children drawing, 1790, drawing-master to the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, 1796. [Dictionary of Nation Biography P.783]
- 3). Rosyth Castle is situated in this area.

LOCK ROAD

- 1). Situated on the north side of the Entrance Lock.
- 2). Named after the portion of the river shut off by folding gates provided with sluices to let the water in and out and thus raise or lower boats from one level to another. [Oxford Dictionary]

MAITLAND ROAD

- 1). Situated east of Caledonia Road.
- 2). Named after Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland. Born at Rankeilour, Fife Sept. 7. 1777: died off Bombay, Nov. 30 1839. A British rear-admiral. He was stationed off Rocherfort in command of the Bellerophon after the battle of Waterloo, under instructions to intercept Napoleon, who opened negotiations with him July 10 1815, for permission to sail for the United States. He refused his consent in the absence of instructions from the government, but offered to carry Napoleon to England. Napoleon embarked in the Bellerophon July 15, and Aug. 7 was transferred to the Northumberland off Berry Head. Maitland was promoted Rear-admiral in 1830 and was appointed Commander-in-chief

in the East Indies and China in 1837. He wrote "Narrative of the Surrender of Bonaparte and of his Residence on board H.M.S. Bellerophon" (1826). [Cyclopaedia of Names by B. Smith P.644]

MIDDLE JETTY ROAD

- 1). Situated opposite the Middle Jetty of the Tidal Basin.
- 2). Named as being the middle landing pier.

MILNE ROAD

- 1). Situated east off Barham Road.
- 2). Named after Sir David Milne Admiral 2nd in Command at bombardment of Algiers 1816. [Story of Rosyth P158]

MITCHELL ROAD

- 1). Situated north off Keith Road.
- 2). Named after Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, Commander-in-chief North America 1802. Lived in Dunfermline. [Story of Rosyth P.158]

MURRAY ROAD

- 1). Situated south off Barham Road.
- 2). Named after Sir George Murray, Vice Admiral Led the Line. The Battle of Copenhagen 1801. [Story of Rosyth P.1158]
- 3). Vice Admiral Sir George Murray, led the line at the Battle of Copenhagen 1801, when Nelson was 2nd in command to Sir Hyde Parker. [D'Line Carnegie Library]
- 4). East off this road is Rosyth Castle.

NAPIER ROAD

- 1). Situated south of Camperdown Road.
- 2). Named after Sir Charles Napier, Admiral C. in C. The Baltic 1854 during Russian War. [Story of Rosyth P.158]
- 3). Sir Charles Napier. Born at Merchiston Hall near Falkirk, March 6 1786; died Nov. 6. 1860, a British admiral. He was the second son of Captain Charles Napier, and cousin of Sir Charles James Napier. He entered the navy in 1799, became lieutenant in 1805, and commander in 1807. In 1814 he served in the Potomac expedition to America. In 1833 he took command of the Portuguese fleet. He defended Lisbon in 1834, and was created Count Cape St. Vincent in the peerage of Portugal. He was elected Member of Parliament for Marylebone in 1842, and made rear-admiral in 1846, vice-admiral in 1853, admiral in 1858. He commanded the Baltic fleet during the Crimean war, and has been much censured for refusing to storm, Cronstadt. He wrote the "War in Syria" (1842). [Cyclopaedia of Names by B. Smith P.721]

NASMYTH ROAD

- 1). Situated south of Wood Road to Watt Road.
- 2). Named after James Nasmyth 1805-1890 Inventor of Steam Hammer.
- 3). James Nasmyth, Born at Edinburgh Aug. 19, 1808: died at London, May 7, 1890. A British engineer, inventor, and astronomer: son of Alexander Nasmyth. He invented the steam-hammer in 1839, but did not patent it until after 1842. [Cyclopaedia of Names by B. Smith P.724]

NORTHESK ROAD

- 1). Situated north-west off Wood Road.
- 2). Named after William Carnegie Earl of Northesk Admiral Officer 3rd in Command at Battle of Trafalgar. [Story of Rosyth P.158]

ALSO:-

No 1 Dock Road West & East: - Roads alongside the Dry Docks.

No 2 Dock Road West & East.

No 3 Dock Road West.

QUEENSWAY

- 1). Situated south off Fife Place and named as Jubilee Way. See Jubilee Way.

SALVAGE ROAD

- 1). Situated east off Great Michael Road.
- 2). Named from the Ships salvaged from the scuttled German Fleet in Scapa Flow, were towed to Rosyth by a civil contractor to be broken up during the late 1920s and 1930s along with ships from other sources, until 1939 when the Dockyard was again required for active naval use. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

SELKIRK ROAD

- 1). Situated south off
- 2). Named after Alexander Selkirk of Largo alias Robinson Crusoe. [Story of Rosyth P.158]
- 3). Alexander Selkirk or Selcraig (sel'krag). Born at Largo Fifeshire, 1676 died on the ship Weymouth, 1723. A Scottish sailor and supposed original of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe." He was engaged in buccaneering exploits in the South Seas, and in 1703 was sailing master of a "Cinque Ports" galley. In 1704 he was at his own request put ashore on the island of Juan Fernandez, and remained there alone four years. His "Life and Adventures" were published by Howell in 1829, and he is the subject of poem by Cowper. [Cyclopaedia of Names by B. Smith P.915]
- 4). Alexander Selkirk, of Largo (alias Robinson Crusoe), 1676-1721, sailed the South Seas with a privateer until quarrelling with his captain at Juan Fernandez in 1704. There he spent 4 years alone on the island until rescued by the 'Dutches' one of two privateer ships under R.N. command of Thomas Dover. He joined their company and returned to Fife in 1712 with his booty. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

SPENS LANE

- 1). Situated north off Barham Road.
- 2). Named after Sir Patrick Spens sailed from Aberdour late 13th century to bring King Alexander's grand daughter back to Scotland. [Story of Rosyth P158]
- 3). Sir Patrick Spens. The subject of a Scottish ballad: said to have been wrecked in the Orkneys. [Cyclopaedia of Names by B. Smith P.950]

STABLES ROAD

- 1). Situated south off Keith Road.
- 2). Named after the area where the horses for the Dockyard construction were stabled. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

STUART ROAD

- 1). Situated south off Wood Road.
- 2). Named after James Stuart, Duke of York, Lord High Admiral 1660-73; 1685-88. 1685-88. [Story of Rosyth P.158]
- 3). James Stuart (brother of Charles II) 1633-1701, Duke of York and Lord High Admiral in the wars with the Dutch (1660-73). He ascended to the throne as James VII and II in 1685. Religious persecutions in England and Scotland caused much unrest and his apparent determination to overthrow the constitution led to William of Orange, his son-in-law, being placed on the throne in 1688. James escaped to France and his attempt to regain the throne ended at the Battle of the Boyne in Ireland. He returned to France and remained there until his death. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

THE ROPE WAY

- 1). Situated south of Barton Road.
- 2). Named after the area for rigging and rope repairs is adjacent. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

WATT ROAD

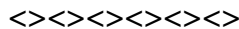
- 1). Situated west off King James IV. Road to Caledonia Road.
- 2). Named after James Watt (wot). Born at Greenock, Scotland, Jan. 19, 1736: died at Heathfield, near Birmingham, Aug. 19, 1819. A famous British mechanical, inventor, and civil engineer. He was apprenticed to an instrument-maker in London in 1755: became mathematical-instrument-maker to the University of Glasgow in 1757: began experiments in improving the steam-engine in 1765 and obtained a patent in 1769. Many other improvements were devised later and patented. He formed a partnership with Boulton in Birmingham and began the manufacture of steam-engines in 1775. [Cyclopaedia of Names by B. Smith P.1052]

WOOD ROAD

- 1). Situated going west from the Dockyard gates to the round-about at Caledonian Road and way.
- 2). Named after Sir Andrew Wood of Largo circa 1450-1515. Commanded Scottish Fleet in Wars with the English. [Story of Rosyth P.158]
- 3). Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, 1455-1539. He was the King's counsellor and commanded 'The yellow Caravel' and 'The Flower' in James IV's Navy. He fought several successful actions in the Firth of Forth against superior numbers of raiding English ships. [D'Line Carnegie Library]

ZEAKABDUA RIAD

- 1). Situated south off Keith Road to Callope Road.
- 2). Named after H.M.S. Zeakabdua. First ship through Entrance Lock & first ship docked (No.1. Dock) at Rosyth 27th Mar 1916. [Story of Rosyth P158]
- 3). HMS Zealandia, a King Edward VII class battleship, was the first ship to pass through the entrance lock and enter No 1 Dock at Rosyth, on 27th March 1916. She was originally named HMS New Zealand, but this name was transferred to a new battle cruiser for the Dominion of New Zealand in 1911. She was sold to German ship-breakers in 1921. [D'Line Carnegie Library]



NOTE: - Names of roads in the 1942 list, which no longer exist.

- Cockburn's Path: Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Cockburn. First Sea Lord 1828.
 Kelvin Path: William Thomson 1824-1907. Lord Kelvin, scientist and inventor of navigational equipment.
 Ross lane: Rear Admiral Sir James Ross 1800-63, Scottish Arctic and Antarctic explorer. Discovered 'Ross Island', Antarctica. Voyages between 1819-43. [D'Line Carnegie Library]



HISTORY OF THE STREETS OF TOWNHILL VILLAGE

The Town Loch, anciently named Moncur. - It is situated one mile one furlong to the north east of the burgh, is one mile on furlong in circumference, and covers a space of about thirdly Scotch acres. It was found on one occasion to contain upwards of 32 millions of imperial wine gallons of water, but is sometimes quite dry in summer. There are no fish in it, but it is said once to have produced a few perches. It supplies a large sheet of water or dam, as it is usually called, covering upwards of an acre of ground at the upper end of the town, which is collected there for driving with and aid of steam engines, two flax-mills, and one flour-mill. [Chalmers Vol. 1. P.16]

Town Hill Colliery, at the Town Hill colliery there have been found some very fine specimens of the Lepidodendron in clay-ironstone and in shale, and of the Calamites. [Chalmers Vol.1.P.51]

The annual revenue of the burgh is about L.1000, derived from the rents of five small farms still belonging to it, viz.- High-holm, Muircockhall, Cairncubie, Lillyhil, and Lochbank; from fue-duties; the rent, of a public washing-house and bleaching-green; the yearly fixed rent of the colliery; the proceeds of the sale of wood at Townhill, and the petty customs. [Chalmers Vol.1 P.397]

The pits at Townhill are worked by Mr Stevenson, the lands belonging to the town of Dunfermline. Townhill is a large village and I believe the morale of the place has been greatly improved under Mr Stevenson's rule. That however, does not come within the scope of my inquiry. so far as its houses are concerned, Townhill does not stand very high. there are a number of excellent Rows in the village, and quite as many of which it is impossible to speak in terms of approval. Take the Back Row, which first invited our attention as we enter the village. The houses are old and decidedly inferior, with stone floors and damp beds and walls - single apartments are being rented at 3s a month. One of the women told me she had not been a month in Townhill when she found that one of her mattresses was rotten with damp. At the end of this row, which seems to be the worst in the village are a few houses about three years old, yet en these are not of a high class. The tenants have only the four walls in which to stow away their belongings, "Presses" being apparently regarded as modern superfluities. Ashes and all refuse are laid out in front of the doors, but as they are regularly taken away there is little ground for complaint on this store. In the centre of Townhill we come

upon five houses, the property of the miners who occupy them. There may be more of this class, but if so, I was unable to discover them. They are good room and kitchen houses, two of stone and the others of brick, and are finished in a superior style. One of the brick houses was built by Mr Stevenson, and purchased from him about six months ago for £150. It was the wife of the proprietor with whom I spoke on the subject, and she was not sure of the exact sum paid. This cost is inclusive of about fifty yards of garden ground the back. In "Loch Row", the houses are above the level of the roadway, notwithstanding which some of them are not quite free from damp, and the tenants say they are "sair bothered wi' reek". In front are a capital pavement and drain. The people give Mr Stevenson credit for keeping the roads tidy, but I saw at least one huge ashpit overflowing with filth, set down within a dozen feet or so from the back windows of dwelling houses. The most conspicuous Rows in Townhill are three painted outside in vermilion, and belonging to the Muircockhall Coal Company; although the exterior is rather garish these are among the best houses in Townhill. They are single apartments and rooms and kitchens, the rent for the double ends being 8s 6d a month. Attached to each of the Rows are ashpits, and closets, and coal cellars. [The D'Line Journal 27.2.1875]

On Tuesday the new Public School erected by the Dunfermline Parish School Board, at Townhill, was formally opened by Mr Thomas Spowart of Broomhead, chairman of the Board. [D'Line Press 11.11.1876]

Mayflower Street, known as Bar Row, the houses mainly being room and kitchens and sculleries. Elsewhere in the village Dundas Street, known as Turbayne's Row, contained some private houses and single ends. The Pawky Row, Back Row, Engine Row, Beechmount Appin Row, Lilliehill Row, the Wee Row, up Muir Road, where the Downies lived, and the other Wee Row across from Motroni's where Harry Anderson, the Skinners and Bonars lived, there were other streets. Old Crawford Place, was where Freddie Drummond the self appointed Townhill Football Trainer, Old Duncan, Wull Hutton and Policeman and Old Malpas lived. The other landmarks were the Big Engine. The Pink Lady (Toilet) and the Toilets between Dundas Street and the Bar Row. On the other side of the road was the row of houses better known as the Clarks residence. How could we forget the Library Close, The Maypole, Swings and Joywheel at the rear of the Library, the row of single Ends opposite the Bowling Green and the famous Ecky McIntosh Houses in Green Street. Youngs Buildings were the only houses in Moncur Street. Tom Bowies Piggery, The Store Stables, the Dairy and the rows of houses in Loch Street. In addition there was what we called Tam Bowies Row. Townhill produced a number of prominent citizens, notably Bob Wilson, Magistrate and Provost, George (Dodd) Izatt, Provost, Martha Frew a prominent

Councillor and later Provost, Jean Mackie, Old Nurse Bell, her daughter Lil Bell, Willie Liddell the Liverpool and Scotland Footballer. Previous to the Craigmyle Street and Robertson Road Schemes being built, you could walk via Belleoman Road through a right of way wicket, passing Bankhead Farm to Whitefield across the road, through the Green carpet to Buckieburn, turn left up past the old Lisa Pit, across the main Kingseat Road, on to the Muircock Hall Farm Road to where there was a small row of farm cottages. My uncle Bob lived there. Turning left towards Muircock Colliery and just previous to the waste bins on the right was a corrugated iron building which I understand was a hospital built during or just after the 1914-1918 war. Through the colliery, there was another row of cottages where the Stewarts and Smiths lived, further down into Forest Road and to the right, past the rear of the school, straight or along the edge of the woods which was commonly known as the wicket, across a wooden pedestrian bridge, up past Lilliehill and via a right of way it was possible to go to Kinross via the Cleish Hills. [A Boy's Life in Townhill 1925-25 by Robert Wilson P.1 & 2 & 7]

1925 - Housing Scheme was begun at Townhill. [D'Line Press 100 years]

Proposal to alter the names of a number of streets in Townhill as reported in the Dunfermline Journal 17.5.1913. The original name of the street being given first in each case: - New Street- New Street; Store Row- Mayflower Street; Turbane's Row - Dundas Street; Loch Street - Loch Street; Shop Road- Green Street; Old Wagon Road- Moncur Street; Muir Road-Muir Road; Forrester's Road- Forrest Road; Chisholm's Crescent- Chisholm Street; Back Row-Wilson Street. The 1896 Townhill Map shows Water Row, west, off Main Street just north off Loch Street.

The 193 Arcon prefabs in Dunfermline could disappear by the end of 1969, effect is given to a phased programme of clearance at present attentively project for the six prefab sites in the burgh. Townhill (five sites) 28 houses by the middle of 1967. [D'Line Press 13.11.1965]

Dunaskin Place by Moncur Street was a row of houses built by Mr James Young circa 1895 demolished about 1960's. [Young Family]
Townhill, Dunfermline Coaltown by William D Henderson. I would like to highly recommend this source for further reading on Townhill.

CHISHOLM STREET

- 1). Situated north off Forest Road.
- 2). The original name of the street was Chisholm's Crescent, changed to Chisholm Street. [D'Line Journal 17.5.1913]
- 3). We regret to announce the death of Mr William Chisholm, for many years Master of works in Dunfermline. The deceased gentleman, who was a native

of Berwickshire and was about seventy years of age, came to Dunfermline forty-six or forty seven ears ago as clerk of works in connection with he erection of Messrs Erskine Beveridge & Company's warehouse at St Leonards Works. On the completion of this undertaking, Mr Chisholm was appointed to the position of officer for the Old Water Company who owned the Craighluscar Water Works, and who had an office in Douglas Street. When these works were acquired by the town Mr Chisholm passed into the service of the Corporation, and in addition to Master of works for the Burgh. During his tenure of office the Glensherup water Scheme was introduced, a drainage scheme was carried through and various street improvements were effected. After thirty year service, Mr Chisholm retired in December 1905 when he was succeeded by Mr A. W. Bell. [D'Line Press 22.4.1905]

CRAWFORD PLACE

- 1). Situated in the village of Townhill near the Townhill Primary School.
- 2). Named after Crawford Pit. A new pit termed the "Crawford," intended for the principal winning, is in process of sinking, and the splint coal, or four-foot seam, is expected to be o found at the depth of about 64 fathoms. [Chalmers Vol.1. P.43]
- 3). The Crawford Pit was abandoned 31st December 1911. [Catalogue of Plans of Abandoned Mines Vol. V Scotland P.57]
- 4). Old Crawford Place was where Freddie Drummond the Self Appointed Townhill Football Trainer, Old Duncan, Wull Hutton the Policeman and Old Malpas lived. A common sight in those days was the lamplighter with a long pole lighting the lamp-posts and climbing up to replace any broken mantles. Lamp-posts did get a lot of abuse as most children played around them at night. Childrens' games included Kick the Can, Cat and the Bat, Paldy beds and Ringing Door Bells. If I remember correctly, Jimmy Hynd's father was the first to get an electric bell at his door in Crawford Place. [A Boy's Life in Townhill by Robert Wilson P.1 & 4]

DUNDAS STREET

- 1). Situated off Main Street Townhill.
 - 2). The original name of the street was Turbayne's Row changed to Dundas Street. [D'Line Journal 17.5.1913]
 - 3). Dundas Street, known as Turbayne's Row, contained some private houses and single ends. The Pawky Row, Back Row, Engine Row, Beechmount Appin Row, Lilliehill Row, the Wee Row up to Muir Road. Other land marks were the Big Engine, The Pink Lady (Toilet) and the Toilets between Dundas Street and the Bar Row. [A Boy's Life in Townhill by Robert Wilson P. 1]
 - 4). 1341 - Sir Jaime's De Dundas, Excommunicated by the Abbot of Dunfermline, because he persisted in molesting the Abbey boatmen at the landing-rock, North Queensferry. [Annals of D'Line P.135]
- 3).

FOREST PLACE

- 1). Situated north off Muir Road to Forrest Road.
- 2). Named as the Place was close to Townhill Wood.

FOREST ROAD

- 1). Situated east off Main Street, probably named after Townhill wood or forest close by.
- 2). Original name of the Road was, Forrester's Road, changed to Forrest Road.
[D'Line Journal 17.5.1913]

GARDEN COURT

- 1). Situated off the Main Street Townhill.
- 2). Possibly named Garden Court as it sits beside the garden of the Church.

GARDEN PLACE

- 1). Situated off Forest Place, Townhill and named as above.

GREEN STREET

- 1). Situated west off Main Street, Townhill.
- 2). The original name of the street was, Shop Road, changed to Green Street.
[D'Line Journal 17.5.1913]
- 3). The Treasurer also asked why there should be a Green street in Townhill, and he told Mr Wilson, that he did not see the sense of it. It seemed to him that there were needless alternations. The Engineer's proposal was to keep straight lines of roads, but this was a case of simply altering names. Mr Irvine - Where is the engineer to get lines of streets in Townhill. Is he going to run the streets into the loch? You cannot get long streets unless you do that, the Village Committee have had those names before them and have agreed to them. Treasurer Harley - The Village Committee! Mr Wilson - It is well that each of these roads should be called streets. Mr Craig - There is a principle. There is no reason that they should be changed. [D'Line Journal 17.5.1913]
- 4). How could we forget the Library Close, The Maypole, Wings and Joywheel at the rear of the Library, the row of single ends apposite the Bowling Green and the famous Ecky McIntosh houses in Green Street. [A Boy's Life in Townhill by Robert Wilson P.2]

LOCH STREET

- 1). Situated off Main Street, Townhill village.
- 2). Named after the Town Loch. Not later than 1332, Abbot Robert granted a charter '*communitati burgi nostre de Dunfermlyn ac burgensibus eiusdem communiam more nostre...vsque ad ripam de Moncor, (now the Town Loch) paying yearly one pair of white Paris gloves, or sixpence sterling*'. [Regis Dunf. No. 596 P.415]

- 3). An undated charter from Robert, by divine permission, Abbot of Dunfermline and convent thereof, in favour of the community and burgesses of the burgh, relating to a part of the moor near Moncur bank, on the old high road to Perth, the reddendum of which was the annual payment to the abbot and his successors, at the translation of Saint Margaret, the Queen, of one pair of white Paris gloves, or sixpence sterling, good and lawful money. [Chalmers Vol.1 P.395]
- 4). The year is 1322, the place is Townhill, yet Townhill is known and referred to, not as Townhill, but as Moncor. Moncor was the first recorded of a series of names by which the village has been known for approximately 800 years. [Townhill by W.D. Henderson P.5]
- 5). Tom Bowies Piggery, The Store Stables, the Dairy and the rows of houses in Loch Street where Jimmy Hynd, the Spowarts, Nicol, the Arnots, the Dolans and the McKenzies lived. In addition there was what we called Tam Bowies Row where the Yeomans and Digmans lived, the Ogilvies being across the road etc. While discussing the loch, I should mention there is a large headstone in the cemetery near the Lodge in memory of a seventeen year old boy from Townhill named William Hunter who was drowned in the loch attempting to save a Dunfermline boy's life during 1886. A popular pastime was to spend an afternoon looking for pee-weeps eggs or pinching a turnip or beans which were grown amongst the corn in the fields. On a Sunday you might go round to the Slush and see how many dogs had been drowned. This was a common practice as there was little cash to pay vets fees. [A Boy's Life in Townhill by Robert Wilson P.2 & 5]

MAIN STREET

- 1). Named as being the Main Street situated running south to north through Townhill village. The Townhill recreation Park on the north west.
- 2). On 3rd November 1842, a census of the destitute was taken, when it was found that six hundred and ninety-six individuals, having eight hundred and eighty-four dependents, were without means of support. Street improvements were again engaged in. Trenching the wilderness at Townhill, furnished employment and starvation wages to the shivering, half-fed, poorly-clad, ill provided weavers. [The Weavers Craft by D. Thomson P.335]
- 3). On the Main road to the Lathamond Road the Tinkers had their tents, for there was a "Padding grund" with a spring. [Jock Horn M.S.]
- 4). An alarming tram car accident took place near the entrance to Townhill on Tuesday morning. The vehicle, which was a workmen's car, was entering the village shortly after five o'clock with a complement of fully fifty passengers

aboard. Many of the passengers were seated on the upper deck. On the level stretch entering Townhill, and opposite Lochside Brickwork's, the care jumped the points. After leaving the metals it travelled about ten yards along the side of the highway ran into the hedge at the roadside and then flopped over, lying broadside on the road. All the passengers were more or less shaken by the accident, and at least half a dozen required medical aid which was early forthcoming. [D'Line Journal 28.12.1918]

- 5). The younger generation may be interested to know that the present recreation park was at one time red-blae bings, discard from the local pits. However, many preferred playing up the woods which, thank God, have been well preserved up to date. The Burgh tip was up the woods where one often spent an afternoon killing rats and, if you became a bit bored with this, you could always hang on to the rear of a tram car down to the park gates and back up to the brickworks where there was a passing place. Here you could shift the rail points with the result the tram would go on the wrong rails. After such missions you could sneak into the brickworks to get a heat at the kilns or along the railway to the black box which was a famous meeting place, especially if the pond or the loch was frozen. Frank Gallaways stable was in the Bar Close behind the Bar and there were houses above the Goth at the time when Nell Gillfillan and Jacky Cameron lived. Frank had a pony and float and he offered plates and saucers etc. for rags or brass. People gathered rags in these days visiting the villages and blowing trumpets and offering ballons to attract the children. Many a good garment disappeared out of a drawer simply to get a balloon. [A Boy's Life in Townhill by R. Wilson P.2 & 5]

MAYFLOWER STREET

- 1). Situated west off Main Street, Townhill village.
- 2). The original name of the Street was Store Row - new name Mayflower Street. [D'Line Journal 175.1913]
- 3). Mayflower (ma'flou er). A ship, of about 180 tons burden, in which the English Pilgrims sailed from Southampton to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. [Cyclopaedia of Names by B. Smith P.668]
- 4). I was brought up in Mayflower Street, better known as the Bar Row, the houses mainly being room and kitchens and sculleries. I remember Charlie Coulter, who was a miner and lived down the Bar Row, building his own wireless and when, Squib Forster heard it working he quite rightly thought Charlie was a miracle. Young Charlie meantime was doing his utmost to catch sparrows under a riddle with a piece of string attached and cursing everybody coming down the close frightening the birds. Most boy's arguments were settled up at the Fairy Circle. Kuffles were popular. Charlie Coulter lived in a single and his gimmick and challenge was to go round the house without touching the floor and out the door again. He could do it, his

only problem being not to break the mantle when making his way along the mantlepiece. [A Boy's Life in Townhill by Robert Wilson P.1 & 6]

MONCUR STREET

- 1). Situated running north from Mayflower Street.
- 2). The original name of the street was Old Wagon Road, changed to Moncar Street. [D'Line Journal 17.5.1913]
- 3). The Town Loch, anciently named Moncur. It is one mile one furlong in circumference, and covers a space of about thirty Scotch acres. It was found on one occasion to contain upwards of 32 millions of imperial wine gallons of water, but is sometimes quite dry in summer. There are no fish in it, but it is said once to have produced a few perches. [Chalmers Vol. 1 P.16].
- 4). Youngs Buildings were they only houses in Moncur Street. [A Boy's Life in Townhill by Robert Wilson P.2]

MUIRCKOCKHALL ROAD

- 1). Situated a continuation north-east off Forest Road, Townhill Village.
- 2). Named after Muircockhall, the Townhill Colliery ceased activity permanently. The lingering mining connection was with the Muircockhall Colliery, which was used for training purposes until 1970. This formally ended a working life of over a century for the Muircockhall pit. In a more informal but still richly traditional manner a few anonymous, would-be colliers still risk prosecution by digging for surface coal in its environs. As a manner of coal-exaction in Townhill began a millennium or more ago so, sporadically, it continues. [Townhill by W.D. Henderson P.10]

MUIR COURT

- 1). Situated north off Muir Road, named as below.

MUIR ROAD

- 1). Situated off Main Street, Townhill village. It has a path leading onto Kingseat Road.
- 2). How this street obtained its name is not known at present, but in the Catalogue of Place of Abandoned Mines Vol. V Scotland, Townhill Muir.
- 3). The hub of the village was the new store (Co-op), not forgetting the old store at the bottom of Muir Road. A womans' most treasured possessions were her store book, mutuality club and provident cheques, plus her "cheeny" dogs on the mantlepiece. [A Boy's Life in Townhill P.1]
- 4). Notary in the area with this name. Mr. George R. Muir, secretary for 33 years of Dunfermline branch of the British Legion, was the first recipient of the Regal-Thomson Shield for good citizenship, awarded during Dunfermline Week 1954. [D'line Press 100 years]

STEWART STREET

- 1). Situated west off Townhill Road, Townhill.
- 2). Named by Mr Craig. It looks as if you wanted to have a member of the Townhill Ward at the beginning and at the end. It was agreed that Stewart Street, be the name. [D'Line Journal 17.5.1913]
- 3). Named possibly after Thomas Stewart, Merchant, was Provost of the City in 1915, he died suddenly after occupying office for only a fortnight.
- 4). William Stewart, Provost of Dunfermline from 1489 to 90.
- 5). Robert Stewart was Provost of Dunfermline from 1516 - 1517.
- 6). 1583 - Andrew Stewart, "vagabound," was tried by the Regality Court of Dunfermline, and sentenced to be "burnt on the richt schouder with the comon markin yron of Dunfermling," then "scourged and banished." (Dunfermline Regality Records for 1583.) [Annals of D'Line p 224]

STREET'S PLACE

- 1). Situated north-east off Muir Road, Townhill village.
- 2). Named after Mr Richard Street. The death took place at his residence, Caybank, Townhill, on Thursday, of Mr Richard Street, senior partner of the firm of Messrs Street & Company, brick builders and contractors, Dunfermline. He was the eldest son of the late Mr Richard Street, who founded Appin Fireclay Works, Townhill, and with several brothers, he was associated with his father in conduct of the business. After the closing of Appin Works, the company conducted brick-making and fireclay operations at Cruiks Works, Inverkeithing. Latter, Mr Street in association with two sons and a young brother, Mr Thomas Street, had devoted heir whole attention to brick building and public works contracts, a large part of the firm's business being that of house building. Mr Street was a widower and was 74 years of age. He was a prominent member of the Queen Anne Street United Free Church, where he had been an elder for many years. [D'Line Press 15.12.1928]

WILSON STREET

- 1). Situated east off Main Street, Townhill village.
- 2). The original name of the street was, Back Row, changed to Wilson Street 17.5.1913]
- 3). Probably named after Mr. Wilson of the Street Committee as reported in Dunfermline Journal of 17.5.1913.
- 4). Mr. Robert Wilson, Townhill, a former Provost of the Burgh, retired in October 1945, after 42 years membership of the Town Council.

WOODLANDS GROVE

- 1). Situated north off Muir Road, Townhill village and named after Townhill Woodland in which the Grove was built in.

HISTORY OF THE STREETS OF WELLWOOD VILLAGE

Hawkiesfauld – shown on Map of Counties Fife & Kinross in “A History of Fife & Kinross” by Mackay. Also Hawkiesfauld is shown on Atlas of Scotland 1895 and is still known locally as Hawkiesfauld. [M.S. Jock Horn]

The name Wellwood or Walwood used in the parish at least a century earlier than the period her assigned, being found in the burgh records some time in one deed, of date 1458. The account of a Danish nobleman of the name Wellwood, having come tot Scotland in the service of Princess Anne, rests, I believe on no historical evidence but only on family traditions which perhaps may have arisen from the circumstances if it occurred at all of a person of that name having gone from this neighbourhood in the suit of the King of Scotland and returning with him and the Princess. [D’Line Journal 23.7.1910]

An arrangement was effected with the Dunfermline Water Company in 1850, whereby constant supply of water is open to the village of Hawkies-Fauld, and to Baldrige Row etc., by means of public wells, connected with branches from the main pipes. This is considered by the people as perhaps the greatest benefit they ever experienced, since formerly they had often to go more than a mile for water, and when obtained it ws scanty in quantity and often of bad quality, whereas they have now unlimited supply of the purest kind and it seems to have encouraged more cleanly and healthful habits. The prejudice against regular and frequent ablutions, which most colliers were well known to adhere to seems last disappearing. [Chalmers Vol.2 P.90]

Wellwood Colliery, immediately to the east of the Elgin is the Wellwood Colliery, belonging to Andrew Wellwood of Garvock, Esq. It is situated about a mile north of Dunfermline, and is leased by James Spowart of Venturefair and Bellfield, Esq., a very enterprising and successful Coalmaster. The colliery was a few years since greatly increased in value, both to the proprietor and lessee, by the erection of a powerful steam-engine for drawing the water, whereby an excellent seam of splint-coal was reached, much admired for its clearness and purity. The coal from this work is extensively used in the down of Dunfermline and neighbourhood, and a large quantity of it is also exported to the ports on the Baltic and Mediterranean Seas, France etc. this season, chiefly for navigation purposes, for which it is well adapted. The steam boats plying between Paris and Rouen are almost entirely supplied with it. There have been at times 2000 tons sent down by the Elgin Railway in one fortnight. The coal-field, including East Baldrige and Venturefair,

not at present wrought may embrace 200 acres, of which 30 or 40 are still to work. The Victoria pit, which has been recently sunk, but not yet much wrought, is situated closet to the junction of the Elgin Railway to Wellwood Colliery engine pit and dips towards the west in the direction of the Elgin Wallsend engine pit. [Chalmers Vol. 1. P.36 & 39]

Wellwood Colliery. At the Wellwood Colliery there have been found very good specimens of the *Lepidodendron Sternbergii*, and of *Calamites*. There is a round stalk of one of these, more than a foot long, and exhibiting two divisions of growth; and there is an other more compressed, probably from having lain either horizontally, or at least at a less angle than 45°. The reedy appearance on both is quite distinct. The *Stigmaria* also has been found. [Chalmers Vol.1. P.61]

The village of Wellwood, which we next reach, is larger than any we have visited in Fife. Taking the first Row of stone houses, only occupied in the last three months, we find that they are large rooms and kitchens with wooden floors in both apartments. They were well raised from the ground, and appear to be excellent houses. There are no ashpits for the Row. Engine Row, which stands opposite, is of quite a different description. The houses are very old, and 5s. 8d a month is charged for two apartments rent having been exacted for the first time a few weeks ago. The proprietor endeavouring to repair them, now that the free list is suspended, but little progress has yet been made, and in the meantime his tenantry are in unveiled rebellion. There is a great deal of damp in Engine Row. "What is your floor like?" I said to an elderly woman who was detailing her grievances. "Deil a floor I hae" she said "It's naething but earth, and I hae cloots laid doon and every dagon't thing to keep it dry". I saw the floor, and "every dagon't thing" seemed to be little better than nothing for her purpose. Single apartments at Engine Row are rented at 4s a month. The road in front of the houses was simply a mud hole on the day of my visit. "Palace Row", another of the glories of Wellwood, has been so called, I presume, because it is the very antipodes of what the name suggests. The houses entering from the Main Street are good enough, but those on the lower level at the other side are dark, dirty places, and, as may be inferred from their situation, are very damp. For two apartments, a rent of 5s a month is charged. In the "Store Row" I went into some houses of peculiarly narrow construction, one of them having a space of a foot and a half between a small trunk in front of the room bed and the opposite wall. Six of a family reside here, the rent being 3s. 4d a month. A woman living in this Row told me that going from home on one occasion from Friday till Monday she found on her return that water had lodged in her house to a depth of several inches to the detriment of an eight day clock, which she holds in great regard. "The North Square" consist of 23 very good room and kitchen houses, the rent, only recently imposed, being 7s 6d a month. [The D'Line Journal 27.2.1875]

The Miners Institute which has been erected at Wellwood at a cost of approximately £3000. Inclusive of furnishings, was opened by Dr A. Drysdale, Dunfermline, chairman of Thos. Spewart and Company Ltd., yesterday afternoon. The institute consists of a billiard room for two tables, a reading room, and games room divided by a folding partition and capable of being used as a hall to seat 180 people. There are also two committee rooms, and the usual conveniences. Dr Drysdale said institutes like this one were being erected in the colliery districts throughout the country, and he thought they should congratulate themselves that the little old village of Wellwood had not been left out. Concluding, Dr Drysdale said that a wireless set would be very appreciable for the institute, and he had much pleasure in offering to the committee a wireless set and a loud speaker as a memento of the occasion. [D'Line Press 30.1.1926]

Following last week's fire at Wellwood Pit, it is understood that the century-old colliery and the adjoining mine are to close down. Of the 160 men involved, a number will be retained at Wellwood for dismantling work. A considerable number have already found employment at other colliers in the district, and particularly at the Aitken Colliery, while the remainder will be absorbed in other local pits. [D'Line Press 24.6.1950]

The time is not far distant when the mining village of Wellwood will have undergone a complete transformation. For some years it had become apparent that many of the dwelling-houses which accommodated the miners and their families were already beyond repair, and the County Council of Fife took the bold decision to demolish most of the houses and re-house the occupants in up-to-date dwellings. In the last two years, substantial progress has been made with the undertaking and already the process of transformation has been advanced to a stage, which gives some indication of the desirable place of residence the old village is destined to become. Many of the rows and "squares" have already succumbed to the labours of the traders, and the work of demolition will continue until not a single feature of the original village remains. The work of demolition in its early stages proceeded simultaneously with the erection of new houses, and already completed and occupied are about seventy houses, forming the Leadsie Crescent and Leadburn Avenue schemes. These schemes consist of blocks of flats of modern well appointed houses with ample open spaces on a southern aspect erected on a commanding site a little to the east of the village school. The hollow neither side of the pathway leading to Townhill Loch is being prepared as a site for a further batch of houses. The sites of several of the demolished buildings are being laid out for new houses and there is in contemplation an extension eastward of Burt Street of the well-appointed and commodious houses which were built there by the County Council several years ago.

The village of Wellwood named after Andrew Wellwood of Garvock, Dunfermline owner of the lands and minerals underneath was built by James Spowart of Venturefair and Rolland who is described by Dr Henderson in his "Annals of Dunfermline" as "a very enterprising and successful coalmaster." A subsequent leasee was Thomas Spowart, and for many years the colliery owner were Thomas Spowart & Co. Ltd.

Another name for Wellwood, now little used, was Hawkiesfauld, so called, it is believed because of the existence at one time of a coal fauld adjacent to the village, belonging to a merchant of the name of Hawkie.

Between sixty and seventy years ago Wellwood had a population of at least 1000. They were accommodated in the typical miners' houses of the period, without internal water supplied and devoid of anything approaching the conditions demanded by modern ideas of housing. To recall some of the names of the "streets," there were School Row, Water Row, Fore Row, Engine Row and North and South Square. In the Front Row, at one time, there were houses at the rear below the level of the ground for some reason which is not quite clear these houses were known in the village as, "The Palace."

An addition, which was made to the village within the 1st century, was the block of two-story dwelling-houses on the left-hand side of road entering the village from the south. This building known in the village as "Paradise Alley" is still in good habitable condition, and will not come under the scheme of demolition. It was built by a local miner with locks of sandstone which at one time formed the walls of the structure erected as a sand filter for that part of the Dunfermline Water Supply which came from Craighluscar. The stones of the "water house," as it was called had lain for many years on the side of the disused filter. Until "Paradise Alley" was built there were only a couple of two-story buildings in the village. One was situated on the north-west corner of the South Square, and the other, farther north on the west side of the main thoroughfare. This was the village store. It was at this store that the pit workers, prior to the passing of the 'Tuck Act', were supplied with groceries and other commodities in lieu of wages. The store functioned for many years afterwards as an ordinary trading concern.

Although it is only within the last few months that the work of demolition began on a wholesale scale, the process of removing house which it was impossible to make wind and water-tight has been undertaken gradually in the last ten or eleven years. Engine Row, which ran westwards straight angles from the main road at the northern end of the village, was among the first to be pulled down. These houses, red tiled, and consisting of a but and been, with a couple of high fixed-in beds in each apartment, were probably among the earliest of the houses to form the village.

Other houses in other rows were closed, as they became uninhabitable. Now practically the whole of the original village has been raid to the ground. Ten families still occupy he houses in Water Row, fie in Front Row, and ten in South Square. Truly the scheme is one of desolation.

Until the bowling green ws formed he open space was utilised as a dump for all manner of household refuse, and its appearance was not enhance by the presence of hen coops, pig cruives, and other wooden erections used for a variety of purposes. The erection by the County Council about twenty years ago of Burt Street, a range of double-story dwelling houses eastward beyond the South Square, was really the initial step in the process of modern house building in the village.

Less than a century ago, the miners at Wellwood were employed at pits embraced in the Wellwood Colliery group. These pits were Leadsid, situated a few hundred yards to the north of the village; the Arthur, on the Drumtithil Road; the Derby, beyond Colton; the Monkey, at Bowershall; Killiebone adjacent to Loch Fitty; and the Colton. All these pits have long been closed. In most cases the coal had been worked out. It is many years since the Killiebone Pit ceased to operate a sudden inrush of water, which completely flooded the workings and involved the total loss of the miners' graith, leading to the abandonment of the colliery. The last of the Welwod Colliery group to be close was Leadsid Pit, which because of a serious outbreak of fire in one of the coal seams was deemed by the National Coal Board to be no longer workable. In the days of these pits the miners had long distances to tramp to and from their work.

The miners who are being housed in the new Wellwood are employees for the most part at Crombie, Blairhall, and Kelty and they are convey to and from the collieries in special buses. In the immediate vicinity of Wellwood now, the only industrial activity is the establishment of the Wellwood Brick Company Ltd., which is situated adjoining the site of the Leadsid Pit. J. B. [D'Line Press 23.8.1952]

The writer recalls some of the personalities in the community at a time when the last habitation of the Dunfermline Wellwood Road was the old tollhouse, which stood on the west side of the highway at a point almost opposite the en of Victoria Terrace. There was no public lighting in those days, and the fields of Headwell Farm extended southward to the rear of Victoria Works and Lady Campbell's Walk.

Well within living memory, there were resident in the village elderly women who as girls, had worked underground in the pits. Most of these women even in their old age, were inveterate tobacco addicts, and the clay pipe, usually well "seasoned, was a familiar object on the white-washed hobs of fireplaces in the houses of the village. The women had acquired the smoking habit while working in the pits. It

was customary for a miner at that time, while pushing loaded hutches to the pit bottom, to hand his pipe and tobacco and pocket knife to a girl with a request to fill the pipe, which he would pick up on his return to the face. The girls were employed on light duties which as keeping open the closed trap doors which regulated the ventilation in the pits, and it became a recognised custom for the miner to have returned to him his pipe not only "charge" but lighted and ready for action as well. These were the days of shallow pits when poisonous gases were unheard of, and open, naked lights were in use by the toilers in the mines.

Wellwood was a neighbourly and friendly community. There was a good deal of conviviality even on occasions other than New Year and Hansel Monday. It was a simple matter of one neighbour to obtain from another a supply of potent spirits with which to entertain unexpected visitor who happen to call at a time when the bottle was empty. During the time of the erection of the Forth Bridge, shebeens were indulged in more than one house; the "Briggers," as they were known, being profitable patrons. On more than one occasion the long arm of the law reached the unauthorised dispensers of liquor.

In the days when there were fortnightly pays at the pits, and each alternate Monday was an idle day, the miners spent the day at home; travelling facilities, which are so plentiful to-day, were then unknown. It was a common custom in the summer months at least for groups of miners to squat on the footpath in front of the "Store" and engage in a gamble at dice.

There were frequently unseemly altercations when the prizes, consisting of hams, cheese and bottles of whisky, none of which commodities had soared to the fantastic price to which they have risen in modern times, were handed out. It was in Engine Row that the village mangle wife conducted her business. This was the clearing house for the gossip of the village, and over a wider area. At all times of the day women assembled in the house and vigorously discussed the current clap-trap, and in all probability gave birth to tale which duly ripened into full-blown scandal.

In her later years, a mangle woman whom the writer had in mind took no active part in the mangling operations. She merely collected the coppers from her patrons who ran the pins through the mangle themselves, a task which called for strong arms and vigorous action. It was a massive contraption of the old time box variety. Fitted with heavy stones the turning of the handle, which propelled the heavy box on the "pins" upon which the newly washed bed sheets and other articles of clothing were wound, must have been a tiresome experience. But the box mangle, if it creaked irritatingly as it rumbled on its forward and backward journey, put an exquisite calendaring finish on to the material up which it operated.

This was a time when "howdie" was as important and necessary functionary in the village. One whom the write recalls, and had learned something of her personality from older Wellwood residents, was a highly accomplished though unqualified midwife, whose service frequently gratefully acknowledged by the doctors who practised in the village. A handy body, which was held in high respect by persons of all ages in Wellwood, the woman not only ministered at the earliest state of life, but also performed the duties associated with its end. She was at heart a kindly disposed personality. There must still be many of an older generation who recall the piece of masonry which surrounded the top of the shaft of the engine Pit, at a point a little to the south-west of the Bowling Green. The "motty" as it was called, had been the village dump, for many years. All manner of rubbish was tipped over the wall and dropped to the bottom of the shaft. A dead horse was once disposed of in this way; dogs and cats were consigned to the regions below. More than forty years have elapsed since the shaft was filled in right up to the surface.

The bowling green opened fifty-two years ago was a notable innovation from an amenity point of view in the village. It occupied the site of the vacant square of ground of which the Engine Row formed the northern boundary, and was laid out by the miners themselves in their leisure time. Now administered by the Miners' Welfare Committee the hall and bowling pavilion have been a real boom to the villages.

A good story is told of the initial stages of the bowling green scheme. In search of turf for their purpose a delegation of miners called one evening upon the late Mr John Reid of Dunduff. In keeping with his well-known generosity, the Laird of Dunduff not only gave the miners permission to cut from his lands as much turf as would meet their requirements, but he lavishly regaled his visitors with refreshments from his wine cellar. As the evening advanced, the generous helpings from the decanter soon reduced the callers to a condition of conviviality, and there seemed a disposition on their part to be out for the night. It was not until the sma'hours of the evening that Mr Reid got quit of his visitors. This he did by producing a sporting gun, which he declared was loaded and which would be discharged if they did not take their departure. The deputation promptly bid him good night, thanked him for his repose to their request for turf, and set out on the two mile journey to Wellwood.

As a practical joker and leg-puller the Laird of Dunduff was well known, the housewives of Wellwood were often the recipients of his generosity. Many times as he drove in his gig through the village en route for Dunfermline he would dispense rabbits and hares which he and his sporting friends had shot over Dunduff. Sometimes the first intimation the recipient of such a gift as the landing at her feet as she stood in the doorway, of a rabbit pitched from Mr Reid's conveyance as the horse speeded through the village.

The colliery slater, who also did the repair work on the houses of the village, was a popular highly respected personality. A natural wit, he was a popular fixture on festive occasions, and had the gift of "taking-off" highly developed. On especial occasions he sported a sealskin vest. Complimented one day by a stranger on the style and fashioning of his waistcoat and asked as to where a similar garment might be obtainable, he retorted that he did not think it would be possible the fact was, he declared that he had shot the seal from which he had had the vest made.

With the coming into force of the Education (Scotland) Act, the present school and schoolhouse occupying a commanding site beyond the outcrops of the then village, took the place of an old building in which was conducted classes by the colliery owners during the day and evenings in the village.

In the village there was a flourishing Sunday school, of which the superintendent was the late Mr Afterwards, Sir Wm Robertson, his assistant being Miss Berry, who became Lady Robertson.

One of the pupils was a girl Annie Vallance who afterwards became the wife of Sir Harry Lauder, and whose father was then undermanager at Wellwood Colliery. Many years afterwards Sir Wm. was paying one of his periodical business visits to the United States. In accordance with practice in America at the time the newspapers published daily the names of guests at the hotel. One day Mr Robertson as he was then was surprised to have a call from a lady and gentleman who announced themselves as Harry and Mrs Lauder. Sir Harry, having an engagement in the town at the time. Sir William's surprise was changed into pleasure when the lady pointed out that as a former pupil of Sir William and Lady Robertson at Wellwood Sunday School, she and her husband had taken the liberty of calling upon Sir William.

In his later years, Sir William often recalled that visit of his former Sunday School, school and her husband as a very pleasant experience in his life.

On 39th March 1884 a deep gloom fell upon the village by a disaster at the Derby Pit, in which three men lost their lives in an effort to locate the seat of the fire which had broken out in the underground workings. Rescue parties who penetrated the workings found that the three had succumbed in the dense smoke, which had filled that section of the pit.

That was before the days of workmen's compensation. The employers' Liability Act had not been long in operation and a fund was set up by public subscription, which for some years was shared by the widows and families of the victims of the disaster.

In its new setting already taking shape Wellwood may be destined to become as attractive a suburb of the city of Dunfermline. J.B. [D'Line Press 30.8.1952]

BALDRIDGE PLACE

- 1). Situated east off the village south from the Wellwood Primary School.
- 2). Named after the East Baldridge Coal Pit.

BROOMKNOWE TERRACE

- 1). Situated on the east side of the road, as entering the village from the south.
- 2). Named after "Broom-clad hill". Knowe, a (rounded) hillock. [Place Names of Scotland by J. B. Johnston P.44-160]

BURT STREET

- 1). Situated east off the village of Wellwood beside Canmore Golf Course.
- 2). Possibly named after John Burt, of Baldridge Coal Works, his name was added to the distinguished roll of Free Burgess of Dunfermline 31st January 1795.

CANMORE TERRACE

- 1). Is situated east of Baldridge Place.
- 2). Named after King Malcolm III. Duncan's two sons had escaped at the time of their father's death, and the elder, Malcolm called Canmore - Big Head or Chief - had found a refuge in England. Edward the Confessor supported the cause of the exiled prince, and in 1504 sent Siward, Earl of Northumbria into Scotland with an army. Macbeth was defeated, and Malcolm may at this stage have become ruler of southern Scotland. Malcolm carried on the war, drove Macbeth far way from Birnam Wood and Dunisnane Hill, and in 1057 slew him in battle somewhere in Aberdeenshire. Even then the men of Moray would not yield to Malcolm: they took Macbeth's stepson, Lulach, as their king. Only after Lulach had been slain in 1058 did Malcolm III sit securely on the throne of Scotland. [A Short History of Scotland by R. I. Mackie P.24]
- 3). The Canmore Golf Course also took its name from Malcolm Canmore above.

LEADBURN AVENUE

- 1). Situated east off Leadsid Crescent, named as below.
- 2). Named after

LEADSIDE CRESCENT

- 1). Situated in Wellwood village west of Canmore Golf Course.
- 2). Named after Leadsid Colliery. Leadsid, Wellwood, from Catalogue of Plans of Abandoned Mines Vol. V. 1931.
- 3). The Lead which comes from Townhill Loch to the east of Leadsid Crescent runs down the east side of Canmore Golf Course, joining the Castleblair or Broomhead Burn passing the Matthew Fyfe Home, and joining into the Baldridge burn and Tower burn.

LOCHHEAD COURT

- 1). Situated on the west side of the village and named after Lochhead Farm.
- 2). Lochend Loch, lies to the south of Loch-head farm about two miles north from the town. It was at one time about a mile in circumference, but now covers only about eight acres, and discharges itself at the west end by a lead running along the west and south side of Leadsid farm, so named from this circumference and then east and southward into the Town Loch Mill-Lead. It is completely dry in summer. It once produced perches. [Chalmers Vol.1 P.17]

RITCHIE COURT

- 1). Situated west off Leadsid Crescent.
- 2). Named after Councillor Thomas Ritchie, Dunfermline District Councillor from 1974-78.
- 3). Euphemia Ritchie, wife of the abvoe Thomas was a Dunfermline District Councillor from 1980-88.

SPRINGBANK TERRACE

- 1). Situated in Wellwood village and named after the natural springs that pass through this area.



THE END